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INTRODUCTION BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Nineteen-eighty marked the beginning of the second decade of UNFPA operations. It was also a crucial year for the Fund. As I informed the Members of the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, UNFPA continues to be faced with a situation in which requests for assistance in the population field by developing countries exceed available resources.

I said then, as I later reported to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in October, that, for various reasons, including the general economic conditions and the high inflation rates that have affected all countries including those developed countries which are our major contributors, the increases in our resources, despite special fundraising efforts especially in the multi/bi area, have not kept pace with the resources needed to meet the increasing demand for assistance to population activities in the developing countries. For that reason, we had to postpone the funding of many new and worthwhile - and, in some cases, urgent - projects that have been submitted to us from a number of developing countries.

The increase in the Fund's resources in 1980 was only about 11 per cent - much less than we had hoped for and barely enough to cover increases due to inflation.

Early in the year, the population assistance field in general and the UNFPA in particular were given a special impetus with the release on 12 February of the Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues under the Chairmanship of Willy Brandt. The Report noted that, "International support for population policies is flagging at precisely the time when the commitment to, and political acceptance of, family planning policies is spreading in the Third World". The Report went on to point out: "The needs for population assistance are great - for example, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities can only meet two-thirds of the requests it receives". Further, the Report declared: "International assistance and support of population programmes must be increased to meet the unmet needs for such aid".

During 1980, the pattern of programme allocations by geographical area remained about the same as 1979. We have, however, seen clear shifts in programme trends. For example, in Africa, in the early years of UNFPA operations, the major emphasis was on census-taking and for that reason we funded the African Census Programme in which 21 countries, most of which never before had taken censuses, participated. But now that the first censuses have been taken, the resulting data analysed, and the governments having had an opportunity to perceive what their most pressing population problems are, we find that more and more of them are increasingly concerned about infant mortality and maternal morbidity and mortality, including family planning or birth spacing activities. For this reason, we find an increasing number of requests from African countries for assistance in the area of maternal and child health programmes, including family planning. In the Asia and Pacific region, while the early emphasis was primarily on family planning programmes, now it is on the integration of family planning into MCH and family health programmes, and the expansion of services, especially to rural areas. A major effort is the building up of local competence, emphasis on recruitment of regional and local expertise and utilization of local institutions and non-governmental organizations. In Latin America, we have had an
increasing number of requests for assistance for primary health care, for women's programmes and for rural development programmes. In the Middle East and Western Asia, we have noticed an increasing number of requests for assistance to health programmes, census-taking, and population education, especially programmes for women.

In all regions, there is increasing interest, expressed in research and other activities, concerning the subject of population distribution, especially as it concerns migratory labour, refugees, and the implications of rapid urbanization. We are currently funding a number of research projects in this area in all developing regions.

As with other development programmes, a continuing major objective of the Fund's activities is to build up the capacity of developing countries to become self-reliant in population matters. It has always been our view that UNFPA and other external inputs into national population programmes should help not only to stimulate developing countries to increase their own capacity to conduct their population programmes but also to create an environment in which the developing countries will eventually be able to continue such activities without outside assistance. We have also continually urged the integration of the population factor into the development process.

For this reason, we warmly welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly in December 1980 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.1 The Strategy not only calls upon all countries to continue to strengthen their implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, it also points out that "population policies will be considered as an integral part of over-all development policies" and that "all countries will continue to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies".

A significant administrative development for the Fund during 1980 was its admission to membership of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in November. During the course of the year, UNFPA participated in the work of the subsidiary machinery of ACC.

During the year, UNFPA continued to maintain a close operational relationship with UNDP, which also continued to provide administrative support on a reimbursable basis in such areas as accounting, personnel, travel, procurement, communications and document processing. We were pleased to have participated in the first Global Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives held since 1971, in Tunis, Tunisia, in July, and found the discussions most helpful for our ongoing close collaboration and co-operation.

The year 1980 ended on a sad note with the news that the UNFPA Field Co-ordinator in the United Republic of Tanzania, Helen Lewis-Jones, was killed in a plane crash, while on duty, on 5 December, along with her husband, Hans Michael Caspari, who served as Assistant Resident Representative, K.K. Apeadu, the Resident Representative, and others.

Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

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1/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, 5 December 1980.
THE UNFPA IN 1980: HIGHLIGHTS

**Pledges and contributions**

- Pledges totalled $124.7 million, an increase of $12.4 million, and a percentage increase of 11 per cent over 1979.
- The number of donors in 1980 totalled 97.
- There were 22 first-time donors in 1980, as a result of UNFPA participation in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1980, held in November 1979.
- At year's end, cumulative contributions through 1980 totalled $726.4 million.
- The cumulative number of donors totalled 119.
- Special fundraising efforts resulted in $3.5 million in multi-bilateral funds from the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden for projects in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Sri Lanka (see paragraphs 131-132).

**Programme: allocations and expenditures**

- Total programme authority given by the Governing Council for 1980 was $138 million.
- Project allocations totalled $150.5 million, including $25.3 million in unexpended allocations carried over from 1979.
- Cumulative allocations through 1980 totalled $676.5 million.
- Expenditures (provisional) in 1980 totalled $150.3 million. This included $80.6 million for country programmes, $49.2 million for intercountry programmes, $4.9 million for UNFPA Co-ordinator's budgets, $4.6 million for agency infrastructure, $4.2 million for overhead payment, and $6.8 million for administrative budget.
- The implementation rate was 92 per cent, compared with 84 per cent in 1979.
- 393 new projects, amounting to $39.1 million, were approved. By region, these were 70, Africa; 157, Asia and the Pacific; 32, Latin America and the Caribbean; 60, Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe; and 37, interregional, and 37, global.
- At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 1,831 projects: 1,317 country, 212 regional (45, Africa; 77, Asia and the Pacific; 50, Latin America and the Caribbean; 40, Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe); 107 interregional, 195 global. At the end of 1980, 1,135 projects had been completed.
- Percentage allocations by major function were: 1) basic data collection, 19.2 per cent; 2) population dynamics, 11.4 per cent; 3) formulation and evaluation of population policies, 5.0 per cent; 4) implementation of policies, 1.0 per cent; 5) family planning programmes, 41.7 per cent; 6) communication and education, 11.6 per cent; 7) special programmes (women, youth, etc.), 1.6 per cent; 8) multisector activities, 8.5 per cent.
- Percentage allocations by geographical area, including regional activities, were: Africa, 14.2 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 37.1 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 17.8 per cent; and Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe, 12.0 per cent. Interregional and global activities accounted for 18.9 per cent of total programme allocations in 1980.

**Population needs assessments**

- In 1980, the UNFPA sponsored needs assessment missions to 18 countries, bringing the total conducting since 1977 through 1980 to 59. In 1980, needs assessment missions visited 8 countries in Africa, 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 in the Middle East and Mediterranean.

**Priority countries**

- Total allocations in 1980 to the priority countries amounted to $43.3 million.
- Of the 393 new projects approved in 1980, 144 were for 24 priority countries.
- Of the total amount of resources allocated to country programmes and projects in 1980, 42.2 per cent was allocated to priority countries, compared to 55.6 per cent in 1979. If the fourteen
borderline countries are included, the figure for 1980 would be 53.7 per cent, compared to 65 per cent in 1979. (A target of two-thirds of total UNFPA country programme allocations was established in early 1979 for assistance to priority countries as a group.) The decline is due mainly to rephasing of allocations from 1980 to future years in the programmes of several priority countries in view of resource constraints. Moreover, allocations to the priority countries in 1980 would amount to some 48 per cent of total allocations at the country level if allocations to China were excluded from the latter. (China was not a participant in UNDP's Second Programming Cycle and was consequently not included on the list of developing countries used when priority countries for UNFPA assistance were designated.)

At its twenty-seventh session in June 1980, the Governing Council approved large-scale programmes for an additional 11 priority countries, amounting to $187.1 million, bringing to 38 the number of priority countries to which the UNFPA has provided large-scale assistance since the priorities system went into effect. UNFPA has also provided large-scale assistance to 13 of the 14 borderline countries.

Allocations to priority countries by region were: Africa, $7.3 million; Asia and the Pacific, $26.4 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, $4.0 million; Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe, $5.6 million.

Intercountry activities

Allocations for intercountry (regional, interregional and global) programmes represented 31.8 per cent of all project allocations, compared to 30.9 per cent in 1979. (At its twenty-sixth session, the Council decided that support for this category of activity should be within the level of approximately 25 per cent of the total programme resources by 1982). The slight increase in the percentage of allocations to intercountry activities is due primarily to programme commitments made prior to 1980 when anticipated resources were higher.

Execution of projects

The number of projects directly executed by recipient countries numbered 433, an increase of 112 over 1979, and totalled $31.9 million, representing 21.2 per cent of total UNFPA programme allocations, compared to 29.5 per cent in 1979. The decrease in the percentage allocation to projects directly executed by recipient countries is accounted for by the rephasing of almost $21 million in this category of assistance from 1980 to future years.

Percentage allocations by various executing agencies were: United Nations, 20.7 per cent; ILO, 4.0 per cent; FAO, 2.6 per cent; UNESCO, 4.4 per cent; WHO, 15.8 per cent; UNICEF, 6.8 per cent; other United Nations organizations (UNIDO, UNITAR, regional economic commissions etc.), 4.6 per cent; NGOs, 13.1 per cent. The remaining allocations - 6.8 per cent - were for projects of a programme development nature executed by UNFPA.

Administration and personnel

In 1980, administrative expenditures, including headquarters as well as field staff, were $11.7 million or 8.9 per cent of the 1980 total income of $132 million.

At year's end, total headquarters staff numbered 157 - 78 professionals and 79 general service staff, the latter of which consists of 25 senior programme and administrative assistants and 54 staff members at the clerical level. The field staff of UNFPA Field Co-ordinators totalled 40, the same number of posts as in 1979. A new Field Co-ordinator post was established in China; the Field Co-ordinator post in Honduras was replaced by a national programme officer; the liaison officer post for regional programmes in the Middle East and Mediterranean was discontinued; and a new Field Co-ordinator post was established in the Sudan.

The percentage of women on UNFPA's professional staff was 36 per cent, compared to 38.4 per cent in 1979, and continues to remain one of the highest percentages among all United Nations agencies and organizations. It is expected that the percentage will go above 38 per cent in 1981, since several women professionals were under recruitment at the end of 1980.
### UNFPA assistance in 1980, by major function

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Amount (in million $)</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic data collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population dynamics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation of policies</td>
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<td>11.6</td>
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<td>Special programmes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector activities</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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### UNFPA assistance in 1980, by geographical area

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>21.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interregional</td>
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<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
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<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### UNFPA assistance in 1980, by executing agency

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Economic Commissions</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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### UNFPA assistance in 1980, by project category

<table>
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</thead>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interregional</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic data collection

In 1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $28.9 million, or 19.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $26.5 million, or 17.8 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $106.4 million, or 15.7 per cent of total assistance.

1. Since it became operational, UNFPA has provided developing countries with substantial assistance to enable them to build up their institutional capacity to carry out data collection activities that can provide reliable data for use in population and development planning.

2. In this category of population activity, UNFPA has supported projects such as population censuses, vital statistics and civil registration systems, and demographic and other population-related surveys. From 1969 to 1980, UNFPA has assisted over 400 such projects in approximately 125 countries. This includes assistance to 115 countries for the execution of population censuses, to 40 countries for demographic and other population-related surveys, to 33 countries for the establishment or improvement of vital statistics and civil registration systems, and to 17 countries for other activities related to data collection. UNFPA support to country projects has included assistance for the recruitment of experts and consultants, salaries and allowances for local personnel, training (fellowships, courses, seminars, study tours), both expendable and non-expendable equipment (data processing, audio-visual, office, cartographic and printing equipment, vehicles), operation and maintenance of equipment and report and printing costs.

3. Support to country-level projects represents approximately 75 per cent of UNFPA's total assistance in this area, while the remaining 25 per cent has been utilized for programmes at the regional, interregional and global levels. Intercountry activities include advisory services, training (fellowships, courses, seminars, workshops), and in some cases specific studies in the area of basic data collection.

4. A broad analysis of the impact of UNFPA support shows important achievements in this area, such as 1) encouraging and assisting countries to carry out population censuses for the first time; 2) establishing vital statistics and civil registration systems or strengthening those already in existence; 3) increasing substantially the number and quality of national personnel involved in basic data collection activities; 4) up-grading national statistical office capabilities by providing key equipment; and 5) accelerating the processing, publication and analysis of population data.

5. A major objective of UNFPA assistance in the area of basic data collection has been to build up the institutional capacity and infrastructure within developing countries to carry out activities in this area. A continuing problem, however, despite the achievements to date, is the lack of trained national personnel in many countries.

/...
In 1980, UNFPA assistance to 1) population dynamics, totalled $17.2 million, or 11.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $15.3 million, or 10.3 per cent in 1979; 2) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes in 1980 totalled $7.5 million, or 5.0 per cent of total programme allocations compared to $6.5 million, or 4.4 per cent in 1979; and 3) implementation of policies in 1980 totalled $1.3 million, or 1.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $3.9 million, or 2.6 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled 1) population dynamics, $62.9 million or 9.3 per cent of total assistance; 2) formulation and evaluation of population policies, $31.1 million or 4.6 per cent of total assistance; and 3) implementation of policies, $5.0 million or 0.7 per cent of total assistance.

6. Three categories of the UNFPA Work Plan - population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes and implementation of policies - constitute the vital link between the collection of basic population data and the implementation of other population programmes and projects. For, once the basic population data are collected by developing countries, the major task is to make use of this data, to analyse it, to understand it, and then to utilize it in formulating and putting population policies into effect and in integrating population factors into development planning.

7. The term "population dynamics" refers to the forces of change directly affecting population and thus the study of the determinants and consequences of population size, growth, structure and distribution. Assistance in this category provides for demographic training and research concerning the principal determinants of population - fertility, mortality and migration - their interaction with allied variables including biological, economic and social causes and effects.

8. UNFPA support in the area of population dynamics has focussed on the establishment of training and research facilities in developing regions to train personnel, to increase knowledge through research of the causes and consequences of population size growth, structure, and distribution and to disseminate the findings of such research. Activities in this area at both country and intercountry levels have been supported in an effort to create a link between international methodological developments and their national applications.

9. During the period 1969-1980, the Fund supported 391 projects in the area of population dynamics. Roughly one-third of this assistance has been for training, and the remainder for research and dissemination of research findings.

10. Assistance for "population policy formulation" includes support for the investigation of legal instruments and decisions prior to the development of a population policy as well as assistance in the establishment of institutions to study and develop policies. An important aspect of policy formulation is the integration of population factors into development plans and programmes.
11. In the past, UNFPA assistance to governments in the population policy area has been to assist them in translating their demographic goals into workable policies, including the development of appropriate legislation. However, more recently the need to formulate "second generation" policies to reflect better the concern for integration of population and development programmes has become urgent in the population field.

12. The development of "second generation" population policies and their integration into development planning entails two types of advances: first, formulation of population policies as an integral part of development policies and programmes, and second, taking fully into account population factors and prospective changes therein, in the formulation of social and economic development plans and implications for the specific programmes in various development sectors such as education, health, agriculture, industrial development and employment.

13. The integration of population policies and development planning has been made especially difficult by the lack of an organizational linkage in the majority of developing countries to bring together the policymakers, the planners and the researchers to accomplish integration. The Fund's assistance in addressing this has been through its strategy of assisting governments in establishing organizational units in the national planning systems to co-ordinate the population triad activities of research, policy formulation and planning.

14. During the period 1969-80, a total of 302 projects have been supported in the area of population policy formulation by UNFPA.

15. The category, "implementation of policies" refers to those aspects of a country's population policy - apart from family planning and population education - that are designed to have an impact on fertility, mortality and migration. For example, this may involve the planning of programmes for rural resettlement for the purpose of decreasing local population pressure, for integrating landless persons into the economy, for protecting the ecological environment by encouraging nomadic farmers to take up permanent agriculture or in order to reduce agricultural underemployment.

16. UNFPA assistance in this category has been confined primarily to research and planning rather than action programmes. During the period 1969-80, the Fund supported 16 projects in this population category.

**Family planning**

In 1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $62.8 million, or 41.7 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $65 million, or 43.6 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $311.2 million of 46.0 per cent of total assistance.

17. The collection of population data, formulation of population policy, strengthening of national institutions for population research and training and the integration of population factors into development planning constitute the essential tools for effective action programming. The full value of such activities becomes explicit when translated into projects and programmes which reach out to the people and to the communities in which they live. UNFPA assistance aimed at the active involvement of the individual...
at the grassroots level includes support for the provision of maternal and child health and family planning services; communication and education in population to increase the awareness at the local level of population issues and their impact on family and community life; and special programmes to enhance the participation of women and youth in population activities and in the process of national development in general. Critically important to all of these areas of activity is ensuring the prompt procurement and delivery to the field of the appropriate supplies and equipment necessary for projects and programmes to proceed in a timely and effective manner.

18. Government requests for UNFPA assistance in family planning, as in all fields of population assistance, are steadily increasing. Such requests call for the inclusion of family planning in national strategies for the reduction of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality as well as in strategies for the reduction of the rate of population growth.

19. In keeping with its mandate to assist governments in implementing their population policies, UNFPA has endeavoured to support efforts to increase the effectiveness of government programmes in regard to family planning through: 1) measures to enhance the acceptance of family planning at the local level; 2) measures to increase access to family planning services; 3) measures to improve the safety and effectiveness of family planning methods.

20. The need for assistance to developing countries to enhance the acceptance of family planning at the local level is underscored by a preliminary finding of the World Fertility Survey, which indicates that in some developing countries as many as 60 per cent of all married women at risk do not wish to have more children. UNFPA assistance in this area supports information, communication and education programmes as well as motivational campaigns, utilizing a variety of means: radio, television, publications, films, exhibitions, booklets, and training materials, through for example, in and out-of-school programmes, agricultural extension services, national affiliates of international organizations, women's and youth groups, workers' organizations, and so on. In the effort to make individuals aware of the importance of family planning, all types of groups, at the community level, have been utilized as conduits of information, as well as community leaders such as indigenous medical practitioners, midwives and others.

21. To increase access to family planning, in both rural and urban areas, and to assist countries in reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, UNFPA has supported projects to ensure the integration of family planning services into maternal and child health services and is assisting projects, where requested, in their integration into primary health care services under the major strategy set by governments at the International Conference on Primary Health care, held at Alma Ata, U.S.S.R., in 1978, and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1979, with its goal of "health for all by the year 2000". Consonant with this, the Fund encourages the utilization of a community-based approach, emphasizing decentralization, and the development and use of local social infrastructure in order to ensure community participation. Community-based distribution of contraceptives, where initiated, functions extremely well, but needs to be expanded and extended. Innovative community-based approaches to family planning service delivery are essential to the wider acceptance of such services at the local level. To this end, UNFPA has supported programmes and projects which utilize diverse types of family planning delivery personnel. The training of such personnel and the integration of family planning into the traditional sector is a significant objective of a number of UNFPA-supported programmes.

2/ General Assembly resolution 34/58, 29 November 1979.
22. In this connexion, some operational and clinical research has been conducted with a view to improving service delivery, both by including such activities in national programmes and by utilizing available international or regional programmes, of which the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) is an example in the management area and the International Committee on Applied Research in Population (ICARP) in the operational research area. However, much more problem-solving research in this area is needed. Another method used is the enhancement of family planning programme effectiveness by providing assistance for the establishment of local contraceptive production facilities. UNFPA has also supported innovative approaches to the packaging and marketing of contraceptives.

23. The safety and effectiveness are, of course, a factor in their utilization. There is still a need for a safer, more efficient and more widely acceptable method of fertility regulation. UNFPA support for research for the purpose of developing a safer and more effective method of contraception has primarily been channelled through the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. UNFPA allocations to the Programme in 1980 were $1,500,000, bringing past and scheduled future allocations through 1982 to $8,150,000. UNFPA also supports, though limited by resources, applied research in contraceptive technology through selected national research institutions and through non-governmental organizations, such as the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). Support for such research should expand in accordance with UNFPA intercountry strategies set in 1979.

24. Preparations continued in 1980 for the International Conference on Family Planning in the 1980's, which the UNFPA is co-sponsoring with the International Planned Parenthood Federation and The Population Council, to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 26-30 April 1981. The Conference, the first international conference on family planning to be held since 1965, will address two basic issues: 1) the need to improve and expand the availability, accessibility and acceptability of family planning services in accordance with people's needs and preferences; and 2) the need to sustain and increase commitment to family planning in the context of development at the community, national and international levels.

25. While the demand and acceptability of family planning or birth spacing continues to increase in many developing countries throughout the world, the major goal of ensuring that contraceptive materials are available to the people who choose to use them has yet to be reached. The gap between acceptability and accessibility is being addressed by approaches such as community-based distribution. However, much needs to be done, particularly in the rural areas of developing countries.

Communication and education

In 1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $17.4 million, or 11.6 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $15.3 million, or 10.3 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $71.6 million or 10.6 per cent of total assistance.

26. This category of UNFPA activity includes support for population communication, population education in schools, and out-of-school population education.
27. Population education activities have continued to increase in developing countries both in and out of schools. A major development in this area in 1980 was the completion and publication of a UNFPA-funded, UNESCO-conducted Study of the contribution of population education to educational renewal and innovation. Basically an illustration of how population education has impacted on the educational systems in each of four countries - El Salvador, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Tunisia, the study is one of the activities implemented in the context of an interregional project, the Co-ordinated Action Programme for the Advancement of Population Education (CAPAPE). Two major conclusions of the study were that 1) the initiation of population education programmes with their concomitant innovative training techniques, methods and materials have had an impact on other areas of the educational system, and 2) the complementary training for teachers in this area as well as the teacher-student interplay in population education has a positive impact on both teacher-student morale and classroom atmosphere. It is hoped that the widespread distribution of this study will encourage those countries which have not yet undertaken or initiated population education programmes to do so.

28. Meanwhile, an increasing number of countries, both large and small, have developed requests for submission to UNFPA for national population education projects. In addition, ongoing activities currently being funded have been reviewed and efforts made to improve them, particularly in developing appropriate methodologies and materials in the field of population education. Two examples of this are: 1) publication in 1980 of a Survey and analysis of teacher training activities in population education, family life education and sex education under a UNFPA-funded, UNESCO-conducted project which aims at the eventual production of a comprehensive handbook for teacher training in these subjects, and 2) the completion of a population sourcebook for Latin American educators.

29. Out-of-school population education programmes have continued to expand, particularly in Asia - through co-operatives, labour unions, literacy classes and other channels. In Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, many agriculture colleges and universities and their associations appear to have revived their interest in training agricultural personnel in population issues and have begun to investigate ways and means of reaching students, particularly with UNFPA assistance.

30. In the field of population communication, the major emphasis in 1980 was on refining research and making it more culturally and community-oriented and directed; making better use of field workers in communication research, particularly in terms of identifying community needs and attitudes in regard to family planning; and strengthening community participation in population activities. In addition, experimental activities have been undertaken, for example, in Nepal to determine the most feasible approaches to co-ordinating communication support activities which involve a number of ministries.

31. In these areas, however, certain problems are evident. More attention should be directed towards improving the quality of population education activities, building population concepts into literacy programmes, and attending to the educational requirements of younger couples. In the communication field, more attention needs to be paid to encouraging the acceptance of communication as a family planning management tool, to ensuring the more appropriate uses of communication hardware keeping in mind its valid uses as well as its limitations in this area, and to promoting the utilization of the communication specialist at the programme planning stage in order to incorporate into population programmes an adequate design for outreach activities and feedback from intended recipients of services.
In 1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $2.5 million, or 1.6 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $2.7 million, or 1.8 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $12.2 million or 1.8 per cent of total assistance.

While women, youth and the aging are beneficiaries of UNFPA-funded programmes and projects in all categories of population activity, UNFPA is also aware of the special needs of these individual groups, particularly in view of its special responsibility for keeping aware of changes in population structure.

Women. The social and economic status of women has, in recent years, received increased recognition as a significant factor in reproductive behaviour. Women's status is simultaneously a determinant and consequence of socio-economic variables and demographic factors and, as such, linked with both the development process and demographic change. Therefore, the full integration of women into the population and development process requires increasing women's access to employment, health and educational opportunities.

Developing countries are increasingly taking action to improve the conditions of women and to enhance their participation in national population and development programmes. As a result of these efforts, women-oriented population programmes are on the rise. Requests for UNFPA support to these projects for women, as a means of accelerating the achievement of national population and development goals, have been steadily increasing. In order to establish priorities for the Fund's work in this area, guidelines on Policies and Programmes of the UNFPA in the Field of Women, Population and Development were prepared and issued in 1980. According to the guidelines, project requests meeting the following criteria will be given priority: 1) the proposed activity should be within the general framework of national population plans and policies, 2) the proposed activity should have some bearing on increasing the effectiveness of population programmes in the country, and 3) the proposed activity should be a pilot demonstration, the outcome of which may influence or facilitate policymaking.

Special programmes were also funded in 1980 to make possible the participation and integration of women in other programme areas supported by the Fund, such as data collection, research, population policies, maternal and child health and family planning. In the maternal and child health and family planning programmes, specific components relating to the status of women were supported, either in the form of special training for supervision and management in such activities, or for other activities aimed at enhancing the participation of women in planning, implementing and monitoring such programmes.

UNFPA participated in the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Copenhagen in July 1980. Several special documents, including Review of UNFPA's Assistance to Women, Population and Development Projects 1969-1979 and Policies and Programmes of the UNFPA in the Field of Women, Population and Development were provided to the Conference. UNFPA also provided assistance to the Secretariat of the Conference in its preparations, including support...
for regional preparatory activities. In addition, UNFPA supported the Seminar on Women and the Media which was convened by the Conference Secretariat in co-operation with UNESCO in May 1980. UNFPA also provided funding to, and staff assistance in, the planning and organizing of the Non-Governmental Organization Forum, held in conjunction with the World Conference.

37. Youth. The Fund continued in 1980 to provide support to activities aimed at increasing the understanding of youth questions in relation to their specific concerns within the context of population and development programmes as well as enhancing their participation in related activities. In the area of family planning, in view of the rising incidence of teenage pregnancies around the world, increased attention will be given in the future to the needs of out-of-school and unemployed youth in the rural areas and urban slums, so that family planning education and services can be adapted and made more easily accessible to the youth population. The aim will be to take the necessary actions so that young people can make responsible and rational decisions about reproduction and have an open and clear understanding of the implications of parenthood, and furthermore, to make it possible for youth to participate in and benefit from other population-related programmes. The Fund has already been actively involved in some of the events leading up to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, designated by the General Assembly to take place in 1985. In view of the need to clarify the scope of UNFPA support to youth programmes and to foster such activities, a set of guidelines is being developed.

38. Aging. In the field of aging, UNFPA has provided support for the preparatory work of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in connexion with the World Assembly on Aging, to be held in 1982, as set by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 35/129, adopted by consensus on 11 December 1980, while "appreciating ... the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in the preparatory work" for the World Assembly on Aging, also invited UNFPA "to continue to provide financial support to the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging as well as to the implementation of the international plan of action which would result from the Assembly". UNFPA assistance in this regard is expected to amount to about $390,000 for the period 1980-1982. UNFPA also provided support for the International Forum on Active Aging, held in Rome in September 1980 and sponsored by Opera Pia Alessandrinì, in consultation with the Holy See and interested Catholic organizations from around the world.

Multisector activities

In 1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $12.9 million or 8.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to $13.8 million or 9.3 per cent in 1979. During the period 1969-1980, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled $76.1 million or 11.3 per cent of total assistance.

39. This general category of population activities includes the needs assessments, support for the administration and management of the UNFPA field programme, and infrastructure costs to United Nations agencies executing UNFPA projects. This category of assistance includes, for example, block allocations for fellowships in population and population-oriented fields, regional training courses on techniques of analysis of World Fertility Survey data and on the social welfare aspects of family planning, and assistance to the United Nations Population Division for some of its publications.

/...
40. In 1980, UNFPA continued to increase its assistance to the countries of the region with a growth in allocations of 20 per cent over the previous year. This dramatic increase in population assistance is an indication of the growing interest on the part of many governments which now view population activities as an integral part of their national development. By the end of 1980, UNFPA was supporting over 210 projects, over 60 of which were initiated during the year.

41. As in previous years, assistance in the field of data collection continued to absorb a major part of UNFPA allocations, with a share of 37.6 per cent. This is due in part to the participation of many countries in the 1980 round of censuses and also to the emerging interest of several governments in improving their national civil registration systems. During the year, six countries - Botswana, Comoros, Gabon, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia - completed their census enumerations, another 24 countries were engaged either in the analysis of their census data recently collected or in preparatory activities regarding their forthcoming national population census. Some 20 countries were concerned with the conceptual and methodological aspects of setting up or improving national civil registration systems. Although assistance to data collection activities accounted for a major portion of UNFPA allocations to the region, the 1980 figure of 37.6 per cent constitutes a decline when compared to that of previous years, which averaged about 50 per cent. More governments are now launching comprehensive population programmes encompassing activities other than data collection.

42. UNFPA support to activities in the field of family health absorbed about 20.3 per cent of UNFPA allocations. As part of their efforts to reduce the high rates of morbidity and mortality in the region, many governments have now embarked upon the strengthening and expansion of maternal and child health services while providing child spacing services with the view to improving the health of mothers and children. Benin, Gambia, Malawi, and Niger were given assistance to initiate family health activities during the year while ongoing activities continued to be supported in 17 countries. However, implementation has been difficult in some countries due to problems related to recruitment of project experts and delay in procurement of equipment. Corrective measures are being taken by both UNFPA and WHO to improve project implementation in 1981.
43. Activities for the integration of population education into the formal schools and into out-of-school programmes were also expanded in 1980. In addition to support of ongoing activities in 15 countries, new activities were initiated during the year in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta.

44. Several countries requested assistance for the development of population units within their national ministries of planning for the purpose of devising effective methods and techniques for integrating population and development planning, and for undertaking research in this context. Support was also requested for research activities in migration and population distribution.

45. As a means of providing technical backstopping to the national activities, UNFPA continued to support the fellowship programmes of the United Nations regional demographic training and research institutions: the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD) in the United Republic of Cameroon. Support was also given to the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and to the regional technical advisory services of ECA, ILO, UNESCO and WHO in order to enable these organizations to help countries plan and implement population and development projects within their respective mandates. At the subregional level, UNFPA financed technical assistance to the Institut de Sahel in Bamako, Mali, for the integration of population into the development training and research activities of the Sahelian countries. Also, the Regional Centre for Population Studies of the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) countries (Congo, Central African Republic, Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon) was supported.

46. During 1980, UNFPA population needs assessment missions visited Benin, Comoros, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Swaziland, Togo and Uganda to assist the Governments in assessing their population needs. As a consequence of previous population needs assessment missions, UNFPA submitted in 1980 to the Governing Council five large-scale country programmes including Madagascar, Mauritania, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta. Furthermore, UNFPA project formulation missions were sent to Angola, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

47. A continuing concern of the governments in the region is the high mortality rates, especially among infants. Another special concern of many countries is internal and international migration which has led several countries to launch migration studies and activities related to population distribution during the year.
Asia and the Pacific

UNFPA allocations to population activities in the Asia and the Pacific region in 1979 and in 1980, and percentage change, by major sector (in US $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1979/1980 per cent increase/decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic data collection</td>
<td>4,310,142</td>
<td>8,068,987</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population dynamics</td>
<td>2,011,065</td>
<td>3,089,888</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation and evaluation of population policies</td>
<td>717,755</td>
<td>1,131,956</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of policies</td>
<td>3,419,266</td>
<td>663,500</td>
<td>(80.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning programmes</td>
<td>28,287,129</td>
<td>32,670,974</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and education</td>
<td>4,001,408</td>
<td>6,544,246</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special programmes</td>
<td>598,028</td>
<td>337,623</td>
<td>(43.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector activities</td>
<td>3,805,528</td>
<td>3,323,097</td>
<td>(12.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. During 1980, UNFPA continued to increase its support for country and regional programmes throughout the region. As in past years, family planning and related activities such as communication and education received the major portion of UNFPA resource allocations.

49. As a result of project formulation missions undertaken in 1979, six country programmes and one large-scale project were submitted to, and approved by, the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980. These included two of the largest population programmes ever assisted by UNFPA, namely those for China and India with approved budgets of $50 million and $100 million respectively. The UNFPA programme of assistance to China includes support for China's first modern, electronically processed population census including support for the training of personnel and the provision of computers. One of the unique aspects of the UNFPA programme of assistance to India is that it supports the comprehensive population programmes at the State level in Bihar and Rajasthan, while maintaining its assistance to the existing projects at the federal level.

50. The Governing Council also approved at its twenty-seventh session country programmes for Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines and a large-scale project in Mongolia. The magnitude of UNFPA financial commitment to these is approximately $61 million for 1981-1984.

51. During 1980, UNFPA fielded needs assessment missions to Bhutan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, and Tonga. The missions to Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga, in addition to identifying the over-all needs of the countries in the field of population, formulated projects based on their findings. A programme review mission was sent to Fiji, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Tonga in the fall of 1980 to examine past UNFPA-assisted project activities with a view to developing a strategy better suited to the island countries and territories of the Pacific.

52. In response to increasing requests for UNFPA support for provision of contraceptives, preparatory activities were initiated in 1980 to conduct surveys in selected Asian countries to ascertain more accurately the existing contraceptive requirements. A number of these surveys will be organized in 1981.
53. There has been considerable need among countries of the region for technical backstopping, especially in the field of communication. The Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (UNDP/DTCP) continued to provide useful technical support to a number of countries for the implementation of their population communication projects.

54. As is often reflected in the reports of UNFPA needs assessment missions, there is a growing concern among national governments of the region in regard to improving management of national population programmes. As a result, efforts are being initiated to strengthen the management components of such population programmes through the development of technical backstopping capabilities at the regional level.

55. UNFPA continues to help strengthen the capabilities of Asian countries to formulate and implement population policies appropriate to meeting national goals and objectives, in part through technical co-operation among developing countries in the region. For example, study tours to selected Asian countries for Chinese officials were organized for the purpose of exchanging experiences in and knowledge of population programme management and contraceptive production.

56. Regional population activities received continued UNFPA support through the United Nations system and other international channels, especially through the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Preparations for a review of the UNFPA-funded activities of the ESCAP population programme were initiated in late 1980. The Fund has also agreed to assist ASEAN in developing its four-year programme which includes both country and intercountry population activities.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

| UNFPA allocations to population activities in the Latin America and the Caribbean region in 1979 and in 1980, and percentage change, by major sector (in US $) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Basic data collection           | 2 295 298       | 4 561 118       | 98.7            |
| Population dynamics             | 2 376 045       | 3 758 947       | 58.2            |
| Formulation and evaluation of population policies | 1 729 840 | 1 874 243 | 8.3 |
| Implementation of policies     | -               | -               | -               |
| Family planning programmes      | 10 978 519      | 13 058 171      | 18.9            |
| Communication and education     | 1 787 417       | 2 414 634       | 35.1            |
| Special programmes              | 231 024         | 119 782         | (48.1)          |
| Multisector activities          | 919 818         | 995 764         | 8.2             |

57. During 1980, UNFPA support to the region continued to concentrate mostly on mother and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes, with the majority of the countries now having officially-sponsored MCH/FP activities. The 1980 census round is also being assisted with UNFPA providing selective support, as in previous instances. In general, UNFPA assistance was diversified to newer, more interdisciplinary population activities such as population and development, population and integrated rural development, and projects seeking to integrate women into the development process. During the year, the UNFPA fielded a needs assessment mission to Ecuador.
58. While all Latin American countries have officially-sponsored health programmes, the breadth of the services provided by these programmes is often limited, particularly in rural and marginal urban areas. Efforts are being made, both at the regional and national levels, to expand the coverage of basic health services, especially in the area of comprehensive family health care. The continuing concern of the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean over the health conditions of mothers and children is reflected in the increase in both technical and financial programmes support directed to strengthening maternal and child health services over the past decade.

59. Similarly, a growing awareness on the part of governments of the health and social implications of reproductive patterns in their countries has led to an increase in family planning services in the region.

60. However, it is also clear that for integration of MCH/FP services to succeed and reach effective coverage, a significant expansion of health services is required. Such expansion is often beyond the technical and financial capabilities of most governments and population assistance programmes.

61. In 1980, UNFPA continued to provide support for technical advisory services to countries for the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of family planning and maternal and child health programmes, the objective of which is to help countries develop the appropriate technical capabilities and expertise in order to achieve self-sufficiency in the area of integrated family health and training, particularly through the elaboration of guidelines for improving the curricula for MCH/FP teaching in schools of health sciences, the strengthening of the MCH/FP components in training programmes for primary health personnel, and the awarding of grants to selected teaching institutions in the region to develop, disseminate, and use educational materials for MCH/FP teaching.

62. In the Caribbean, UNFPA continued to provide support to a regional project for the development of community-based training, research, and delivery of services. Its objective is to train community health educators and physicians in maternal and family health, family planning, and youth and community health to prepare them for participation in the expanded health care programmes being carried out in the countries of the region.

63. The governments of the region have continued to express the need for reliable population data and information for development planning. For this reason, UNFPA has continued to support activities to increase the amount and availability of population data for the use of population and development planners in Latin America. In addition to supporting the establishment of banks for the storage and retrieval of data, UNFPA has been supporting projects seeking to improve and enlarge the data available to researchers and policymakers. This is being accomplished through basic demographic research, policy evaluation exercises, and technical assistance as well as the dissemination of scientific and technical information on population-related issues.

64. In the demographic area, training represents one of the most important needs of the region. In 1980 seminars and courses on the integration of population variables into development planning were supported by UNFPA. In accordance with the recommendations of the Latin American Conference on Population and Development Planning, held in May 1979, shifts are being made away from technical demographic training towards more policy-oriented approaches.
65. During 1980 there was a special emphasis on demographic training and research at the national level. However, major efforts must now be carried out to ensure that the research and accomplishments developed at the regional level reach those national institutions that will have a major impact on making population factors an integral part of the development strategies. National policymakers are becoming aware of the importance of population/employment/development interlinkages. Research is being undertaken in such areas as migration and human resources, the role and status of women, labour markets, poverty and population distribution, with the objective of encouraging national programmes in employment and population. Evaluation of national population programmes is receiving increased attention from the governments of the region.

66. Increased attention is also being focused on the subject of population distribution in which governments have expressed major interest, though much still needs to be done in the area of analysis or formulation of policies.

67. Regional projects for the region have sought to increase the importance of population factors in the development process and promote the integration of population policies into development plans at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels. Projects have focused on data collection and analysis, the improvement of the data storage and retrieval capabilities of national institutions, training programmes in demography and maternal and child health/family planning services and technical advisory services.

68. In 1980, most regional projects for Latin America and the Caribbean were re-oriented to concentrate on offering technical assistance to country projects. In the maternal and child health/family planning area, for example, the UNFPA-supported regional project being executed by WHO/PAHO will emphasize technical backstopping in national project management and administration especially to activities seeking to improve coverage of services to rural and marginal urban areas.

69. The Governing Council decision to limit allocations to intercountry activities to approximately 25 per cent of UNFPA's total programme resources by 1982 has had a special impact in Latin America, a region with a large regional programme. This has resulted in a deceleration of the entire regional programme and a reduction of some specific projects. In addition, a number of regional activities with clear country impact were transferred to country budgets, often resulting in delays due to the need to obtain host country clearances.

70. In some cases, fluctuation in government policies on population during 1980 caused delays in the implementation of some country projects.
Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe

UNFPA allocations to population activities in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe region in 1979 and 1980, and percentage change, by major sectors (in US $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1979/1980 per cent increase/decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic data collection</td>
<td>3 164 602</td>
<td>4 332 352</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population dynamics</td>
<td>1 683 548</td>
<td>2 726 129</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation and evaluation of population policies</td>
<td>166 714</td>
<td>447 030</td>
<td>168.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of policies</td>
<td>108 595</td>
<td>86 167</td>
<td>(20.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family planning programmes</td>
<td>5 789 575</td>
<td>6 807 647</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and education</td>
<td>1 015 345</td>
<td>1 844 580</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special programmes</td>
<td>152 791</td>
<td>209 824</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector activities</td>
<td>1 460 056</td>
<td>1 645 665</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. In 1980, as in previous years, allocations by programme category as a percentage of total allocations remained relatively constant, although there was an increase in the total amount of funds allocated.

72. A major priority for many countries of the region has been the strengthening and expansion of maternal/child health (MCH) programmes, particularly in order to lower the high morbidity and mortality rates among mothers and children. Many MCH programmes have a child-spacing or family planning component. In several countries of the region, the major focus of population programmes was on lowering of the rate of growth through national family planning programmes that are integrated with over-all development plans. A new emphasis in a number of countries is the extension of MCH and family planning programmes to rural areas.

73. Equally important within the region is an increasing emphasis on basic data collection and analysis, particularly on the census round to be undertaken during the early years of the 1980's. Governments of the region are becoming increasingly sophisticated in all aspects of census operations, but continue to require assistance, particularly in the analysis phase. Many countries, however, continue to need assistance in the building up of an infrastructure for census operations. A number of governments have established population research and study units to aid in formulating and defining population policies and to make the best use of census and population data generated in national planning efforts. The region has seen a major expansion of population education programmes in many countries, especially for women.

74. During the year, the UNFPA fielded needs assessment missions to Egypt, Tunisia and Yemen.

75. In terms of regional activities, UNFPA supports the work of several United Nations agencies. The ILO Regional Labour and Population Team provides regional advisory services in two areas: 1) population family welfare education and family planning, and 2) population and labour policy and research programme. The UNESCO Regional Population Communication and Education Programme for the Middle East focuses on two areas: 1) the UNESCO Communication Unit provides communication support for population and family planning activities in the region, and 2) the Population Education advisors
who are attached to the UNESCO Regional Office for Education (UNEDBAS) provide assistance in population dynamics and educational planning as well as in-school and out-of-school population education. The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional office focuses on the improvement, development and delivery of health services integrated with maternal and child health care and family services. Emphasis is placed on training of medical personnel. The programme also provides for undertaking research and field studies in family health and family planning. The Regional Advisor in family health is the main person providing advisory services to the UNFPA-supported projects. The Regional Advisor on health statistics offers advice towards the development of vital and health statistics systems and MCH/FP reporting systems.

76. A continuing problem perceived by governments is that of migratory labour, both among countries of the region and into the region from outside. Reflecting the many diverse attitudes within the region is the fact that some countries encourage labour emigration, others discourage it; some countries encourage immigration, others discourage it. A special concern of many countries of the region is the spatial distribution of their population, and increasingly governments are taking this factor into consideration in formulating population policies. Another problem is the political situation within some countries and within the region which has slowed down or halted some UNFPA programmes.

Interregional and global activities

77. During 1980, UNFPA attention in this programming area focused on a few major programmes, with a particular emphasis on health and family planning, and on the integration of population factors and development planning. Activities at the inter-regional and global level reflect needs expressed by developing countries themselves. Advisory assistance, training, seminars, workshops, conferences and clearinghouses all are designed to assist nationals gain the knowledge and expertise that can be carried back to their countries.

78. As in previous years, the programme covered a broad range of activities, each designed to meet particular needs. Advisory services filled gaps left by similar programmes at regional levels, particularly in cases where countries were relying increasingly on their own personnel resources. Training courses supplemented demographic training programmes at the regional or national levels. Seminars, workshops, and clearinghouses contributed to the flow of useful knowledge and information. Research activities were placing a greater emphasis on conceptual and methodological approaches to problems identified at the country level, in order to speed up the generation of knowledge for country use.

79. During 1980, particular attention was directed towards strengthening the country component activities within global and interregional projects. Much of the research activity in global research programmes has actually been undertaken in the developing countries themselves. New methodologies have been tested in collaboration with local scholars, to be generalized for use in a wide variety of settings. In the process, broader intercountry needs have been served, while knowledge has been generated at the country level and nationals trained in new areas. The need to avoid overloading particular countries in this process, or particular institutions within countries has been addressed. So too, has the need to ensure that the actual country components meet country needs more effectively. A review of all country components is being completed, and efforts to avoid overlaps between activities and to encourage joint activities between agencies through the various projects are being developed.
80. Greater attention has also been paid to the processes by which the results of global and interregional activities are utilized at regional and, most importantly, country levels. There has been growing recognition that this is an active process which must be designed at the initiation of the project, rather than left more to chance. Agencies are being encouraged to experiment with alternative modes of disseminating their products, better suited to the needs of specific users. Efforts to strengthen this area will continue in the years to come.

Ensuring the speedy delivery of supplies and equipment to projects

81. A major aspect of programming is ensuring the speedy delivery of equipment and supplies, particularly contraceptives, to programme or project administrators. Clearly, delays in such delivery will have an adverse effect on the implementation of projects where such equipment and supplies are vital to their proper functioning. As the volume of projects directly executed by governments increases, the time required for project start-up can be considerably reduced if delivery of supplies and equipment proceeds smoothly and efficiently.

82. A continuing basic objective of all UNFPA-funded projects involving the delivery of supplies and equipment is, of course, local procurement of such items, including, for example, construction materials or heavy equipment, printing supplies, office equipment, cameras, projectors, vehicles, etc. When such items cannot be purchased locally and the project or programme officer needs assistance, a second priority is to seek them from another developing country in the true sense of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

83. To backstop programme and project administrators where problems in the delivery of supplies and equipment occur, UNFPA Field Co-ordinators and, when necessary, Headquarters personnel are often called upon to assist in expediting delivery.

84. Most of the problems encountered in the procurement and inventory of equipment are at the field level and include, for example, inadequate planning of procurement needs, incomplete specifications given in requisitions, non-compliance with the procedures that require at least three competitive bids for local purchases, and non-compliance with the requirement that executing agencies submit inventory reports.

85. During 1980, emphasis was placed on encouraging direct purchasing which resulted in faster delivery of the equipment at the best prices. The year 1980 also saw a larger unmet need for contraceptives than has been the case in the past and it has become increasingly important, in view of the international economic recession and accompanying inflation, to procure them at the best possible prices available in the world market. Efforts are under way to achieve this goal by better demand forecasting and by rationalization of brands and types as well as making greater use of generic descriptions to increase the quantity of contraceptives available for a given amount of money.

86. UNICEF reimbursable procurement is being used primarily for contraceptives and medical equipment. Direct purchasing has proven to be the most cost-saving and effective way to deliver the equipment and thus improve the implementation of government-executed projects.
Helping countries to help themselves and each other

87. A major objective of the UNFPA as endorsed by the UNDP Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council (2025, LXI) and the General Assembly (31/170) in making allocations of resources is "to promote the self-reliance of recipient countries". Since its inception, the Fund has aimed at building up as quickly as possible the ability of recipient countries to meet their own needs in the population/development area.

88. After more than ten years of operation, UNFPA, which pioneered within the United Nations system the direct execution by developing countries of population projects, relies, wherever possible, upon the expertise and the training, research and administrative capabilities of the developing countries themselves to play major roles in the execution of population activities. Direct execution of population projects by governments and institutions of the developing countries tends to be cost efficient, speeds up implementation and helps in strengthening the managerial capabilities of local institutions.

89. Technical co-operation among developing countries. The UNFPA has been a strong supporter of the TCDC programme, as defined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation, among Developing Countries, since it was adopted by the General Assembly in 1978.

90. UNFPA-assisted activities during 1980 were mostly in the area of enhancing the capacities of developing countries for technical co-operation in the population field. Where developing countries have acquired capabilities in the technical or management area of family planning, data collection or education and communication, UNFPA has encouraged governments to exchange their experiences with each other, particularly through UNFPA-funded projects at the regional and interregional levels by the interchange of specialists and experts or by the fielding of study tours of experts or officials from one country to another to obtain first-hand knowledge.

91. UNFPA has also encouraged the integration of TCDC concepts into UNFPA-funded population projects and programmes executed by such regional organizations as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). An information network and communication system has been established in the Asia and Pacific region to facilitate the exchange of technical information and maintain channels of communication with population and family planning activities in various parts of the world. (See "Clearinghouse Activities" below).

92. In Africa and Latin America, the demographic centres that had been established with assistance from UNFPA continued to provide training for demographers and data analysts. Experts who have been trained in these centres often serve as instructors at numerous regional seminars and workshops financed by UNFPA and in their own countries. In Africa, UNFPA has also funded regional efforts to integrate population education into the curricula of schools and into various out-of-school programmes within the context of the African cultures. UNFPA has funded a comparative study by the Central American Institute of Business Administration in clinic performance of the family planning programmes in selected countries.

93. A policy outline, UNFPA guidelines on TCDC, which was finalized in 1980, will, it is hoped, encourage more TCDC activities in the field of population in the future.

4. **Clearinghouse activities.** An example of UNFPA support in this area is its programme of assisting regions and countries in establishing and supporting population information centres or clearinghouses. At the national level, many countries have requested assistance, both financial and technical, for the establishment of clearinghouses that would support national population/family planning programmes. This clearinghouse programme is most advanced in the Asia and Pacific region and that is where UNFPA focused most of its efforts in 1980. In Latin America, the Fund took over full responsibility, formerly shared with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), for the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) located in Santiago, Chile and serving all of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Fund also sent a technical advisor to Beirut to plan a Middle East regional clearinghouse at the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) to begin in 1981. In Africa, discussions have been under way with the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Overseeing all of these activities will be POPIN, the Population Information Network set up jointly by the United Nations Population Division and UNFPA following the recommendations of the Population Commission at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions.

**Policy and programme information publications**

5. The sixth (1978/1979) edition of UNFPA's annual *Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World* was issued in May 1980. This 605-page publication provides population programme and project information on 130 countries, including information on more than 3,500 population projects of multilateral, bilateral, regional, and non-governmental organizations and agencies, listed by country, and including regional, interregional and global projects and programmes. Copies were distributed to governments, United Nations missions, United Nations agencies, bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, and colleges and universities throughout the world. At year's end, work had begun on the seventh (1979/1980) edition of the *Inventory*.

6. Three new publications in the UNFPA *Policy Development Studies* series were issued. Initiated in 1979, this series of monographs by eminent scholars touch upon population policy development problems as well as reports and papers from technical meetings. Publications in 1980 were: "Population Growth and Food Problems in Selected Asian Countries"; "The Role of Incentives in Family Planning Programmes"; and "Organizational Determinants of Family Planning Clinic Performance: Management Studies on Family Planning Programmes in Selected Asian Countries".

7. In 1980, fact sheets on ten countries were issued in the *Population Policy Compendium* series. (This series, initiated in 1979 as a joint project of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and UNFPA, presents up-to-date information on the population policies of developing countries.) Through 1980, twenty-one fact sheets had been issued. Each report consists of 1) a data sheet which provides a brief summary of basic data and major governmental policies, in order to permit a rapid comparison among countries, and 2) a text which elaborates on the government's perception of demographic problems as well as on the actual policies and measures adopted. The publication is produced on a continuing basis and is distributed without charge to nearly five thousand addressees, including governments, institutions, universities, libraries and research centres.

8. During the year, *Needs Assessment Reports* were published on nine countries - Burundi, Guatemala, Guinea, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey...
and Yemen, bringing to 32 the number of publications in this series. These Reports are the result of field missions undertaken in order to assess the future needs of a given country for external population assistance, and to outline areas where such assistance might be utilized. In addition to distribution within the United Nations system and to governments, the Needs Assessment Reports are distributed to libraries, universities and foundations throughout the world.

99. Other UNFPA-sponsored publications issued in 1980 included the UNFPA Project Publications: Abstracts, comprising summaries of final reports and other publications generated from UNFPA-supported projects; the sixth Annual Review of Population Law; and a Bibliography of United Nations Publications on Population.

100. As in previous years, the UNFPA also assisted a variety of publications of interest to specialists in the population field as well as the general public by other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. For example, publications funded by the UNFPA and issued by the United Nations Population Division during 1980 were Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth, World Population Trends and Policies, 1979 Monitoring Report, Demographic Transition and Socio-Economic Development, and Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1979.

Working with the agencies and organizations that execute UNFPA projects

101. During the year, the UNFPA continued to work closely with the agencies and organizations that execute or implement its programmes and projects, including those within the United Nations system (the United Nations Departments of International Economic and Social Affairs and Technical Co-operation for Development, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO UNIDO, UNICEF, regional economic commissions), regional agencies, government co-operating agencies, non-governmental organizations and so on.

102. This close co-ordination and collaboration includes in many cases daily consultations, at the headquarters, regional or country levels, and the continuous monitoring of programmes and projects through progress reports, tripartite project reviews, annual country reviews, and midterm reviews. The requirements for financial data also provide a continuous flow of information on project and programmes progress. Some examples of this close co-operation follow.

103. Under a new project, UNFPA is contributing with UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank to the costs of supporting the Central Co-ordinating Unit of the National Household Survey Capability Programme in the United Nations Statistical Office. This is a country-oriented programme designed to assist interested developing countries in establishing or strengthening the necessary infrastructure to become self-reliant in planning and carrying out household sample surveys including those on demographic topics.

104. UNFPA-supported programmes include mortality studies carried out jointly by the United Nations and WHO, which are expected to provide new methodologies for measurement and analysis of determinants, differentials and implications of mortality changes.

105. The integration of demographic elements into employment policies within the broad framework of national development planning received a fresh impetus in 1980. This is
reflected in some 20 UNFPA/ILO country projects which have become, or will soon become, operational in the following fields: population, human resources and development planning/migration studies and policies; international migration; women's work participation; and fertility.

106. Through FAO, UNFPA is supporting country studies to investigate the effect of demographic factors on the growth and structure of rural economies, and in member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations is supporting studies to determine the scope of rural development projects as an instrument for population distribution policy.

107. UNESCO continues with UNFPA to backstop national population education and communication programmes in all regions of the world.

108. The UNFPA maintains regular relations with close to 50 international non-governmental organizations or foundations. The UNFPA has found that non-governmental organizations, working through their national affiliates worldwide, provide valuable services in the promotion of universal awareness of population problems, community information programmes, widespread distribution of information materials, organization of training sessions, seminars, workshops and other meetings helping especially to produce citizens corps for work at community levels and organization of non-formal educational programmes.

109. The UNFPA also maintains continual liaison with academic institutions throughout the world which play a special role in undertaking new and innovative activities especially in the area of research that will help changes in the direction of programmes.

II. SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

Co-ordinating international population assistance

110. During the year, the UNFPA continued its efforts not only to work more closely with other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations concerned with international population assistance, but also, where possible, to play a leading role in co-ordinating such assistance and to serve as a focal point for the exchange of information on population programmes of mutual interest.

111. In May, 1980, the UNFPA convened an informal ad hoc meeting of the Fund's principal executing agencies and organizations to discuss the implementation and co-ordination of UNFPA programmes and projects.

112. Issues highlighted included the integration of population components into the development effort of developing countries and the ways to improve agency co-ordination, infrastructure and overhead costs paid to executing agencies, priorities and procedures involved in the programming of resources to intercountry activities and methods for improving the monitoring of such projects, and the need for clarification of project objectives and their linkages with proposed project activities.

113. UNFPA agreed to follow up on various suggestions made in the meeting by circulating to concerned agencies guidelines on the inclusion of administrative costs in project budgets and outlining distinctions between technical and administrative support costs and by preparing a set of priorities and procedures in consultation with the executing organizations on the programming of intercountry activities.
114. During the year, the UNFPA staff provided special assistance or briefings to representatives of a variety of agencies and organizations, such as the United States Agency for International Development, Swedish International Development Authority, Canadian International Development Agency, and various United Nations missions. UNFPA also assisted and/or participated in meetings with non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations or the UNFPA both in New York, and Geneva. Numerous meetings were also held by UNFPA staff members at the headquarters of such agencies and organizations as the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, UNIDO, UNICEF and UNITAR.

115. UNFPA staff members at both headquarters and in the field attended close to 80 special meetings in various parts of the world on a variety of subjects, such as family planning and communication research, comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data, demographic estimates and projections, migration, use of surveys for the analysis of family planning programmes, the impact of international migration on Third World development, etc.

Evaluating UNFPA programmes

116. In 1980 the UNFPA undertook three large-scale evaluations: 1) of the UNFPA-assisted MCH/family planning programme in Colombia, 2) of UNFPA support of ECWA's regional population programme, and 3) of the World Fertility Survey (the latter conducted jointly with U.S. AID, the other major funding source of WFS). The results of these evaluations were or are being fed back into UNFPA programming decisions on these projects. Findings relate mainly to questions of programme design which, however, can be resolved by UNFPA only to a certain extent. Nevertheless, newly-formulated guidelines for the submission of programme requests to UNFPA show some improvements. Aspects of management deficiencies in recipient countries, as well as in executing agencies and in UNFPA were the second major cause limiting programme achievements. UNFPA is at present addressing itself to this problem.

117. A summary of the results of UNFPA evaluations is periodically submitted to the Governing Council, most recently in June 1980. The Council expressed great satisfaction with UNFPA evaluation efforts and urged the Executive Director to further increase them.

Serving the public worldwide as a centre for population information

118. UNFPA has through its Information and Public Affairs Division, in accordance with its mandate, conducted a programme to promote population awareness in both developing and developed countries which includes the production of publications, the use of the film, radio and television media and other audio and visual aids, the promotion of population issues among the press and electronic media and work with non-governmental organizations.

119. Publications. The UNFPA issues the following public information publications -

- Population, Monthly Bulletin. Published in English, Spanish and Arabic; bi-monthly in French. Almost 150,000 copies were distributed in 1980.

- Populi, Quarterly Journal. Published in English and Arabic. Special edition for the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future (also issued in French and Spanish). Nearly 40,000 copies of Populi distributed in 1980.
Population Profiles, Occasional Monographs. Four new titles published in 1980: Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the South Pacific and Egypt (bringing to 18 the number of titles published to date). More than 20,000 copies distributed in 1980.


120. Other publications include 1) Commitment, an occasional bulletin for parliamentarians concerned with population and development; 2) UNFPA, What It Is, What It Does, a basic brochure about the Fund (more than 4,000 copies distributed in 1980); 3) Population in the Arab World: Problems and Prospects, book by Dr. Abdel Omran, Carolina Population Center (published in English, to be published in Arabic in 1981); 4) reprints of policy speeches made by the Executive Director of UNFPA during 1980 (11 issued, about 5,000 distributed).

121. Media relations. A special responsibility is to work with media representatives and to encourage in-depth reporting on population matters.

Media Conference. Twenty-six journalists from around the globe gathered in Sarpsborg and Oslo, Norway from 12-16 May 1980 to participate in an International Media Conference on Population and Development sponsored by UNFPA in association with the Worldview International Foundation. Present were key media representatives from the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, Africa, and the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, and North America. The objective of the Media Conference was to brief groups of interested journalists whose work has an impact on their public, as well as on their colleagues, on the many dimensions of the population issue.

Working with the press and press services. Close ties continued with both the Rome-based news agency, Inter-Press Service, as well as with the Manila-based, Press Foundation of Asia. In both instances, UNFPA support enabled a regular flow of articles and news stories to media in developing countries on population and related topics. In addition, continuing liaison was maintained with media representatives accredited to the United Nations as well as with media representatives abroad.

Television reports. The United Nations World Chronicle television series, which is fed by satellite to more than a hundred cable television outlets and more than 800 radio stations globally, interviewed the Executive Director of the UNFPA on population issues. The Federal Republic of Germany television (NDR) conducted a 20-minute interview with the Executive Director as part of a report on the work of the various United Nations agencies and organizations. The programme was scheduled to be televised in early December 1980.

Media package. The third annual media package on the State of World Population Report was issued in June 1980. This package contained the Report itself, feature articles, photographs and graphics material. It was distributed to a number of media contacts throughout the world. In 1980 more than 450 newspapers worldwide carried material from the package as did a number of news services, and radio and television syndicates and stations.

Working with non-governmental organizations. During the year, the Information and Public Affairs Division assisted some 50 projects conducted by non-governmental organizations. These include, for example assistance to the NGO Committee for the International Year of the Child, the World Population Society, the Population Institute, the Non-governmental Organization Forum at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (held in Copenhagen), and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva. The UNFPA has also provided funds to non-governmental organizations for special publications. For example, it has assisted Worldwatch Institute in the publication of pamphlets on "Urbanization" and "Men and Family Planning".
122. Audio-visual aids. Activities in 1980 in this area include:

A special multi-media presentation, *The Human City*, prepared for the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, held in Rome in September. Lasting 22 minutes, the Colour presentation consists of slide photographs of urban life from all over the world, projected onto three screens with a soundtrack of comment and music. Two special showings of the presentation were given at United Nations headquarters in November for United Nations missions, United Nations officials, media representatives, non-governmental organization leaders, and UNFPA staff.

The first public screenings of two UNFPA-funded colour films - on Egypt and Sri Lanka - were held in May at United Nations headquarters. The latter film, entitled "Sri Lanka: Past, Present and People", was issued in two versions (36 minutes and 20 minutes) and won a Certificate of Special Merit at the Chicago (U.S.A.) Film Festival in November 1980. The Egypt film, entitled "Commitment for Change", is 27½ minutes and is available in both English and Arabic.

"People: A Matter of Balance", a film produced for the UNFPA by the late Roberto Rossellini, was awarded the EKOFILM Grand Prix at the VIIth International Film Festival held in Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, in May.

A special informational film, "The UNFPA: What It Is, What It Does", was completed by the end of 1980.

Keeping the field staff up-to-date on UNFPA programmes and procedures

123. Global Co-ordinators' Conference. The fourth UNFPA Global Co-ordinators' Conference was convened at UNFPA Headquarters, from 1-9 October 1980. Previous Co-ordinator Conferences had been held in 1973, 1975 and 1978. This Conference, the purpose of which was to share experiences and discuss the best possible ways and means to deliver assistance to developing countries, was attended by the 36 UNFPA field co-ordinators, international programme officers, the regional liaison personnel, and the professional staff at Headquarters. One full day of the Conference was devoted to matters of mutual concern to UNFPA and UNDP, in which the Deputy Administrator of UNDP, as well as several UNDP Resident Representatives, took part.

124. The discussions covered nearly every aspect of UNFPA policy, programming and monitoring procedures, project formulation and implementation, administrative, financial and personnel matters, relationships with the executing agencies and with UNDP, and issues of Headquarters/field communication.

125. The Conference adjourned having made a number of recommendations including the need for: the strengthening of the Technical Units at Headquarters, as well as the technical capability at the field level; training at Headquarters and in the field in project formulation and management; clarification of the services to be performed by executing agencies in return for overhead costs; increased utilization of local staff in the field; closer co-operation between UNFPA and UNDP in programming and project matters; standardization of monitoring procedures with the agencies; and revision of existing co-ordinators job descriptions to reflect more accurately the changed role of UNFPA in the field as well as changes at the field level arising out of the restructuring of the United Nations development system. Finally, recommendations were made to enhance Headquarters/field communication and to implement increased decentralization of project approval and implementation to the field level.

126. Orientation training course. In October, the second UNFPA Field Staff Orientation and Training Course was held at Headquarters for local staff in UNFPA Co-ordinators' offices in the Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Middle East
and Mediterranean regions or UNDP Programme Officers in those countries where UNFPA does not have a Co-ordinator. The purpose of these orientation and training courses is to provide field staff with detailed information on the Fund's goals, programmes and especially its administrative and financial procedures. Seventeen programme officers or assistants from seventeen countries attended the 1980 session.

Fundraising: Multi/Bi

127. Vigorous efforts were made to seek additional resources through multi/bilateral funding arrangements. Two such arrangements have been in existence for several years: one, with the Government of Sweden, and the other with the Government of Norway. In 1980, the Government of Sweden committed an additional $602,410 in support of Mexico's national programme of sex education, and the Government of Norway committed $1,863,980 to finance 18 needs assessment missions carried out in 1980 in addition to financing the costs of a primary health care and family planning project in Jamaica, a maternal and child health programme in Peru, and the strengthening of hospital-based family planning services in Sri Lanka.

128. Two new agreements were entered into in 1980. Agreement was reached with the Government of Finland for its support under multi/bi arrangements of two projects in Nicaragua: improvement and extension of mother/child health services and the family welfare programme and an intensive in-country training course in demography, totalling $262,674. The Government of Denmark contributed the amount of $811,096 to provide local costs of family planning personnel in the population manpower development area in Bangladesh. The Netherlands agreed in principle to contribute to the UNFPA programme in Bangladesh.

129. The Fund has reached agreement with the OPEC Fund for International Development which will make it possible for governments to utilize the local currency counterpart funds required to receive Balance of Payments Loans from the OPEC Fund for UNFPA-supported population projects in their own countries.

Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of Resolution 34/104

130. In the Report of the Secretary-General to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, on the implementation of resolution 34/104, it was noted inter alia, that at its twenty-seventh session the UNDP Governing Council made adequate provision for discussion of UNFPA and that discussions were scheduled for a specific three and one-half day period of the session; that the Secretary-General hoped that all countries, especially those able to do so, would take the occasion of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development for 1981 to announce substantial increases in their pledges to UNFPA, sufficient to permit UNFPA to reach its 1981 budget target of $159 million; and that upon its adoption, the Secretary-General had brought resolution 34/104 to the attention of all ACC members, once again expressed his support for UNFPA's membership in ACC and requested the views of all ACC members on this matter so that it could be acted upon.

131. On 3 November 1980, at the invitation of the members of the ACC, UNFPA became a full member of that body.

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132. International Conference on Population and the Urban Future. In 1980, the UNFPA sponsored, in co-operation with the Government of Italy and the city of Rome, the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future. The objectives of the Conference, held in Rome from 1-4 September, were three-fold: 1) to increase the awareness and understanding of population factors in urban planning at local and national levels; 2) to bring to the attention of planners, policymakers and administrators the results of recent research and experience on urban issues and problems; and 3) to provide a forum where all the parties involved in urban management could discuss problems and possible solutions, identify areas which had hitherto been neglected, and formulate ideas and proposals for future action.

133. The Conference was attended by mayors, deputy mayors and city planners from 41 of the 60 cities the populations of which are projected to be five million or more by the year 2000 as well as by national planners from the 31 countries where those 41 cities are located. At the end of the Conference the Rome Declaration on Population and the Urban Future was adopted by consensus. It outlines strategies for the formulation of policies to deal with the problems of urbanization. The Declaration was later officially placed by the Government of Italy before the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly. The Conference received extensive media coverage and the participants were received and addressed by His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The Report of the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future is scheduled to be published by the UNFPA in early 1981, and also scheduled to be translated into all the working languages of the United Nations.

134. Follow-up to International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Following the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 29 August - 1 September 1979, parliamentarians from the five member states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in September 1980 to discuss resources, population and development. The meeting issued a Declaration at the end of its deliberations, reiterating "the need for ASEAN to adopt an approach which will ensure the appropriate integration of resources and population in the formulation and implementation of its development policies and programmes".

135. Two regional meetings of parliamentarians are tentatively scheduled to be held in 1981: 1) in Beijing, China, in October/November for Asian parliamentarians to be convened by an Asian Standing Committee, and 2) in Nairobi, Kenya, in July for African parliamentarians, to be convened by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

136. In addition, the Council of Europe and UNFPA have agreed to convene a Colloquy on Trends and Prospects of Population Changes in Europe and Less Developed Countries to be held in Strasbourg, France in May or June 1981.