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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Report by the Executive Director

1979 activities and the future programme

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REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1979 ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PROGRAMME

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I. UNFPA IN 1979

1. Pledges from donor countries reached almost \$112 million in 1979, an increase of \$10 million over 1978. Cumulative pledges since 1969 passed the half-billion mark in the year which marked the Fund's tenth anniversary. The programme level of \$136 million, authorized by the Governing Council, was attained with added funds from interest on reserves and carry-overs. Total allocations of \$156.5 million included funds for projects, overhead paid to the United Nations and administrative expenses. Allocations for projects totalled \$148.9 million, bringing the cumulative total, since UNFPA began operations in 1969, to \$574 million. UNFPA has supported some 2000 projects, of which about 1000 were completed by 1979.
2. The relative slow-down in actual disbursements caused by the introduction of the priority system in the two previous years, was largely overcome. With 30 population needs assessments completed by the end of 1979 and 25 more planned for 1980, the reprogramming made necessary by the shift of resources to priority countries was accelerated. The implementation rate in 1979 was 84 per cent, compared with 82 per cent in 1978.

UNFPA and the United Nations system

3. In 1979 the General Assembly took a further step to solidify UNFPA's position in the United Nations system and to define its relationship with other Organizations. General Assembly resolution 34/104, while reaffirming that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of the United Nations Development Programme, also affirmed that UNFPA - which was placed under the Assembly's authority in 1972 - was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, under the terms of article 22 of the United Nations Charter, without prejudice to Assembly decisions on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system 1/ and to the mandates of other Organizations of the systems concerned with population.
4. The Assembly resolution also invited the Governing Council of UNDP to consider devoting a specific time to adequate and separate consideration of items relating to UNFPA, and invited Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund, in view of the rapidly growing needs of developing countries for population assistance.
5. The resolution, finally, called for UNFPA participation in all aspects of the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and of its subsidiary machinery. In 1979 UNFPA increased its participation in the various meetings within the framework of ACC.
6. Also in 1979, UNFPA participated for the first time in a United Nations Pledging Conference, and pledges were made by Governments.
7. Resolution 34/104, in its preamble, referred to the Colombo Declaration on Population and Development, which had called for the strengthening of the role and functions of UNFPA. The Colombo Declaration was issued in September 1979 by a conference of legislators on population and development, convened jointly by the

1/ Section V of Annex to resolution 32/197

Inter-Parliamentary Union and by UNFPA. The purpose of the conference was for the legislators to acquaint themselves with current demographic trends and define areas of action by which parliaments could supplement and enhance population efforts of Governments. The Declaration, approved by the representatives of 58 countries, was affirmed unanimously by the Inter-Parliamentary Union Council.

8. In order to maintain the momentum generated by the Sri Lanka conference, UNFPA began preparations for a conference of mayors and community leaders of some 40 rapidly growing cities throughout the world, which are projected to have populations of 5 million by the year 2000. The conference, to be convened in 1980, will provide a forum for the exchange of experience and for the presentation of ideas for dealing with the potentially explosive problems of large urban conglomerations.

9. Another international gathering, the Latin American Conference on Population and Development Planning, was sponsored by UNFPA in 1979, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America; it was the first such forum for exchange of experience among ministers of planning. UNFPA also supported the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, held in Vienna, by providing funds for the preparatory colloquium, as well as the United Nations Symposium on the Interrelationship among Resources, Environment, Population and Development, held in Stockholm.

Priorities

10. In 1976, when the Governing Council approved the criteria proposed by UNFPA for establishing priorities in the allocation of its resources, a group of 40 developing countries was designated as priority countries, and an additional 13 countries as borderline priority countries, where the indicators applied for priority determination varied by no more than 2 per cent from the threshold levels. The threshold levels were set for four demographic indicators (population growth, fertility, infant mortality and agricultural population density on arable land), and for one economic indicator, namely the country's per capita gross national product.

11. Since the indicators are subject to change, UNFPA suggested to the Council that the list of priority and borderline countries would be periodically reviewed, a process which was begun during 1979.

12. The proportion of total UNFPA resources which was allocated to the priority countries was 55.6 per cent in 1979, an increase over 1978 of 7.1 per cent. In Asia and the Pacific and the Mediterranean and Middle East the percentages increased to 79.2 and 40.8, respectively. The lower percentages in Africa (42.3) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (14.5) is caused by the smaller number of priority countries in these regions, the size of specific country programmes, especially in Asian countries with large populations, and the absorptive capacity of some priority countries. However, the increase in the percentage of funds allocated to priority countries is expected to continue, to reach the target of two-thirds.

13. Table 1 below compares 1969-1978 allocations for the individual priority countries with allocations for 1979 and beyond. 2/

2/ 1979 in actual allocations, and 1980 to 1984 in line with work plan projections presented elsewhere in this report. /...

Table 1

Population assistance to priority countries
 (allocations as at 31 December 1979)

<u>Priority countries</u>	<u>Assistance</u> <u>1969/78</u> (in \$ thousands)	<u>Approvals</u> <u>1979 and beyond</u> (in \$ thousands)
Afghanistan	1 998	5 243
Bangladesh	6 666	19 171
Burundi	340	1 599
Democratic Kampuchea	71	-
Democratic Yemen	1 089	977
Ecuador	2 132	1 708
El Salvador	2 480	4 918
Ethiopia	492	6
Gambia	110	376
Ghana	1 002	568
Guinea	142	808
Honduras	1 134	2 066
India	30 294	28 035
Jordan	1 794	4 706
Kenya	3 658	2 554
Lao People's Democratic Republic	783	216
Liberia	1 410	762
Madagascar	819	390
Maldives	42	37
Mali	1 608	2 104
Mauritania	1 089	737
Morocco	1 383	1 924
Nepal	1 125	3 757
Niger	1 224	1 772
Pakistan	8 181	6 415
Paraguay	290	1 157
Philippines	6 971	1 139
Rwanda	902	502
Samoa	916	283
Senegal	2 002	1 618
Solomon Islands	-	34
Somalia	1 705	1 152
Sudan	1 491	320
Thailand	8 684	8 308
Tonga	477	301
Uganda	412	1 101
United Republic of Tanzania	675	1 412
Upper Volta	1 002	1 360
Viet Nam	526	8 784
Yemen	1 883	633

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<u>Other countries to be given special attention</u>	<u>Assistance 1969/78 (in \$ thousands)</u>	<u>Approvals 1979 and beyond (in \$ thousands)</u>
Benin	798	781
Central African Republic	1 019	1 232
Guatemala	816	1 677
Indonesia	12 712	8 120
Kiribati	287	101
Malawi	680	842
Namibia	-	-
Nigeria	2 140	2 595
Peru	1 559	2 750
Swaziland	1 011	1 898
Syrian Arab Republic	2 230	1 568
Togo	349	273
Tuvalu	30	71
United Republic of Cameroon	1 377	730

14. For 23 of the 40 priority countries large-scale programmes were approved by the Council in 1979 or were being prepared for submission to the Council in 1980 (Bangladesh, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Gambia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta). In other priority countries, such as Morocco, Pakistan and Viet Nam, the Council had approved such programmes in the preceding years. Similarly, large-scale programmes were either already approved or were being prepared for approval for the following borderline countries: Guatemala, Indonesia, Malawi, Nigeria, Peru, Swaziland, and Syrian Arab Republic. A large proportion of these new programmes was formulated following the recommendations of needs assessment missions.

Intercountry activities

15. The process of setting priorities in UNFPA intercountry activities was concluded in 1979, when the Governing Council ^{3/} approved the recommendations concerning priority areas of future UNFPA support of intercountry activities made in UNFPA's last report on this subject (DP/406); the Council decided that this support should be within the level of approximately 25 per cent of the total programme resources by 1982. The Council decided that UNFPA support to the WHO Special Programme of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction should be gradually increased to \$2 million by 1982.

16. In 1979 resources continued to be shifted from intercountry activities to country projects. Allocations for intercountry programmes represented 29.7 per cent of all projects allocations that year.

^{3/} Economic and Social Council, Official Records, 1979, Supplement No. 10, decision 79/28, page 171, paragraphs 4 and 5.

Other Governing Council decisions in 1979

17. In addition to its above-mentioned decision on future UNFPA support of intercountry activities, the Governing Council approved, at its 1979 session, some 25 large-scale programmes or projects, to be implemented by UNFPA in the next four to five years. The commitments thus approved by the Council, predominately in priority countries, totalled almost \$137 million.
18. In regard to project submissions, the Council agreed that, in the future, it would approve UNFPA programmes for the duration of the entire proposed period of four or five years, rather than request resubmission after two years, following a programme review. Similarly, the Council agreed that, in the future, UNFPA would submit, for the information series DP/UNFPA/PROJECTS projects exceeding \$250,000, rather than only \$100,000, which had been approved under the Executive Director's authority.
19. The Council also took note of a report by the Executive Director (DP/367), which had described UNFPA's efforts to decrease the infrastructure support it had been giving to Organizations of the United Nations system for population posts; the Council requested the Executive Director to continue discussions with the Organizations concerned, to reduce such support to an acceptable level, taking into account the need to provide adequate backstopping for the delivery of assistance to developing countries through these Organizations.
20. Finally, the Council decided to give UNFPA an additional approval authority of \$16 million, bringing the total for 1979 to \$136 million, and \$138 million for 1980. The UNFPA administrative and programme support budget was approved in the amount of \$6.6 million and the Council reaffirmed a previous decision authorizing UNFPA to finance field co-ordinator and liaison posts from project funds. Forty field co-ordinator and liaison posts were approved for 1980.

Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC)

21. In 1979, the UNFPA TCDC task force continued to monitor progress of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on TCDC, as it relates to population activities.
22. In programming, UNFPA continued to give priority to activities emphasizing human resource development in developing countries, through training programmes, exchange of skills, knowledge and experience, the strengthening of existing national institutions and the building of new ones, improving managerial, administrative and productive capabilities, and operational research and pilot projects in fertility regulation, migration and spatial distribution. In using the capacities of developing countries for TCDC, UNFPA has increasingly relied on the expertise and the training and research facilities of the developing countries. Regional and interregional demographic centres in Accra, Bombay, Bucharest, Cairo, and Santiago have continued to receive UNFPA support for the training of demographers and population data analysts from other developing countries. Experts from developing

countries, many of them trained with UNFPA funds, were being utilized as resource persons in national and regional seminars on population subjects, in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

23. Many workshops in comparative studies and research were conducted in 1979, such as a workshop for ASEAN countries designed to initiate fertility research and integrated health and family planning programmes in Southeast Asia; integrated nutrition and family planning workshops were organized in Africa.

24. In 1979, an increasing number of population activities supported by UNFPA were directly executed by the developing countries themselves. About a third of the total number of projects and of the total resources of UNFPA were being executed by the Governments of the developing countries. More than two-thirds of UNFPA's assistance to intercountry activities in 1979 was in support of projects falling within the scope of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

25. UNFPA has also co-operated with the UNDP special unit for TCDC preparing the progress report for the high level conference on TCDC, to be held in May 1980.

Evaluation of UNFPA projects

26. UNFPA evaluations are in-depth analyses of specific programmes, projects or problem areas, and are undertaken by independent consultants together with the staff of the Office of Evaluation, which is organizationally separate from the Programme Division. Thus they are distinct from the monitoring and reviews carried out by the latter jointly with the Government and Executing Agencies.

27. Evaluation of UNFPA-supported projects is an important contribution to the Executive Director's accountability to the Governing Council for the disbursement of UNFPA funds. In response to the Council's request for information on qualitative implementation of UNFPA projects, results of evaluations are periodically submitted to the Council.

28. UNFPA's evaluations in 1979 concentrated on country projects, mainly the evaluation of the UNFPA assistance to the national family planning programme of Mauritius, the Costa Rica family planning and sex education programme and two migration projects in Colombia. Furthermore, UNFPA evaluated the ILO Research and Action Programme concerning population and employment which UNFPA had supported since 1972 with \$4 million.

29. The results of these evaluations are being fed back into the projects concerned, as well as into the UNFPA programming decisions in general.

Finance, organization and administration

30. Contributions to UNFPA for 1979, which had surpassed the \$100 million mark the previous year, increased again over 1978, reaching \$112 million. Cumulative resources since the Fund's inception, totalled \$600 million.

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31. UNFPA approved allocations of \$156.5 million for expenditures in 1979, including unspent allocations brought forward from 1978. Of this amount, \$148.9 million was for projects, (including \$2.2 million for field staff) \$2.2 million for overhead payments, and \$5.4 million for administrative expenses. As authorized by the Governing Council, UNFPA maintained an operational reserve of \$20 million.

32. Fund-raising efforts and a continued interest among donor countries, reflecting concern about population matters, was evidenced in a 9 per cent increase of contributions over 1978. Pledges from Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden again increased substantially. Among first-time donors were Burundi, China, and Czechoslovakia. A total of 96 Governments had contributed to UNFPA by the end of 1979. Up to that year, UNFPA had been receiving voluntary contributions on an ad hoc basis; as mentioned earlier, pledges for UNFPA were made in 1979 at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

33. Actual project expenditures had risen significantly in 1978, after a period of stagnation in previous years. The higher implementation ratio was maintained in 1979, and was 84 per cent for that year.

34. Administrative expenditures, including headquarters as well as field staff, were 7.1 per cent of the approval authority of \$136 million for 1979.

35. The number and monetary volume of projects executed by recipient countries and non-governmental organizations continued to grow in 1979. There were 321 projects executed by recipient Governments, representing 29.5 per cent of all UNFPA allocations, and 140 NGO projects representing 11.6 per cent of the total. The balance was executed by the Organizations of the United Nations system: United Nations (20.2 per cent), ILO (4.6 per cent), FAO (2.8 per cent), UNESCO (2 per cent), WHO (14.2 per cent), and UNICEF (7.3 per cent). The remaining allocations (4.1 per cent) were for projects of a programme development nature executed by UNFPA.

36. The Governing Council had approved five additional professional and nine general service posts in 1979. This brought the total UNFPA administrative posts to 78 professionals and 79 general service staff. The field staff consisted of 36 co-ordinators and 4 regional liaison officers. The number of women on UNFPA's professional staff was 38.6 per cent, an increase of 3.7 per cent from 1978.

Relationship with UNDP

37. UNFPA continued to maintain a close administrative and operational relationship with UNDP in 1979. UNDP and the United Nations furnish administrative support assistance to the Fund in the area of accounting, personnel, travel, procurement, communications and document processing. In the field, UNDP Resident Representatives are also the official representatives of UNFPA. The UNFPA field co-ordinators, some of whom cover several countries, were posted in the offices of the Resident Representatives as senior advisers on population matters.

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II. THE PROGRAMME

The programme in 1979

38. The approvals for project budgets for 1979 in the amount of \$148.9 million represented a 35 per cent increase over the previous year. In addition, during 1979, \$114 million was approved for expenditure in 1980 and \$32 million for 1981. This substantial increase in programming is the result of several factors, including the recommendations of the basic needs assessments reports completed by the end of 1979, of improvements in the UNFPA planning system by which future projects are identified well in advance, of the increase of direct funding of country projects and of improved project preparation by the Organizations of the United Nations system and recipient Governments.

39. As shown in table 3, the increase in programming has reduced the unallocated resources of UNFPA from the \$26.5 million shown in the 1978 Report of the Executive Director to \$8 million by the end of 1979. Requirements for additional allocations will completely eliminate the unallocated resources in 1980, as shown in the table.

40. Projects in the Work Plan category of family planning continued to receive the major share of allocations, 46.2 per cent. Communication and education projects, closely related to family planning, add another 11.1 per cent. Projects in basic data collection represented 18.2 per cent of all budgets, and the balance of the programme was divided among the categories of population dynamics - 9.7 per cent, formulation and evaluation of population - 4.2 per cent, implementation of policies - 1.4 per cent, special programmes - 1.6 per cent, and multisector activities - 7.6 per cent. The total UNFPA programme for 1969-1979 is shown in table 2.

Outlook for 1981-1983 (Work Plan)

41. The forecast for resources utilization in 1980 and in 1981-1984 is given in table 3. Table 4 shows the resulting request for approval authority submitted to the Council's twenty-seventh session in June 1980 in a slightly revised format. 4/

42. Table 5, the Work Plan for the next four years (1981-1984), shows a total demand for \$791 million, but the plan is necessarily limited to the anticipated resources. Table 6 in a form which is presented to the Governing Council for the first time, summarizes the amount of demand for resources that has been identified by UNFPA by year and by Work Plan category. Table 6 represents the "pipeline" of identified projects not yet approved by UNFPA. It thus does not include \$114 million now approved for 1980, or the \$32 million approved for 1981. The "pipeline" includes pending requests for which documentation has been completed and submitted by Governments, probable requests which have been the subject of discussion or correspondence between UNFPA and Governments, and possible requests which have been identified by UNFPA as required for continuation of ongoing projects

4/ See Request for approval authority (DP/482)

Table 2
The UNFPA programme 1969 - 1979
 (in \$ thousands)

Project category	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Asia and Pacific	Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East	Latin America and Caribbean	Inter- regional and Global
Basic data collection	29 294.8	12 540.4	16 062.0	12 960.5	13 321.0
Population dynamics	9 821.1	6 234.5	5 022.3	8 986.1	18 657.4
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	1 348.9	3 273.4	1 248.7	9 258.2	7 512.2
Implementation of policies	31.0	3 572.6	212.5	-	13.2
Family planning programmes	13 371.5	122 983.7	31 292.2	56 620.6	33 256.7
Communication and education	9 217.9	20 455.8	4 141.5	8 606.2	14 100.1
Special programmes (not elsewhere classified)	1 000.4	1 524.2	437.9	366.6	6 331.1
Multisector activities	5 300.8	13 597.3	6 016.9	3 691.6	35 715.1
Total	69 386.4	184 181.9	64 434.0	100 489.8	128 906.8

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Table 3

Summary table of resource utilization 1980 and 1981-1984

(in \$ millions)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total 1981-1984</u>
1. Total income						
Contributions	124.0	155.0	179.0	208.0	238.0	780.0
Other income	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	11.0
Total	<u>128.0</u>	<u>159.0</u>	<u>182.0</u>	<u>210.0</u>	<u>240.0</u>	<u>791.0</u>
2. Balances from prior period						
Unallocated	8.0	-	-	-	-	
Allocated	<u>24.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total	<u>32.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>791.0</u>
3. Total resources (item 1 and item 2)	160.8	159.0	182.0	210.0	240.0	
4. Programme	136.0	159.0	182.0	210.0	240.0	
5. Funds carried forward						
Unallocated	8.0	-	-	-	-	
Allocated	<u>24.8</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>31.1</u>	
Total	<u>32.8</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>31.1</u>	
6. Total new programme plus allocated funds carried forward	160.8	183.1	207.6	239.1	271.1	
7. Expected programme expenditure	136.7	157.5	178.5	208.0	235.9	779.9
8. Implementation ratio (item 7 as a percentage of item 6)	85.0%	86.0%	86.0%	87.0%	87.0%	

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Table 4

Request for approval authority
(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Full approval authority required for Work Plan	<u>159.0</u>	<u>182.0</u>	<u>210.0</u>
Approval authority requested of the twenty-seventh session	159.0	159.0	79.5
<u>Less</u> approval authority previously granted	<u>69.0</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>-</u>
Net additional approval authority requested	90.0	124.5	79.5

or arising from basic needs assessments. The "pipeline" totals are \$226 million for 1980, \$249 million for 1981, \$197 million for 1982 and \$108 million for 1983. The 1980 amount is less than 1981 because the programme already approved for 1980 is not included. The amounts are less in the last two years because individual projects in the more distant future are less easy to identify. UNFPA expects the totals for 1983 and 1984 to increase substantially as demand for assistance is taking the shape of actual requests.

43. Improvement in the programming capacity has permitted UNFPA to allocate funds in advance, so that Governments will know what funds are available to them in future years, and can prepare their internal budgets accordingly. Better implementation than in the past can be expected when project budgets are approved well before project commencement dates. As of 31 December 1979, UNFPA has allocated \$114 million for 1980 against an approval authority of \$138 million and \$32 million for 1981 against an approval authority of \$69 million. Approval by the Council of increased amounts as presented in DP/482 requires consideration of the resources likely to be made available by donor Governments over the next three years. The request for approval authority in table 4 5/ is based, however, on the increased amounts required for long-term programming.

44. A substantial portion of the UNFPA programme is presented to the Governing Council for approval as country programmes or as special projects. Of the 1980 programme, approximately \$95 million represents programmes approved by the Governing Council. Of the \$749 million shown for project totals in the Work Plan for 1981-1984, \$333 million has been approved by the Governing Council or will be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in 1980.

5/ and in DP/482

Table 5

Budget estimates of the UNFPA Work Plan 1981-1984: over-all
totals, by sectors and years

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u> <u>(revised)</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1981-1984</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>Cent</u>
100 Basic Data Collection							
110 Census	16 850	20 500	20 000	19 000	20 000	79 500	
120 Surveys	3 550	4 000	5 000	5 000	4 500	18 500	
130 Registration systems	3 630	3 500	4 000	5 000	5 000	17 500	
140 Other systems	1 120	1 975	1 700	1 800	2 000	7 475	
Subtotals	25 150	29 975	30 700	30 800	31 500	122 975	16.4
200 Population Dynamics							
210 Analysis of demographic data	4 500	6 000	7 450	8 500	9 500	31 450	
220 Determinants of fertility	700	700	750	900	950	3 300	
230 Determinants of mortality	400	100	200	350	450	1 100	
240 Determinants of migration	700	1 000	1 500	1 850	2 200	6 550	
250 Determinants of other population trends	200	250	400	600	700	1 950	
260 Consequences of population trends	200	250	400	700	800	2 150	
270 Interaction of demographic and socio-economic variables	4 400	4 600	5 500	6 000	6 700	22 800	
280 Demographic projections	1 400	1 300	1 550	1 900	2 000	6 750	
Subtotals	12 500	14 200	17 750	20 800	23 300	76 050	10.2
300 Formulation and Evaluation of Population Policies and Programmes							
310 Formulation of policies	2 100	2 300	2 700	3 500	4 500	13 000	
320 Evaluation of policy and programme	800	840	900	900	1 000	3 640	
330 Integration of population factors in development plans	3 100	3 200	3 400	4 100	5 200	15 900	
Subtotals	6 000	6 340	7 000	8 500	10 700	32 540	4.3
400 Implementation of Policies							
410 Fertility other than family planning	150	350	500	600	600	2 050	
420 Sterility	75	185	250	300	300	1 035	
430 Morbidity and mortality	225	750	900	1 400	1 400	4 450	
440 Internal migration	150	750	900	1 000	1 000	3 650	
450 International migration	150	300	420	450	400	1 570	
Subtotals	750	2 335	2 970	3 750	3 700	12 755	1.7
500 Family Planning Programmes							
510 Health-related systems of delivery	51 800	58 000	64 500	75 500	86 000	284 000	
520 Community-based delivery systems	1 400	2 160	3 500	4 100	4 600	14 360	
530 Fertility regulating methods	3 500	3 500	4 000	4 500	4 500	16 500	
540 Management and evaluation of programmes	2 800	3 500	4 000	4 300	4 700	16 500	
Subtotals	59 500	67 160	76 000	88 400	99 800	331 360	44.3
600 Communication and Education							
610 Communication for awareness of population issues	7 500	8 200	10 300	13 000	17 500	49 000	
620 Population education in schools	3 250	5 300	6 600	7 500	9 100	28 500	
630 Out-of-school population education	6 250	6 530	7 250	8 900	9 500	32 180	
Subtotals	17 000	20 030	24 150	29 400	36 100	109 680	14.7

Table 5 (continued)

Budget estimates of the UNFPA Work Plan 1981-1984: over-all totals,
by sectors and years
(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u> (revised)	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1981-1984</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
700 Special Programmes							
710 Status of women	1 210	2 800	3 750	4 800	5 950	17 300	
720 Children and youth	400	550	700	950	1 450	3 650	
730 The aged	350	350	400	500	700	1 950	
740 The economically active	20	65	200	350	550	1 165	
750 The disadvantaged	20	65	150	300	450	965	
Subtotals	2 000	3 830	5 200	6 900	9 100	25 030	3.3
800 Multisector activities							
810 Interdisciplinary	900	900	1 500	2 250	3 000	7 650	
820 Programme development	5 500	5 730	6 980	8 000	9 900	30 610	
Subtotals	6 400	6 630	8 480	10 250	12 900	38 260	5.1
Project totals	129 300	150 500	172 250	198 800	227 100	748 650	100
Administrative budget	6 700	8 500	9 750	11 200	12 900	42 350	
Grand total	136 000	159 000	182 000	210 000	240 000	791 000	

Table 6

UNFPA resource demand 1980-1983 by work plan category and year,
excluding projects approved as of 1 January 1980

	(in \$ thousands)				Total 1980-1983
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	
100 Basic data collection	32 749	37 117	21 924	9 958	101 748
200 Population dynamics	28 225	29 873	22 658	12 346	93 102
300 Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	13 238	14 502	15 120	10 578	53 438
400 Implementation of policies	4 957	5 533	4 789	3 777	19 056
500 Family planning programmes	93 831	103 791	76 104	37 335	311 061
600 Communication and education	34 523	36 788	32 004	20 528	123 843
700 Special programmes	8 472	10 206	8 276	2 932	29 886
800 Multisector activities	<u>9 702</u>	<u>11 333</u>	<u>15 790</u>	<u>10 292</u>	<u>47 117</u>
Resource demand	225 697	249 143	196 665	107 746	779 251

45. Besides identifying the substantial demand for resources for projects in major Work Plan categories, the basic needs assessments have resulted in development of multisectoral programmes in population and development planning and in interdisciplinary projects with universities, leading towards greater emphasis on demography and population policies in the social sciences. UNFPA anticipates funding more projects to assist special programmes, especially those affecting the status of women and children and youth. The expected demand under the work plan categories is described in the subsequent sections.

46. The Work Plan shows that over the next four years the largest share of resources will flow to projects in family planning and communication and education - 59 per cent of all project funds. The Work Plan for the next four-year period shown in table 5 includes, for comparison, the revised figures for 1980.

Basic data collection

47. UNFPA has continued to devote a substantial part of its resources to this area which includes population censuses, vital statistics and civil registration, and demographic and other population-related surveys. Within this wide range, increasing emphasis has been placed on strengthening and broadening the national capability, through institutional development, training and human resources formation, and this trend is expected to continue.

48. Support to population censuses continued to represent UNFPA's major financial contribution in this area; in 1979 UNFPA contributed total or partial support - depending on the national resources available and the capabilities of the country -

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for all the basic requirements of national censuses in a number of countries, and several large-scale programmes developed for the next period have important data collection components.

49. Support for developing adequate nationwide vital statistics and civil registration systems has further increased during 1979 and is expected to continue to expand in the future. Such assistance, consisting of the training of personnel and the development of the necessary infrastructure, has been increasingly focussed on projects which have the ultimate aim of contributing to the establishment of a national system of vital statistics registration.

50. In the area of demographic surveys, UNFPA will continue assistance for surveys designed to estimate the most important demographic indicators, e.g., birth and fertility rates, death and mortality rates, and migration. Support to the World Fertility Survey and national surveys carried out within its framework will also continue.

51. Activities in the basic data collection category are expected to receive in the coming planning period about \$123 million.

Population dynamics

52. Continued interest in socio-economic-demographic research to support programme activities at country levels has been the chief concern of the UNFPA programme in population dynamics. This involves the fullest utilization of already collected data, creation of awareness of the uses of research, training of researchers, as well as support for research and its utilization.

53. In addition to the problems of fertility and to the rate of population growth, attention has also been increasingly directed toward internal migration and the spatial distribution of the population. The thrust is toward knowledge that will not only explain processes generally, but will assist persons with policy and decision-making responsibility to focus on where and how population and development policy and programmes can interrelate. One such project, deriving from a UNFPA-supported United Nations seminar in 1977, will examine the interactions between socio-economic development and fertility decline. Another programme, formulated in 1979, will focus on poverty generation and demographic change. The results will assist in developing more coherent policies to meet welfare and population goals.

54. Support for research and training in population dynamics is expected to amount to \$76 million in the next planning period.

Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes

55. UNFPA has been directing particular attention to population distribution policies, as they relate to development planning. In order to assist in the development of more effective national population policies and in their integration with development planning, UNFPA will continue to work with Governments in developing appropriate

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institutional arrangements in countries. In addition, given the limited resources and the considerable scope of activity that needs to be undertaken, particular attention will be paid to the development of human resource plans to guide training for Government and research posts. Such plans may also involve developing institutional capacities for training and research in countries. Also encouraged has been the development of "population and development" status reports which bring together, in a synthetic fashion and in a form immediately usable by planners, what is already known about the relationship. By identifying gaps, they also provide the basis for specific research tasks. UNFPA expects to allocate \$32.5 million to this category in the next planning period.

Implementation of policies

56. This work plan category includes components of other categories related to policies having an impact on fertility and other demographic factors, but going beyond family planning proper - such as higher age at marriage, better opportunities for women, bonus payments for periods of non-pregnancy and the like. Policies which have an impact on sterility and sub-fecundity, on morbidity and mortality, especially of infants and children and of mothers, as well as policies designed to influence population distribution and migration are also included. UNFPA expects to allocate 12.75 million to this sector in the next planning period.

Family planning programmes

57. Since its inception in 1969, UNFPA has supported maternal and child health and family planning programmes in more than 100 countries. Assistance in this area increased again in 1979 from \$45 million, in the previous year, to \$52 million. Some West and East African countries and a few Latin American countries, which only recently began to adopt population policies, are now considering such programmes an important element in development planning and have asked for UNFPA assistance. These changing attitudes are obviously due to a gradual realization of the slowing effects of increased population growth rates on economic and social development. The strategies most widely adopted in integrated maternal and child health and family planning programmes are to bring the programmes to the people at the community level and to their village homes, thus outgrowing the confine of the clinics.

58. To support the national family planning programmes in many larger developing countries, UNFPA has also been providing substantial assistance to the establishment of new manufacturing plants, or to the increase of existing manufacturing capacities for production of contraceptives, mainly condoms and oral pills. More and more requests have been forthcoming in this area.

59. UNFPA has been providing assistance to community-based family planning programmes, which included information, education and communication and motivational components. An increasing number of countries have shown an interest in adopting such an approach to the provision of family planning services, in addition to other already existing programmes.

60. The WHO programme, having the objective of providing primary health care services to all people in developing countries by the year 2000, has generated large-scale programming in this area, in all developing countries. More than 75 per cent of such efforts is directed towards maternal and child health care services which generally include promotional activities, antenatal care, care during and after childbirth, infant and child care and services for pregnancy spacing. UNFPA, in conformity with its mandate of supporting comprehensive maternal and child health programmes, has for a long time been involved in assisting the development of maternal and child health care services (perinatal care) at all levels, in many developing countries. In most countries, child spacing, a fast expanding programme area, has been integrated in the UNFPA-supported service programmes.

61. UNFPA contributions to training programmes and fellowships in subject areas related to all aspects of maternal and child health and family planning has progressively increased. With the rapid rate of expansion of primary health care programmes providing minimum maternal and child health services to rural women of developing countries, UNFPA will also continue to support training programmes of traditional birth attendants, in the ratio of one traditional birth attendant for each village.

62. UNFPA support for research, specifically biomedical research, in search of better and improved contraceptive methods, as well as applied and operational research on contraceptive methods, has been steadily increasing. This area includes support for the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, for national research programmes and other applied research activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations.

63. For the next planning period, it is anticipated that total UNFPA support for family planning activities will amount to \$331.7 million.

Communication and education

64. Population education, has become a major area of UNFPA funding for both school and out-of-school programmes. In 1979 UNESCO's comprehensive statement on the conceptualization of population education, Population/Education: A Contemporary Concern, was translated into Arabic and reprinted in other languages with UNFPA support. The UNFPA monograph Population Education was translated into French and Spanish and distributed to interested educators and policymakers. Research was completed on the contribution of population education towards strengthening the education systems of countries.

65. In the communication field, emphasis in recent years moved away from direct support given to mass media into communication strategy development, face-to-face communication and innovative uses of media in training. In 1979, increased attention was given to the development of mechanisms for sharing communication research findings. The communication efforts are in response to the needs for support of such diverse population activities as family planning and census taking.

66. UNFPA plans to continue to offer assistance in the areas of school and non-school population education, family and sex education, family planning education and communication activities. Emphasis will continue to be on training, advisory services and research that is of value to country programmes. Out-of-school education, particularly for young people, will continue to receive priority attention, as will the utilization of communication strategies in planning population activities at the country level. The Fund's next planning period will concentrate more on improving teaching methodology, training techniques and the utilization of communication feedback, in an effort to further increase the relevance and effectiveness of population education and communication. UNFPA expects to allocate \$109.7 to this sector in the next planning period.

Special programmes

67. Included in this category are programmes aimed at increased participation of women and youth in national population and development-related activities. Through a new Technical Unit for Women and Youth Programmes, UNFPA will pay special attention to the needs of women and youth, in the context of national population development policies and the implementation of those policies, as well as to the special efforts needed to examine other sectors - with the aim of according due consideration to particular issues relevant to women and youth. Other programmes in this category relate to the problems of aging, as well as programmes designed to promote social justice, by means of a more equitable distribution of income, land, social services and amenities. Support to this category is expected to require about \$25 million in the next planning period.

Multisector activities

68. This work plan category includes UNFPA contributions to multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research, the expenses for UNFPA field staff, population infrastructure support to relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the payment of overhead to the United Nations. In the next planning period, UNFPA expects to allocate \$38.2 million to this category.

The programme by regions

69. The following is a description of the UNFPA programme in 1979 and a forecast for the next planning period by regions. The description of UNFPA activities in individual countries will appear only in the printed version of this report.

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

The region in 1979

70. During 1979, UNFPA continued to increase its assistance to the Sub-Saharan African region to support over 200 projects in 40 countries. As in previous years, the major share of resources, 55 per cent, was allocated to projects in data collection in 30 countries; Benin, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Kenya completed census enumeration during the year, while Botswana, the Comoros, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Sao Tome, Uganda and Zambia were preparing their forthcoming census enumeration. Other countries which had previously conducted census enumeration continued the processing and analysis of data. As demand for such support increased, projects designed to promote and continue demographic surveys and civil registration were funded.

71. The proportion of assistance for activities in family health kept increasing in 1979; 23 per cent of the allocations to the region were for support of such projects in 25 countries. Communication and population education projects also continued to gain momentum and assistance was given to such activities in 19 countries.

72. During 1979 UNFPA project formulation missions went to some 20 countries. UNFPA also fielded population needs assessment missions to five countries, namely, Cameroon, Guinea, Niger, Rwanda, and Upper Volta, to help the Governments concerned to define the areas where national population programmes should be initiated, in line with the countries' priorities and needs. Large-scale programmes, based on previous needs assessment exercises, were formulated in 1979 for Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Senegal and were approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session; the Council also approved programmes in Angola, Congo, Mozambique and Zambia.

73. UNFPA assistance to regional activities in Africa enabled the relevant organizations in the United Nations system to expand their efforts in the population field under their respective mandate, by helping countries plan and implement population projects. In 1979 UNFPA convened a regional interagency meeting, with the purpose of further streamlining intercountry programmes, according to each country's needs, and of developing a regional strategy which would set priorities and make possible increasing financial assistance to the region's population activities.

Outlook for 1980-1984

74. Commitments made for the coming years reflected a growing demand for assistance in data collection and analysis. Considerable UNFPA support will be required to enable a number of countries to participate in the 1980 round of population censuses and to develop or improve vital statistics registration systems. Requests in the field of family planning and family health services are also expected to increase. The expansion of such services and advances in the quality of health personnel will make it possible to improve the coverage of high-risk groups in the rural areas, such as young mothers and young children. Most of the health facilities are in the early stages of development and still depend on external assistance, especially for the introduction of family planning services. Communication and education projects to motivate acceptance of child-spacing are certain to gain momentum in the immediate future. Support will also be required for population education in schools and through out-of-school programmes. By the end of 1980, UNFPA intends to complete population needs assessments in all the border-line priority countries in the region. The Work Plan for the region is summarized in table 7.

Table 7

Budget estimates for population activities in Sub-Saharan Africa
in 1980 and 1981-1984, by major sectors and year

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total 1981-1984</u>
Basic data collection	6 500	7 000	6 600	7 800	8 500	29 900
Population dynamics	1 700	3 000	4 800	5 500	5 500	18 800
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	850	900	1 000	1 000	1 500	4 400
Implementation of policies	100	300	400	800	1 000	2 500
Family planning programmes	6 900	9 000	12 000	14 000	17 000	52 000
Communication and education	3 000	4 400	6 000	6 500	7 300	24 200
Special programmes	300	1 000	1 400	1 900	2 100	6 400
Multisector activities	<u>1 000</u>	<u>1 400</u>	<u>2 000</u>	<u>2 500</u>	<u>3 100</u>	<u>9 000</u>
	20 350	27 000	34 200	40 000	46 000	147 200

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The region in 1979

75. The year was highlighted by development of new projects and programmes for many countries in the region, as most of the programmes were nearing conclusion during 1979. The major part of the UNFPA allocations continued to be for family planning and related activities.

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76. Project development missions visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Pakistan and, for the first time, China. New programmes for these countries, as well as for Nepal are expected to be submitted to the Governing Council session in 1980 for approval.

77. During 1979, needs assessment missions were carried out in Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Solomon Islands. New-phase programmes were launched in Bangladesh and Thailand. Continued support was given to projects at the regional level, through organizations of the United Nations system, as well as through other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. A new programme in Bhutan was also planned during 1979. All countries in the Asia and Pacific region have received, or are now receiving, assistance from UNFPA.

78. There were further encouraging signs for the development of four-year regional programmes based on agreed-upon priorities established during a regional agency meeting in October 1978.

79. Under the aegis of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), five projects were started in the fields of migration, rural development, research utilization, multi-media support and modular training for extension workers. Each project has country components, but is being managed and substantively backstopped at the regional level.

Outlook for 1981-1984

80. In the coming years, UNFPA expects heavy outlays in the priority countries. The national programmes are continuously expanding. More requests are also expected in the areas of migration, women's education, and development, and probably in new areas, such as aging and adolescent fertility. The budget estimates for the next work plan period are contained in table 8.

Table 8

Budget estimates for population activities in Asia and the Pacific
in 1980 and 1981-1984, by major sectors and year

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1981-1984</u>
Basic data collection	9 400	12 125	12 300	10 400	10 000	44 825
Population dynamics	2 000	2 500	3 200	4 000	5 000	14 700
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	950	1 000	1 200	1 500	2 000	5 700
Implementation of policies	320	375	520	600	500	1 995
Family planning programmes	32 400	35 000	38 000	42 000	44 000	159 000
Communication and education	6 750	8 000	9 500	12 500	16 000	46 000
Special Programmes	250	1 000	1 500	2 000	3 500	8 000
Multisector activities	<u>1 900</u>	<u>2 000</u>	<u>2 780</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>4 000</u>	<u>11 780</u>
	53 970	62 000	69 000	76 000	85 000	292 000 /...

MEDITERRANEAN, MIDDLE EAST AND EUROPE

The region in 1979

81. While UNFPA supported projects only in a few selected European countries, efforts continued in the countries of the Middle East and Mediterranean to strengthen the capacity of the Governments in data collection and analysis and, in particular, to conduct accurate censuses. As a rule, maternal and child health and family planning is not high among the priorities of the Governments of the region, in view of the continued competing pressures of the need to develop curative, rather than preventive, medical services. However, the proportion of UNFPA resources allocated to family planning and related activities rose again in 1979, and has surpassed 50 per cent of the total allocations to the region since UNFPA began operations.

82. In 1979 population needs assessment missions were dispatched to Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco, Somalia, Syria and Turkey. Following the missions, programmes were formulated for the individual countries. In 1979 large-scale programmes were approved by the Governing Council for Democratic Yemen and Jordan, and programmes for Somalia and Sudan were being prepared for Council approval in 1980.

83. Regional activities, supported by UNFPA, continued at about the same rate as in previous years. An inter-agency meeting, convened by UNFPA, led to some revisions and expansion of the regional programmes, so that they could better serve projects in individual countries. Support continued to the Cairo Demographic Centre and to the International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research, at Al Azhar University, in Cairo. Conferences, meetings, seminars and symposia were funded by UNFPA, covering such subjects as the status of women in the Moslem family, the future of the child in the Moslem world and problems of motherhood. Among the larger regional programmes, supported by UNFPA, were UNESCO's sectoral communication and education programmes; a regional demographic analysis programme of the Economic Commission for West Asia and labour planning projects carried out by ILO - which also deals with questions of migration.

Outlook for 1981-1984

84. Over the next four years, the programme in the region is expected to continue to expand; needs assessment missions are planned for Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, and Yemen. The Work Plan projections for the region are summarized in table 9.

Table 9

Budget estimates for population activities in Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East in 1980 and 1981-1984, by major sectors and year

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total 1981-1984</u>
Basic data collection	4 400	5 200	5 800	5 900	5 700	22 600
Population dynamics	2 300	2 500	3 500	4 000	4 000	14 000
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	500	600	800	1 000	1 200	3 600
Implementation of policies	200	850	950	1 000	700	3 500
Family planning programmes	4 900	6 250	8 000	11 000	14 500	39 750
Communication and education	2 700	3 100	3 750	4 200	5 000	16 050
Special programmes	450	600	1 000	1 300	1 500	4 400
Multisector activities	<u>300</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1 200</u>	<u>1 600</u>	<u>2 000</u>	<u>5 700</u>
	15 750	20 000	25 000	30 000	34 600	109 600

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The region in 1979

85. In 1979, UNFPA assistance for the collection of demographic data focussed, in particular, on the 1980's census round; UNFPA support was initiated for census projects in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Peru. UNFPA support for the analysis of demographic data also continued. New projects in demographic data analysis were launched in Bolivia and Costa Rica. Emphasis was placed on the formation of population units in the ministries of planning, in order to strengthen the capacity for analyzing demographic data and integrating population factors into development planning. The Latin American Conference on Population and Development Planning, held in May 1979, in Cartagena, Colombia, under the sponsorship of UNFPA, particularly stressed the need to take into account population variables in development planning of all types. The countries of the region were increasingly requesting UNFPA assistance for training and research, as well as for institutional strengthening.

86. Programmes in maternal and child health and family planning continued to expand in number and scope; they now account for some 64 per cent of the UNFPA budget for Latin America and the Caribbean. New programmes in 1979 included those of Panama and Nicaragua; the programmes, already existing in the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, were expanded. New requests were also received for assistance in population, family life, and sex education.

87. Projects in the Caribbean continued to emphasize youth-oriented activities, family life education and the training of medical personnel, at all levels. Assessments of assistance needs in population were made in 1979 in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, and Mexico.

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88. Regional programmes, funded by UNFPA and implemented by organizations of the United Nations system, supported population projects directly at the country level. Regional projects in 1979 focussed primarily on the documentation and processing of population data, population dynamics, administration of maternal and child health, communication and education. New projects included a research project on the linkages between nutrition and population and a project to promote family planning as one of the services delivered through the social security institutions in the region.

Outlook for 1981-1984

89. Requests for assistance in the compilation and analysis of population data and the expansion of programmes in maternal and child health and family planning are expected to continue in the next planning period. The interest in incorporating demographic variables into overall development planning, which includes the setting up or strengthening of population units at the Ministries of Planning, is expected to increase.

90. UNFPA also foresees an increase in requests for assistance to national training and research institutions, such as universities, in order to improve the teaching of population-related subjects. Studies of migration policy constitute another relatively new area, in which additional requests for assistance are anticipated. An increase in projects involving communication, population, family life and sex education is also foreseen. Specific efforts will be made to support projects involving youth, and the participation of women in the development process. Population needs assessments are planned in 1980 for Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

91. The budget estimates for the next Work Plan period are given in table 10.

Table 10

Budget estimates for population activities in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1980 and 1981-1984, by major sector and year

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1981-1984</u>
Basic data collection	2 800	2 900	3 000	3 500	3 800	13 200
Population dynamics	3 100	3 200	3 250	4 100	5 000	15 550
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1 700	1 800	2 000	2 800	3 500	10 100
Implementation of policies	-	500	700	850	900	2 950
Family planning programmes	10 800	12 000	13 000	16 000	18 000	59 000
Communication and education	2 000	2 000	2 400	3 500	4 800	12 700
Special programmes	150	250	300	600	700	1 850
Multisector activities	<u>300</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>2 300</u>
	20 850	23 000	25 150	32 000	37 500	117 650

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III. INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

92. This section of the Executive Director's report contains a summary of regional, interregional and global population activities, carried out by organizations of the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations. Regional activities are also described in the sections dealing with the individual geographical regions. The budget estimates for interregional and global activities in 1980 and 1981-1984 are contained in Table 11.

Table 11

Budget estimates for interregional and global population activities
in 1980 and 1981-1984, by major sectors and year

(in \$ thousands)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1981-1984</u>
Basic data collection	2 050	2 750	3 000	3 200	3 500	12 450
Population dynamics	3 400	3 000	3 000	3 200	3 800	13 000
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	2 000	2 040	2 000	2 200	2 500	8 740
Implementation of policies	130	310	400	500	600	1 810
Family planning programmes	4 500	4 910	5 000	5 400	6 300	21 610
Communication and education	2 550	2 530	2 500	2 700	3 000	10 730
Special programmes	850	980	1 000	1 100	1 300	4 380
Multisector activities	<u>2 900</u>	<u>1 980</u>	<u>2 000</u>	<u>2 500</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>9 480</u>
	18 380	18 500	18 900	20 800	24 000	82 200

Organizations of the United Nations system

United Nations

93. The UNFPA-funded programme at the intercountry level is carried out by the United Nations through the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Population Programmes and Projects Branch of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and by the regional commissions. The programme covers demographic data collection and analysis, formulation of population policies, support of family planning activities, communication and information, and training in demography.

94. The programme executed by the Population Division has focussed for the past year on greater clarification of the interrelationships between population and development factors so as to help countries incorporate population factors in development planning and strategies, such as nutrition, rural development, education, health, employment and housing. The Division has, with UNFPA support, functioned as the focal point for the harmonization of work programmes in the field of population and development through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Ad Hoc Task Force established for this purpose.

95. A relatively new area of research supported through the United Nations is the work on population and development models and, in this connexion, a United Nations/UNFPA expert group was convened to review existing population-development models and to assess their practical value in policymaking and planning. In order to prepare operational guidelines for planners attempting to integrate migration, population distribution and settlement planning into national and regional development plans, a workshop on population distribution policies was organized by the Population Division in co-operation with UNFPA. UNFPA has also provided for work done by the Division on population, resources, environment and development.

96. In the area of fertility and family planning the Population Division has continued to work on methods of measuring the impact of family planning programmes on fertility, and another expert group was organized with UNFPA support to discuss this aspect of family planning programmes. The Population Division and the Statistical Office, in collaboration with the regional commissions, have continued their role in the implementation of the World Fertility Survey (WFS), a programme partly funded by UNFPA. A co-ordinating machinery, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, has been established under the aegis of the Population Division to harmonize the work of comparative analyses of WFS data at the regional, global and sectoral levels.

97. Since mortality levels and trends continue to be of concern to developing countries, the Population Division has been placing greater emphasis on mortality studies. In this connexion the Division and WHO, with financial assistance from UNFPA, organized a meeting on the socio-economic determinants and consequences of mortality, to draw attention to the gross inequality of health conditions, not only among countries but also within countries. The meeting led to the development of a major study project in the area of mortality which will encompass such aspects as levels, trends and differentials of mortality at the global level.

98. With UNFPA support, the Population Division has strengthened its role in population policy questions. Collection and dissemination of information on national experience in the formulation and implementation of population policies are being undertaken through assistance to the population policy data bank and a joint United Nations/UNFPA project for the development of a compendium on population policies.

99. UNFPA also provides financial assistance to the Population Division for the publication of its many studies. A continued high priority area was support for the various regional demographic training and research centres: in Santiago, Chile; Cairo, Egypt; Accra, Ghana; Bombay, India; Bucharest, Romania; and Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

100. The main activities supported by UNFPA in 1979 were those of the four ILO regional teams, which are composed of advisers on population and family welfare education and population and labour policy and research. By the end of the year, the regional teams were responsible for the technical backstopping of over 50 UNFPA-supported national projects. Most of these country projects related to population and family welfare education for organized labour, but the number of projects of a

policy research nature, concerned with problems at the macro-level, was also growing rapidly.

101. The past year saw the emergence of research-oriented projects in various countries, designed to examine the inter-relationships between migration and employment factors.

102. With ILO assistance several welfare education country projects were completed during the year, in the regions of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The impact of completed or about to be completed projects has been reviewed by the ILO, with the co-operation of UNFPA and the national authorities concerned.

103. Evidence continued to emerge in various countries that as a result of promotional work done under the ILO programme, numerous population activities are being carried out at plant level, or through trade unions and labour colleges, without being part of a formal externally funded project. Examples of such activities in Asia have been documented in "Volume III (Field Experiences)" of the series on Family Planning in the Asian Region, 1979, published by the ILO.

104. The operational activities of the ILO's Population and Labour Policies Programme were reviewed by the Operational Programmes Committee of the ILO Governing Body at its November 1979 session.

105. As part of ILO research activities, funded by UNFPA, the World Employment Programme, i.e. research and action concerning population and employment, was completed. This project gave rise to numerous research studies, in addition to institution-building in several countries. Other global research programmes have emanated from this project. The BACHUE series of economic-demographic models were also developed under this umbrella project. Other activities under the research programme included workshops on various subjects. During the year, the global research project on demographic change and the role of women got under way with initial activities in Argentina, Bulgaria, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jordan, Nigeria and Sri Lanka.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

106. During 1979, UNFPA supported FAO population activities in a number of fields. In the area of population planning, support continued to be given to the introduction of population components into FAO's training projects for agricultural planners. Funding was given to FAO's major international study on land-carrying capacity. In population dynamics, UNFPA supported studies in a number of countries on the impact of rural development on population factors; these studies are aimed at devising a set of guidelines for policy and programme formulation. FAO convened the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which underlined the need for appropriate population policies and programmes, as one of the founding principles for a programme of action. A study was completed in which possible links between population and nutrition programmes were examined.

107. In population education and communication, UNFPA-supported FAO assistance was provided to Governments directly through the Population Education Research and Communication (PERC) project. The number of countries assisted through this project

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increased to 21 in 1979. FAO's development support communications office tested the feasibility of new low-cost media approaches in rural areas.

108. With FAO/UNFPA assistance, the population and rural development programme in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries began exploring links between population and rural development policies and programmes; the use of rural development programmes as an instrument for migration policies; the development of multi-media materials for use in rural areas; training modules for development workers; and the use of research findings for policy and programme formulation. FAO conducted a study on methods for the contribution of women to agricultural production, and a project dealing with the integration of population concepts into the work of the Pan African Women Centre attached to the Economic Commission for Africa.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

109. The UNFPA-supported "Co-ordinated Action Programme for the Advancement of Population Education", begun late in 1978 and designed to create and service an international network of population educators, has addressed issues such as the multidisciplinary integration of population education into school and non-formal education programmes, the contribution of population education to general educational reform, and research on how people gather knowledge about population issues. Case studies, completed in 1979 for publication in 1980, are to assist curriculum planners in countries to design education materials. During the year, efforts were continued to improve the quality of education planning through training programmes. A manual on the evaluation of population education programmes was produced in Asia and a regional sourcebook was developed in Latin America. The number of countries developing national projects in population education, with technical assistance from UNESCO/UNFPA, continued to grow in 1979. A number of courses were supported for countries interested in new methodologies in educational statistics, as they related to population change.

110. In the area of social sciences research, projects on the relationships between women's education, fertility and age at marriage were funded by UNFPA. They included a re-analysis of World Fertility Survey data in a number of countries.

111. In 1979, the UNESCO population communication programme developed a new global initiative which resulted in the incorporation of feature articles on women and population in periodicals around the world. Modules for the training of working journalists in population and development fields were tested during 1979, with UNFPA support. Regional broadcasting networks in Asia and the Arab states continued projects for the inclusion of population aspects in the programmes of their affiliated national broadcasting organizations. A number of technical documents and manuals for use in population communication training programmes were also published with UNFPA financing.

World Health Organization (WHO)

112. During 1979 UNFPA continued to fund a WHO group of technical advisers in various fields related to maternal and child health and family planning programmes. The advisers became increasingly involved in programme development and support

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activities in countries. Through WHO, UNFPA also supported publications, meetings and seminars on specific topics designed to disseminate research results and experiences accumulated by various countries.

113. Major efforts have continued in epidemiological and operational research aimed at developing and testing methodologies and the collection of data from selected countries. Studies on the risk approach to the delivery of maternal and child health and family planning services were being completed in a number of countries and the results will be applied in traditional health care systems. An expanding number of countries were utilizing the methodology developed by WHO. Research on patterns of breast-feeding and its health implications resulted in a UNFPA-financed meeting with the participation of specialists, the milk substitute industry and activist groups to review the issues of replacing breast- by bottle-feeding of infants. A declaration was issued and principles of ethical conduct were agreed upon for the promotion of breast-feeding in developing countries.

114. UNFPA support for activities in manpower development has centred on the development of training methods, particularly of modular curricula for nurses, midwives and traditional birth attendants, with emphasis also on teacher training and the training of personnel at the primary health care level. UNFPA supported activities designed to improve maternal and child health and family planning information systems through the development of appropriate data reporting, collection and analysis procedures. Methods were being developed and tested for the reporting of family health events by lay, non-medical personnel. Programmes designed to explore and expand the role of women in the provision of health services, as well as to study the health implications of the status of women have been initiated.

115. During the period, activities for the training, utilization and impact of traditional birth attendants and for the promotion of health education were reviewed, with the aim of elaborating a comprehensive interregional programme, to be submitted to UNFPA for the forthcoming period 1980-1983, in the light of the decisions taken by the UNDP Governing Council on UNFPA strategies for inter-country activities.^{6/}

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

116. UNFPA projects in which UNICEF was the Executing Agency in 1979 totalled about \$11 million. Some of the allocations represented joint UNICEF/UNFPA projects but the major share of funding was for reimbursable procurement through UNICEF of medical equipment, contraceptives, vehicles and miscellaneous supplies for UNFPA-supported family planning programmes.

Non-governmental organizations

117. During 1979 UNFPA increased contributions to NGO programmes designed to strengthen country programmes, and to analyze and disseminate information on emerging issues in the field of population. A considerable number of training and information

^{6/} Economic and Social Council, Official Records 1979, Supplement No.10, decision 79/28, paragraph 4; and DP/406.

programmes were also carried out by NGO's, with UNFPA financed support.

118. A major recipient continued to be the International Statistical Institute for its work on the World Fertility Survey. UNFPA support for this important research programme includes the costs of expert teams for the development of projects and their execution, in the form of consultants and staff missions, of administrative and computer services and of publications. In addition, UNFPA finances complementary activities in the United Nations system, through the support of experts at the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional economic commissions, for the monitoring of country surveys and comparative analysis of results. Forty-two country surveys were underway, at different stages of progress.

119. UNFPA continued to give support to specific programmes, such as the International Committee for Applied Research in Population (ICARP), with decentralized activities in Asia and Latin America, for its regular publications and special reports, technical assistance to, and evaluation of, four integrated maternal and child health and family planning programmes in the Philippines, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey, and a study on conditions of fertility decline in 28 countries.

120. UNFPA has also continued the financing of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) research committees and the preparatory activities for its 1981 General Conference. Similarly UNFPA has assisted the International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) for the preparation of a thesaurus in demography and the promotion of co-ordinated research by national institutions.

121. In the area of training, UNFPA has supported programmes at the New York Medical College, the Institute of Public Service at the University of Connecticut, the David Owen Centre in England and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. In all cases, UNFPA support has facilitated the participation of professionals from developing countries. Several meetings were financed by UNFPA, including a symposium on population and human rights, an international workshop on intra-vaginal contraception, the World Conference on Science in the Service of Life, the Fourth International Conference on Voluntary Sterilization, an international symposium on intra-uterine devices, an international workshop on research frontiers in fertility regulation and the World Congress of Sexology.

122. Increasing attention was given in 1979 to activities related to women, as reflected in the financing of: the Center for Population Activities (CEPPA) for the training of women as family planning managers; the International Country Women of the World (ICW) colloquium of experts and an international seminar for rural women; and the International Alliance of Women (IAW) for an international seminar and follow-up country projects. Activities in the field of aging have started with UNFPA support of Opera Pia Alessandrini in Rome for an international conference on aging to be held in 1980. UNFPA provided support to the International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) for its annual seminar and other activities. In this same area, Data for Development has received financing for an international seminar on the organization and the use of data for public administration.

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Information and Public Affairs

Publications and media activities

123. The Information and Public Affairs Division of UNFPA produces a monthly newsletter - Population - in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. It also produces a quarterly journal - POPULI - in English. During 1979, special issues of POPULI were produced in French, Spanish and Arabic.

124. In its Profiles series, UNFPA issued the following titles in 1979: Indonesia; The Philippines; Papua New Guinea. The Population Facts on File, which was first produced and distributed at the beginning of 1979, was revised and updated during the year, and the revised pack was due to be printed at the beginning of 1980. The pack is in great demand from libraries, academic institutions, as well as individuals interested in population issues.

125. During 1979, UNFPA also completed work on three documentary films: Egypt; Sri Lanka; and UNFPA - What it is, what it does. These films will be available for public screening in 1980.

126. UNFPA has continued to work with media groups, including the Inter-Press Service (Rome) and the Press Foundation of Asia (Manila), on the production and distribution of articles and features on population-related topics.

127. During 1979, a media package on the Report on the State of the World Population by the UNFPA Executive Director (the second in an annual series) was produced by The New Internationalist, on behalf of UNFPA. The Report received coverage around the world in more than 400 newspapers, as well as through many radio and TV stations.

128. UNFPA continued to support the Worldwatch Institute and several other institutions for the publication of research papers on population-related topics. The Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) has been provided UNFPA support for production and distribution of Review of Reviews in English and Spanish.

Special events

129. Following three preparatory meetings, an International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, mentioned earlier, took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Following the Conference, several national parliamentary groups on population and development issues have been set up.

130. In the latter part of 1979, a small unit was set up in UNFPA to prepare for an International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, already mentioned, which is to take place in Rome, in September 1980.

ANNEX I

Status of Government pledges and payments
as of 31 December 1979

(net and in \$)

	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>
Australia	793 800	793 800
Austria	30 000	30 000
Bangladesh	10 000	-
Belgium	1 052 632	-
Burundi	1 117	1 117
Canada	6 914 174	6 914 174
Chile	2 000	2 000
China	132 450*	-
Colombia	40 000	40 000
Czechoslovakia	95 786*	-
Denmark	5 727 941	5 727 941
Dominican Republic	1 000*	1 000
Egypt	214 286*	214 286*
Finland	324 190	324 190
France	110 800	110 800
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	12 455 368 ^{a/}	12 455 368 ^{a/}
Ghana	26 364*	26 364*
Guyana	392	392
Hungary	5 628*	11 255*
India	241 935*	241 935*
Indonesia	91 470	91 470
Japan	12 800 000 ^{b/}	-
Kenya	6 000	-
Liberia	1 500	1 500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 000	-
Luxembourg	8 966	8 966
Malawi	1 292	1 292
Malta	560	560
Netherlands	12 396 645 ^{c/}	12 396 645 ^{c/}
New Zealand	351 820	351 820
Norway	12 137 148	12 137 148
Republic of Korea	35 000*	35 000*
Singapore	7 500	-
Sri Lanka	7 500*	7 500*
Sweden	9 836 066	9 836 066
Switzerland	1 506 024	1 506 024

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ANNEX I (cont'd.)

Status of Government pledges and payments
as of 31 December 1979

(net and in \$)

	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000	1 000
Tunisia	6 250	6 250
United Kingdom	4 444 444	4 444 444
United States	30 000 000	30 000 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>111 839 047</u>	<u>97 720 307</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Convertible currency	111 086 548	97 183 967
Non-convertible currency	<u>752 499</u>	<u>536 340</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>111 839 047</u>	<u>97 720 307</u>

* Part or whole of this payment has been made in non-convertible currency

a/ In addition \$2.4 million for IPPF

b/ In addition \$6,500,000 for IPPF and \$200,000 for IGCC.

c/ In addition \$1,377,405 for IPPF.

Number of donors by years

1967 - 1	1974 - 56	Total cumulative pledges 1967-1979	600 951 929
1968 - 3	1975 - 54	Total cumulative payments 1967-1979	<u>586 024 145</u>
1969 - 7	1976 - 54		
1970 - 22	1977 - 53	Balance due 31/12/1979	14 027 784
1971 - 39	1978 - 49		
1972 - 44	1979 - 40		
1973 - 49	1980 - 40		

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UNFPA contribution to population programmes
in 1979, by major functions

	(in \$)
Basic data collection	26 498 060
Population dynamics	15 257 594
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	6 480 814
Implementation of policies	3 942 082
Family planning programme	64 975 723
Communication and education	15 282 322
Special programmes	2 693 069
Multisector activities	<u>13 834 988</u>
	<u>148 964 652</u>

UNFPA contributions to population programmes
in 1979, by geographical areas

Africa	22 236 438
Asia and the Pacific	57 404 651
Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East	17 262 912
Latin America	24 726 795
Interregional	12 596 679
Global	<u>14 737 177</u>
	<u>148 964 652</u>

ANNEX II (cont'd.)

UNFPA contributions to population programmes
in 1979, by Executing Agencies

	(in \$)
United Nations	30 116 774
ILO	6 829 806
FAO	4 151 011
UNESCO	6 058 981
WHO	21 139 145
UNIDO	34 000
UNICEF	10 924 408
UNFPA	52 497 466
NGOs	<u>17 213 061</u>
	<u>148 964 652</u>

UNFPA contributions to population programmes
in 1979, by types of project

Country	102 986 299
Regional	18 644 497
Interregional	12 596 679
Global	<u>14 737 177</u>
	<u>148 964 652</u>