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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Report by the Executive Director

Review of programmes in the  
Republic of Korea, Tunisia and Viet Nam

## I. Summary

1. At its twenty-fifth session in 1978, the Council approved large-scale UNFPA assistance programmes in the Republic of Korea, Tunisia and Viet Nam, authorizing the Executive Director to allocate funds for the first two years and requesting him to then resubmit the programmes, after a programme review.<sup>1/</sup> This report contains a review of the first two years of the three programmes and a description of activities scheduled for the remaining years. The Executive Director requests that the Council authorize him to allocate funds for the remainder of the programmes' duration.

## II. Republic of Korea

2. The programme in the Republic of Korea <sup>2/</sup>was approved for a period of three and one-half years, beginning January 1978, with an estimated UNFPA contribution of \$2,266,616. The Government contribution is \$44 million.

### The first two years

3. In the first two years of the programme, the following results were achieved through the UNFPA-assisted projects: improvement of vital statistics which involved the training of 34 local registration officials; training of 34 Government health workers in rural areas, as part of the effort at integrating health and family planning in the national community development programme; establishment of eight urban family planning and maternal and child health care clinics in six cities; of an in-country technical assistance mission to advise health and social service officials, at the national, provincial and country levels; improvement of family planning programme statistics, by surveying the information needs of 647 family planning programme personnel; strengthening of the in-school population education programme by developing population education courses in 23 colleges of education and by training 810 primary school teachers to teach population education to adults in rural community schools.

4. Other projects involved: a study which determined that day-care centre superintendents would be able to provide family planning information to low-income couples; the coverage of family planning news in the monthly newsletter of the Federation of Trade Unions, with a 900,000 membership; the testing, with positive results, of the use of agricultural extension workers and also of women's association leaders in the promotion of family planning.

5. Finally, five projects in the area of information, education and communication were designed to provide experience and yield data on which to base a comprehensive strategy for information, out-of-school education and communication for the national family planning programme.

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<sup>1/</sup> Economic and Social Council, Official Records 1978, Supplement No. 13, decision 25/31, paragraph 2, pages 200 and 201.

<sup>2/</sup> DP/FPA/8/Add.7.

6. UNFPA contributions to these projects covered the costs of international consultants, salaries of local personnel, sub-contract services, training, equipment and supplies. About two-thirds of the costs of these projects were covered locally.

Programme for the remaining years (1980-1982)

7. Improving vital statistics: The aim is to complete the matching exercise between a continuing demographic survey and a second retrospective survey, by mid-1980. Data from an evaluation survey are to be tabulated and the final analysis completed by that date. As for training, some study tours abroad for local registration officials are planned. A final report is to be submitted to UNFPA by July 1980 but further detailed processing of data will continue.

8. Integrating health and family planning with the national community development programme: The final evaluation survey was planned for the first quarter of 1980. The comparative analysis of baseline and final evaluation surveys is to be completed in mid-1980.

9. Upgrading family planning clinics in plants: Medical equipment will be provided for additional clinics - 50 in 1980 and 25 in 1981 - and management and medical personnel will receive orientation courses. The mid-term and final reviews of the project were scheduled for early 1980 and May 1981.

10. Additional urban family planning clinics: The eight newly opened clinics will continue providing family planning and maternal and child health services. A training programme for newly employed personnel, as well as refresher courses for the present clinic staff, will be organized. When the project is completed in June 1981, the Government will assume operational and financial responsibilities.

11. Improving family planning programme statistics: A new information system was put into effect on a trial basis in the first quarter of 1980. The project is to be completed in April 1980.

12. Strengthening the in-school population education programme: Population education will be taught to teachers in both junior teachers colleges and in colleges of education. Development of curricula and of teaching aids will proceed. Teachers will also continue offering population education to parents. The project is to be completed in December 1980. Five other information, education and communication projects are to be completed by September 1981.

13. Promoting family planning through day care centres: Day care centre superintendents will receive advanced training in family planning information, education and communication. The training will emphasize information on contraceptives. Day care teachers are expected to educate children so that they acquire norms and values relevant to family planning. Information, education and communication materials relating to family planning will be provided to mothers and children. Meetings will be conducted by various organizations to appraise the project and to establish a mechanism for expanding project activities nationwide in the 1980's.

14. Family planning information for young workers: The monthly circulation of the family planning information inserts will increase from 20,000 to 30,000 copies and they will be distributed through the Federation of Korean Trade Unions newsletter and through 17 member unions; efforts will be made to expand the readership of the inserts.

15. Using agricultural extension workers to promote the family planning programme: Agricultural extension workers will attend a three-day advanced course in family planning and a reference book will be produced for their use. Courses will be conducted, at the provincial level, for 308 rural leaders who will then be expected to encourage family planning in their villages. Population and family planning will become essential parts of the training courses administered by the Office of Rural Development throughout the country. Towards the end of the project, an assessment will be made to establish guidelines for the nationwide expansion of these activities.

16. Developing and testing information, education and communication materials: Educational leaflets, pamphlets and slides will be developed for different target groups (including children in day-care centres), based on the data gathered through various surveys. The new materials will be evaluated and an information, education and communication strategy model, potentially applicable to larger audience, will be developed.

17. Using women's association leaders in low-income urban areas: A total of 960 Women's Association leaders and key members will attend intensive training courses to improve their competence not only in family planning motivation but also as community leaders. Twenty Government field workers will also receive training.

18. Information, education and communication materials for the industrial sector: This project will continue to provide family planning promotional materials for distribution in the industrial sector. Project activities will include design of materials and training of 58 labour counsellors. Because project implementation was delayed, the project proposal has now been revised and the project started in early 1980.

19. The UNFPA contributions for the first two years (1978-1979) and the estimated contributions for 1980-1982 are shown below:

	<u>1978-1979</u> (Expenditures)	<u>1980-1982</u> (Estimates)
	\$	\$
Project personnel	844 582	357 870
Sub-contracts	371 284	79 420
Training	175 428	85 619
Equipment and supplies	199 141	197 540
Miscellaneous	<u>97 352</u>	<u>73 310</u>
	1 687 787	793 759
Grand total	2 481 546	/...

### III. Tunisia

20. The comprehensive population assistance programme in Tunisia 3/ was approved for a period of five years, starting July 1978, with an estimated UNFPA contribution of \$4 million.

#### The first two years

21. The following achievements have been reported: the integration of family planning services into 135 additional health centres; the number of health personnel involved in family planning increased to 89 physicians and 815 paramedics; and the number of new family planning acceptors rose to 130,000 in 1979 from 80,000 in 1977. In June 1979, 21.3 per cent of married women in the reproductive years were using some method of family planning as compared to 17.5 per cent in 1977. UNFPA contributions to these projects covered the costs of short-term international advisers, salaries of local health personnel, training, equipment, and supplies. The total Tunisian contribution to the programme is estimated at \$30 million.

22. UNFPA has assisted in the training of 75 physicians in family planning techniques; a centre for the training of physicians was established in Tunis. Four regional family planning centres which also offer abortion and sterilization services were established with UNFPA assistance; 23 UNFPA-assisted clinics are operating at present.

23. Clinical equipment and medical supplies, including 1,300,000 cycles of pills and over 200,000 IUD's were provided to the national family planning programme. A pilot clinical programme providing maternal and child health services in remote areas was also set up. In the period 1978-1979, 53,756 family planning and 12,058 pediatric consultations as well as 12,117 pre- and post-natal examinations were carried out through this programme, which also gained some 8,500 new family planning acceptors. Tunisian personnel trained to take over the responsibilities of the UNFPA-assisted programme is expected to replace the international staff by the end of 1980.

24. As for research and evaluation of the family planning methods used in the programme, field work for a survey on the continued use of IUD's and pills was completed in 1979 and results of the tabulation were expected in early 1980; preparatory work for a national survey on abortion and tubal ligation was completed and field work is scheduled to begin in 1980.

25. As a result of a UNFPA-assisted population education programme, 62 out of 183 schools now offer population education as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme also provides family planning information and seminars to workers in all sectors of organized labour.

#### Programme for the remaining years (1980-1981)

26. Most of the activities in the programme have been implemented more rapidly than foreseen, due in large part to the vigorous nationwide information and education programme designed to raise demand for family planning services and to promote understanding of the implications of the population situation. Thus, at the

Government's request, UNFPA has agreed to rephase programme activities for three and four years, instead of the original five.

27. As a result of rapid implementation and an annual inflation rate of approximately 8 per cent, the estimated programme cost has increased to \$5,330,429.

28. A needs assessment mission in 1980 will recommend on procedures to be adopted for the expansion of family planning and health services on a nationwide basis. The bulk of the funding for the remaining years is to provide for the expansion of family planning services into rural areas and their integration into the country's rapidly expanding basic health system. To further this end, the activities of the Ministry of Health and of the National Office of Family Planning will be co-ordinated. The programme for the period 1980-1981 will have the following components:

29. Training: Training techniques in family planning for medical and paramedical staff will be reinforced by increased utilization of the new training centres in Tunis. The universities will also begin to participate more actively in this process and the Faculty of Medicine at Sousse will develop a formal training programme for the centres. About 60 obstetricians-gynaecologists, 105 family health physicians and 200 pharmacists are expected to receive training.

30. Support for the operation of clinics: UNFPA assistance will continue to cover the overall operational costs of the 23 regional clinics. Increased supplies of contraceptives, medicines and medical equipment will be needed to expand services in rural areas and also to meet the rising demand for contraceptives in areas already served. In 1980, 600,000 cycles of pills and 50,000 IUD's will be provided. The family planning activities of the rural health services will be evaluated with the aim of planning basic health services for the rest of the country.

31. Research and evaluation: Results of the research on utilization of family planning methods carried out in 1979 will be analyzed in 1980. The results will be stored on microfilm so as to facilitate their dissemination to eventual users.

32. Population education: The programme will aim at integrating population education into the curriculum of most of the 121 high schools that currently do not offer such courses. Activities on the elementary school level will be reinforced and expanded. Information and motivation activities will be expanded and directed at youth and cultural organizations.

33. The UNFPA contributions for the first two years and the estimated contributions for 1980-1981 are shown below:

	<u>1978-1979</u> (Expenditures) \$	<u>1980-1981</u> (Estimates) \$
Support to clinical services	1 875 172	1 149 000
Training	334 373	572 000
Research and evaluation	175 565	-
Population education	<u>648 219</u>	<u>576 100</u>
	3 033 329	2 297 100
Grand total	5 330 429	

#### IV. Viet Nam

34. The comprehensive population assistance programme in Viet Nam <sup>4/</sup> was approved for the period of five years, beginning March 1978, with an estimated UNFPA contribution of \$17 million and a Government contribution of \$250 million.

##### The first two years

35. Implementation of the programme, has proceeded well once the initial logistic difficulties were overcome. Orders for equipment and supplies were all placed and delivery will be completed in 1980.

36. In support of the family planning programme, UNFPA has provided basic medical equipment and drugs for 4,000 maternity and 260 obstetrical/gynaecological clinics at the district, provincial, village, and central levels. UNFPA funds have covered the bulk of contraceptives supplied to Viet Nam, namely 100,000 gross of condoms, 1.4 million IUD's, 200,000 cycles of pills, and 4,500 vials of injectables (Depo-Provera). The Government has reported that in 1979 one million men were using condoms regularly and that half of the northern provinces have reached the target of IUD insertion for 5 per cent of the female population. More than 12,000 women underwent voluntary sterilization in 1979, against 7,000 during the years 1977 and 1978. Crude birth rates dropped from 23.4 per 1000 in 1977 to 20 per thousand in 1979 nationally.

37. Implementation of the training component, has proceeded more slowly than expected and most of the training will be implemented in 1980-1981. However, the Government assumed responsibility for the specialized training of 587 doctors and 1,700 midwives. UNFPA assisted the construction of 70 health centres in Song Be Province, of which 50 have been completed; workshops for the training of health personnel in maternal and child health and family planning have been organized.

<sup>4/</sup> DP/FPA/8/Add.4 and Corr.1.

38. UNFPA has allocated \$2.3 million from the programme reserve to assist with the 1979 census, and the processing of data began in late 1979.

39. In collaboration with UNIDO, UNFPA has funded a mission to assess the economic feasibility of manufacturing locally contraceptives such as condoms and IUD's.

40. Short-term consultants in communication and audio-visual techniques were provided during this period under a regional project of the UNDP for training and communication planning.

The programme for the remaining years (1980-1983)

41. Support of national family planning services: Additional medical equipment will be provided to the 4,260 maternity and gynaecological/obstetrical clinics; medicines for the various outlets of maternal and child health and family planning services will also be supplied. UNFPA will assist the Government in meeting its target of a 0.2 per cent reduction in the annual rate of population growth by supplying 60 million condoms, 600,000 IUDs, 615 million cycles of pills, other family planning supplies, and fertility regulation equipment. The pace of specialized training in maternal and child health and family planning for 320 physicians and 4,700 midwives will be accelerated.

42. Support to population activities in Song Be province: UNFPA will assist with the construction, equipping, and supplying of 90 new health centres. Ambulances for each of the twelve policlinics in the province will be ordered in 1980. Training costs include medical equipment for the training centre established for local paramedical personnel, teachers' honoraria, books and travel expenses for students. Workshops for the training and technical up-grading of health personnel will proceed at an accelerated pace.

43. Support to the 1979 census: UNFPA will assist with the processing, analysis, and publishing of the census results through 1981. Funds for data-processing, supplies and equipment have been requested.

44. Support for the creation of a demographic studies unit: This project will assist the General Statistical Office in developing a permanent capacity to collect and analyze the basic demographic data needed for planning purposes. UNFPA support will cover training, data-processing equipment, and vehicles.

45. Assistance to a clearinghouse for population information: The proposed clearinghouse will identify Viet Nam's needs in population information; process and translate population related documents and disseminate population information to Government agencies at all levels; it will also provide training on documentation and information analysis. Implementation of this project can be expected to begin in 1980. UNFPA, will cover the cost of basic equipment, training, and travel. The clearinghouse of the Population Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will provide technical assistance.



46. Short-term consultancies: The funds allocated for this purpose will be drawn upon increasingly, as the implementation of the various projects progresses.

47. Assistance for the contraceptive manufacturing facility: As a follow up to the UNIDO feasibility study, a consultant of the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology further explored in depth the proposal concerning the contraceptive manufacturing facility. It is proposed that as a preliminary activity a study tour of Vietnamese experts to various contraceptive manufacturing facilities be arranged. A sum of \$2.5 million has so far been earmarked for this project which is currently being reviewed by the Government.

48. Support to the construction of day care centres: Development of a project for the construction of day care centres is under discussion, with a possible contribution from Czechoslovakia of \$1 million korunas (\$96,000). UNFPA would contribute \$40,000.

49. The UNFPA contribution for the first two years and the estimated contribution for the remaining years are shown below:

	<u>1978-1979</u> (Expenditures) \$	<u>1980-1982</u> (Estimates) \$
Family planning	3 627 927	2 123 694
Family planning in Song Be Province	2 217 531	2 925 551
Demographic studies unit	-	222 130
Census	1 362 000	934 800
Clearinghouse on population	-	300 000
International consultants	15 000	210 000
Contraceptive manufacturing facility	-	2 500 000
Day care centre	-	40 000
Programme reserve	-	<u>521 367</u>
	<u>7 222 458</u>	<u>9 777 542</u>
Grand total	17 000 000	

#### V. Recommendation

50. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the following allocations:

(i) for the programme in the Republic of Korea, \$793,759 for the remaining years;

(ii) for the programme in Tunisia, an increase of the total amount of UNFPA assistance to \$5,330,429, and the amount of \$2,297,100 for the remaining years;

(iii) for the programme in Viet Nam, \$9,777,542 for the remaining years; and

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to make the appropriate arrangements with the Governments involved and the Executing Agencies.

