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## OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Supplementary information on the work in 1981  
of agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-  
funded programmes and projects

This support paper provides detailed information for the year 1981 on the work and experience of the United Nations and various United Nations and other agencies and organizations responsible for executing UNFPA-funded programmes and projects.

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I. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

1. The research activities of the United Nations Population Division, which receive substantial support from UNFPA, have become increasingly action-oriented. In response to the recommendation of the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-first session 1/, emphasis has been given to those studies designed to promote a greater understanding, particularly within developing countries, of the relationships between population change and socio-economic development and to identify strategic points where government policy interventions may be most effectively made. These studies have focussed on such subjects as mortality, factors affecting fertility change, integration of population policies into development planning and the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development.
2. Work continued in 1981 on a manual on the integration of population variables in development, which will set forth methodology to assist planners in taking population factors into account in the formulation and implementation of development plans and strategies. The Division's work on the development of a new methodology for demographic projections aims to improve the component method of projection by taking into account more explicitly social and economic variables.
3. With regard to studies in population and development, the Division continued its work on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. In an attempt to enhance effectiveness through an increased measure of policy integration, a framework for analysing problems of the interrelationships has been prepared. A study is also continuing on the impact of demographic variables on development in order to clarify the relationships for the formulation of plans and strategies at the country level. Another study aims to examine the impact of policies, such as broadened access to education and increased employment opportunities for women, on fertility.
4. Research continued in 1981 in the area of fertility, especially in connection with the World Fertility Survey (WFS). UNFPA support enabled the Division to continue to provide liaison between the United Nations regional commissions and the WFS and to ensure the provision of guidelines for the minimum research programme, covering country-level as well as regional and global analyses. The Division also continued work utilizing WFS data to analyse various aspects of fertility change, including obstacles to and factors contributing to fertility decline. Two reports in this area have been published with UNFPA support: a) Selected Factors Affecting Fertility and Fertility Preferences in Developing Countries and b) Variations in the Incidence of Knowledge and Use of Contraception. Research is currently under way on such subjects as the relationship between fertility and age at first union, between fertility and literacy, between marital status composition of the population and fertility and the impact of sex and age structure on birth rates.

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1/ subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1981/29 of 6 May 1981.

5. Because of the recently-observed deceleration of mortality decline in many developing countries, and in response to recommendations made by the Population Commission at its last two sessions, mortality studies are being given greater emphasis by the Division. UNFPA has supported the Division in its collaboration with the World Health Organization on a programme of mortality studies which, covering five countries, focusses on the determinants of mortality change and differentials, as well as on the preparation and testing of analytical techniques and data bases for measurement of mortality levels.
6. In the area of population policy, a number of reports in the series of studies dealing with national experience in the formulation and implementation of policies have been published, as have many data sheets for the joint Population Division/UNFPA publication, Population Policy Compendium. Work is also under way on an analysis of population policy and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.
7. A Symposium on Population and Human Rights, organized by the Population Division in collaboration with the Division of Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with funding from UNFPA, was held from 29 June to 3 July 1981 in Vienna, Austria. The Symposium reviewed developments in the area of population and human rights and made recommendations for international action on emerging issues and further steps to be taken.
8. Continued support has been provided by UNFPA for the international Population Information Network (POPIN). A Co-ordinating Unit, established in January 1981, is operating within the Division, providing guidance and co-ordination of a network of population information systems and services throughout the world.
9. UNFPA has also supported the publication of the findings of research the Division has carried out under the regular budget. In 1981, these included:  
a) World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980; b) Population and Development Modelling; c) Levels and Trends in Mortality Since 1950; d) Model Life Tables for Developing Countries; e) Sources of Variance in Family Planning Evaluation Methodology; and f) Population Distribution Policies in Development Planning.
- II. United Nations, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office
10. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), backstopped by the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, seeks to promote the establishment and strengthening of national institutions in the fields of basic data collection, census and survey analysis, demographic training, and population policy and development.
11. In 1981, DTCD had under implementation some 249 UNFPA-supported projects - 119 in the field of basic data collection (population censuses, civil registration and vital statistics systems and demographic surveys) and 130 in evaluation and analysis of population data, demographic training and population policy and development. Some 156 experts as well as short-term consultants and regional and technical advisors assisted in the implementation of these projects in about 100 developing countries.

12. In the basic data collection field, a significant area of support to population census activities continued to be assistance in data processing (including in many cases the introduction of computer equipment), assistance in the selection, installation and utilization of equipment, training of nationals in the use of this technology, and provision of specialized software for computer processing of data.

13. In the area of demographic analysis, demographic training and population policy and development, over half of the 130 projects were in the field of demographic analysis, particularly in regard to analysis of data collected in the 1980 round of censuses. The remaining projects were divided almost equally between demographic training and population policy and development. While in the past there has been a tendency to consider work related to censuses and surveys to be complete once the raw data had been collected and processed, efforts are being made to bring to the attention of governments the fact that the statistical aspects of a census or survey, while essential, are but a first step to understanding the current demographic situation of a country and for making prognoses for the future. It is also hoped that greater attention can be given to the dissemination of census and survey results as well as to the use of computer software packages. DTCD is also collating existing demographic software packages for demographic analysis (including projections), the next step being their dissemination and demonstration at regional workshops.

14. In the field of population policy and development, governments are becoming increasingly aware of the need to study the interrelationships of data collection, processing and analysis for eventual policy formulation and of the need to incorporate population policies into their development strategies.

15. Global and interregional training activities have been carried out with direct benefit to individual developing countries through such UNFPA-supported, DTCD-executed projects as the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR) in Bucharest, Romania, and the demographic training programme at Moscow State University. In 1981, approximately 75 fellows from developing countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East were trained at these three centres. DTCD also arranged for about 50 fellowships for training in statistical aspects of population and another 65 fellowships (under both country projects and the Block Allocation for Population Fellowships) in analysis of demographic data, demographic training and population policy and development. Also in 1981, intercountry seminars were carried out for training for the 1980 round of censuses.

16. Training activities have continued to receive priority attention. Given the nature of this activity, the demand for technical co-operation in this field, and the scarcity of human and financial resources to meet this demand, emphasis has been given to an intercountry approach to training in order to serve individual developing countries more efficiently.

17. UNFPA continued in 1981 to provide assistance to the demographic aspects of the National Household Survey Capability Programme.

18. In addition, DTCD participated in a number of UNFPA-sponsored population needs assessment missions, project formulation exercises and tripartite project reviews.

19. Problems threatening optimal project execution in the various fields mentioned above include: the paucity of trained nationals; the inability of governments to honour commitments made at the time of project formulation, due to inflationary or other factors; inordinate delays between project formulation and execution; and occasional failure to ensure that the executing agency is involved in project formulation from the outset. UNFPA and DTCD have been collaborating in seeking ways to resolve these problems, including, in view of the tight funding situation, reapportionment and/or rephrasing of funds. However, reductions and cuts in project components have of necessity in some cases resulted in the disruption of project work plan schedules and temporary failure to meet country needs and requirements.

### III. United Nations Regional Commissions

20. UNFPA continued in 1981 to support a wide variety of population activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA).

21. UNFPA-funded projects of four of the United Nations regional commissions (ECA, ESCAP, ECLA and ECWA) continued to be primarily concerned with backstopping of country-level population activities, including regional technical advisory services; regional and sub-regional training courses, seminars and workshops on technical and administrative matters relating to family planning programmes, demographic data collection and integration of population policies into the development planning process; and population information and clearinghouse activities. UNFPA also provided support to these regional commissions in 1981 for undertaking population research, including regional population estimates and projections, monitoring reviews and appraisals of the World Population Plan of Action, analysis of World Fertility Survey data and micro- and macro-level country case studies.

22. UNFPA continued to assist the ECLA Latin American Demographic Centre (Centro Latinoamericana de Demografia, CELADE) in its population training, research and information dissemination activities.

23. UNFPA support for the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe was limited in 1981 to ECE work in connection with the World Fertility Survey, including monitoring fertility trends and providing comparative data in connection with fertility surveys in low-fertility European countries, and a complementary study on determinants of fertility other than nuptiality.

### IV. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

24. The ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme (EMP/POP), most of which is financed by the UNFPA, consists of three components: a) family welfare education and family planning in work settings; b) global research to break new ground in developing approaches to, and methods of, analysis of interaction between demographic variables and employment, migration, etc.; and c) policy and research work to integrate population factors into employment-oriented development policies and planning.

25. The surge in activities in family welfare education in African countries in 1980 was followed by a phase of consolidation and institutionalization in 1981. Governments themselves began allocating substantial national resources for certain project activities which were originally to be financed by the UNFPA, e.g., Gabon, the United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire and Zambia. The growing commitment of governments to such programmes indicates that family welfare programmes in work settings can be an effective instrument for steady improvement in the quality of life of working men and women. The projects in the Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East and Mediterranean regions have also been consolidated. Where appropriate, the ILO has tried to mobilize existing work-related medical and welfare infrastructure for providing family planning services to the population covered under the programme. Such support can be achieved with favourable cost-benefit ratio compared with other forms of service outlets. Side-by-side, production of training materials in additional languages (Arabic and Swahili), and organizing of training courses at country and intercountry levels, continued. A first regional course in Arabic on population/family welfare education for senior government officials was organized jointly, with UNFPA support, by the ILO and UNESCO, in co-operation with the Government of Jordan and held during October/November 1981.

26. The global research component covered three subjects in 1981: a) demographic change and the role of women (begun in 1977); b) population, labour and poverty (begun in 1980) and c) population, mobility and land settlements (begun in 1981).

27. The objectives of the research in regard to a) above are to determine the implications for the activity pattern of women and for the social status of current and foreseeable changes in demographic variables, and to analyse ways in which changes in the participation of women in economic, social and cultural life can lead to, and are consequences of, changes in marriage, fertility and migration patterns. A volume entitled Women's Roles and Population Trends in the Third World was expected to be published before the end of 1981.

28. In regard to b) above, poverty studies involve small-scale but in-depth household surveys complemented by the collection and analysis of data at the community level. Surveys of this type were launched in 1981 in the State of Bihar, India, and in Mali. In the field of migration, a volume entitled State Policies and Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean was expected to be published before the end of 1981, while similar volumes on Africa and Asia are expected to be published during the course of 1982.

29. The focus of the third component in the ILO programme is on country technical collaboration projects in population and development planning. Population and development planning projects have been developed for some 19 countries - in 13 countries the projects were already operational or expected to start soon. The aim of these projects is to facilitate creation of viable national institutional capacity through the establishment of a national population unit, staffed with qualified persons from relevant disciplines at high levels, within the administrative structure of national planning bodies.

30. Connected with the above, the urgent need for training of national cadres in the area of population and development has been recognized. The specific training programmes designed to address the requirements of national personnel at different

levels developed so far for the four developing regions include an annual four-month global training course for national counterparts in the planning of projects; country training courses for intermediate and/or junior-level planning officials from planning and sectoral ministries; and intercountry training workshops for senior-level planners, policy makers and statisticians/researchers. During 1981, a national training course was held in Democratic Yemen; regional training workshops were held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; Santiago, Chile; and Tokyo, Japan.

#### V. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

31. In 1981, the Population Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization, with support from UNFPA, continued to promote the linkages between population and rural development policies and programmes.

32. In this area of activity, FAO is undertaking an analysis of the implications of its major study, "Agriculture: Toward 2000", for population policies and programmes. A first round of training for agricultural planners in demographic concepts relevant to rural development was completed. Under the broad framework of follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, FAO is assisting the regional integrated centres for rural development in Africa and Asia in the identification of population components in their work programmes. Particular emphasis has been given to the development of integrated programmes for neglected population groups such as small farmers, fishermen, population involved in shifting cultivation, and rural women.

33. Work continued to be undertaken in the area of population education and communication with a view to building up national capacities. Ongoing activities were supported in Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Swaziland, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, with the aim of reaching rural populations with messages on the interrelations between population and rural development, utilizing suitable rural sector institutions.

34. In the area of research, FAO completed studies on the effect of demographic factors on the structure of rural economies in India (Punjab), Malaysia and Thailand and on the effect of rural development on demographic factors in the Philippines. It also completed a study relating to potential food production in relation to current and future populations in all developing regions. For countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations, the use of resettlement programmes as an instrument of migration policy was investigated. The available knowledge on interactions between population factors and nutrition is being compiled in Kenya, Peru, the Philippines, and Tunisia.

35. The main problems encountered by FAO during 1981 relate to the complex question of linking policies and programmes in two different sectors, population and rural development. The problems encountered comprise: a) the question of creating awareness, based on proper research, of the fact that policies and programmes in these areas can be mutually reinforced; b) the priorities to be accorded to joint activities; c) the need for the development of methodologies and innovative approaches; d) the need for an administrative structure to carry these out as well as for co-ordinating the multidisciplinary activities within the rural development sector itself.



VI. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

36. During 1981, UNESCO continued activities in support of national population programmes in a) population communication designed to build up and strengthen national communication services and training facilities in support of population programmes; and b) population education, aimed particularly at the training of teachers and other educators, and the production of materials with a view to the effective introduction of population education in school and in out-of-school programmes. It also continued work on both the comparative cross-cultural studies of the relationship between women's education and demographic trends; and the preparatory phase of a project entitled "Population, resources and development: An approach to integrative planning".

37. In the field of population communication, during 1981, action to build and strengthen national communication services and training facilities in support of population programmes and to inform, motivate and involve leaders and community groups in these programmes were continued through project development missions, technical co-operation, seminars and training courses, production of prototype materials, and publications. For example, in Africa, four publications on population communication roles, needs, prospects, and practices were prepared and widely disseminated by UNESCO's Regional Population Communication Unit for Africa. The African Women's Features Service, started by Inter Press Service Third World News Agency under UNESCO contract in March 1980, was expected to issue some 120 feature articles on women, population and development issues during its second year. In Latin America, collaboration was strengthened between UNESCO and the Latin American Institute of Educational Communication, with a view to developing a comprehensive programme of population communication training and production and dissemination of training materials and audio-visual support for use at the national level. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, the Arab Women's Features Service was launched by the Federation of Arab News Agencies under UNESCO contract in March 1981.

38. Among the population communication activities undertaken at the national level, two projects were under way in Mali in 1981 utilizing communication techniques, including videotape recording, for improving family life education. Projects were developed in Gambia, Somalia and Sudan aimed at the establishment of national population communication units to service a variety of population activities with emphasis on the involvement of local leaders and community organizations. This emphasis was also given in a project in the Syrian Arab Republic involving a number of training seminars for women local leaders and field personnel to strengthen the impact and technical skills of the Women's General Union in family welfare and other activities. In Bahrain, training of personnel of the Ministry of Social Welfare and women leaders is expected to reinforce the field operations of the Ministry and of grass roots women's organizations in family life education.

39. Field studies on the relationships between human rights and population policies and programmes were completed in Ecuador and the Philippines.

40. In the field of population education, the current global project executed by UNESCO involves the production of a "Handbook for Teacher Training in Population Education/Family Life Education/Sex Education". Based on a survey of the strategies

and methods of teacher training for population education within the various educational systems and teacher training institutions in developing countries, the Handbook is designed to provide methodological guidelines for teacher training and for developing curricula in population education.

41. In Africa, population education is based on a multidisciplinary approach in which respect for cultural identity is given particular emphasis. The main approach to programme development has been to proceed from sensitization activities towards full programme institutionalization in a gradual sequence of small-scale projects. By the end of 1981, 16 countries had implemented or requested assistance to implement in-school and/or out-of-school population education projects.

42. The UNESCO Regional Programme for Population Education in the Arab States, funded by UNFPA, has made a significant contribution to awakening in the region a recognition of the importance of population education within the framework of development programmes. At the national level, curriculum content places particular emphasis upon the causes and consequences of population phenomena at the micro level and how these affect the quality of life of individuals, families and the community. In teacher training, participatory methods and production of teaching materials locally has been emphasized.

43. In the Asia and Pacific region, in those projects which are now entering their second phase, there is general agreement on the need for sound evaluation of the programmes in terms of pedagogical objectives, transmitted knowledge and managerial practices. It is generally recognized that the main weakness has been the need for additional training of teachers and the acquisition of skills required for population education activities. The posting in Suva, Fiji, in October 1981, of a UNESCO Regional Advisor for the Pacific Region is expected to complement the work undertaken since 1974 by the Regional Mobile Team in Population Education based at the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok.

44. Population education activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region have been pursued through an interdisciplinary mobile team providing technical assistance and clearinghouse services. Technical assistance projects are currently being executed by UNESCO with UNFPA support in the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay. While clearinghouse services are to a large extent in the planning and designing stages, some activities are already under way, including publication of a regional newsletter on population education, dissemination of documents on population education and bibliographic support to national projects in the region.

45. In the field of social demography, one project utilizes World Fertility Survey data in cross-cultural analyses of the relations between women's education and fertility. The project, which includes a detailed investigation of formal and informal educational systems, consists of an internationally comparable cross-cultural analysis of 15 countries in all developing regions as well as in-depth analyses of the education/fertility relationship in six developing countries. As part of a more recent project - "Population, resources and development: An approach to integrative planning" - a methodology was completed in 1981 for identifying the significance of population factors in determining the long-term development options of a given country, given its national resource base and socio-cultural background.

## VII. World Health Organization (WHO)

46. During 1981, the Member States of the World Health Organization formulated national and regional strategies for achieving health for all by the year 2000. Fertility was included in all strategies as one of the main indicators of health, and population trends were highlighted within the framework of health and socio-economic development. WHO has promoted family planning as an essential element of primary health care - the key approach of these strategies. This has given new impetus to the evolution and application of effective approaches for expanding coverage, so that family planning information and care can reach all couples. The primary health care approach emphasizes community-based care and the participation of families and communities, thus focussing on people's perspectives in family planning activities.

47. WHO was executing agency for UNFPA-funded programmes in over 80 countries during the year. These family health programmes are based on an integrated approach: family planning is given priority, fitted into a pattern of care which includes other aspects of maternal and child health care such as nutrition, immunization and health education. WHO staff and consultants provided the technical and managerial backstopping required for the planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of the programmes at the country level, on an ongoing basis. In addition, they have participated in numerous UNFPA needs assessment and programme formulation missions. Regional and interregional teams have continued their work in all of the six WHO Regions, to support the country programmes. (In Africa, one French-speaking team was formed to meet the growing demands in the region.) The teams also carried out supportive activities to provide fora, including country case studies, study tours and country and sub-regional workshops, for countries to share experiences among themselves and contribute to problem solving collectively, in accordance with TCDC principles.

48. Some of the major constraints which face family planning programmes in achieving full coverage are the managerial problems related to resource allocation and to the development of appropriate technical strategies suited to local situations. Among the health services research activities carried out to overcome these problems, WHO further developed the risk approach in MCH/FP care. Using epidemiological and health system data, the risk approach provides a tool for improving effectiveness and efficiency of care, and for achieving equitable distribution of resources for improved coverage. Risk profiles, which quantify such factors as physical, biological, demographic and socio-economic factors were being carried out in eight countries in 1981. For example, in Malaysia, as a result of the study, the register of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) was reopened to allow for new efforts in the training of TBAs in MCH/FP, and 5,000 were trained throughout the country. Training and institution-strengthening were important aspects of the programme. Training workshops have been held in all WHO Regions.

49. During the year, special attention was given to teacher training, particularly for teachers and supervisors of health workers at the community level. Curricula were developed in line with local needs and problems and many useful tools such as task analysis, appropriate teaching/learning materials and methods were used. In several of the training programmes, activities were geared to maximizing community

participation in the organization of the training itself, as well as in the curriculum. Other WHO activities also contributed to increasing community participation, such as the developmental method for community diagnosis related to MCH/FP care and a series of activities related to the involvement of women's organizations and other groups in primary health care including family planning.

50. UNFPA contributed to WHO's activities related to infant and young child feeding, including the promotion of breastfeeding. Workshops, scientific groups and symposia were organized in the Caribbean islands and in nine other countries. Educational materials and other technical guidelines were prepared and widely distributed. The numerous important interrelationships of lactation and reproduction (including the need to space pregnancies for successful breastfeeding, as well as the contraceptive effect of full breastfeeding), and the implications for integrated MCH/family planning/nutrition care, were included among the issues covered in these activities.

51. UNFPA continued its funding of WHO activities which aimed at improving the reproductive health of adolescents. The significance of adolescent health and social problems, their demographic potential, and their positive contribution to health and overall development, is enormous. Research on growth and sexual development was carried out in eight countries, and studies on the outcome of pregnancy and on utilization of services by adolescents were implemented in five countries (Malaysia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Turkey). Family life education programmes for both in-school and out-of-school adolescents were also developed in several countries.

52. UNFPA, together with 13 governments, continued to support in 1981 the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. This Programme, which is WHO's major source of biological, psychological and health service research and institution-strengthening in family planning, brought together in a collaborative effort scientists and administrators from 80 countries, of which 54 were developing countries. Total UNFPA support for the Programme for 1981 amounted to \$1,500,000.

53. WHO's activities also concerned the various interrelationships of women, health and development. Information on sex differentials in mortality and their relevance to the over-all health status of the population was reviewed in a WHO meeting funded by UNFPA, held in December 1981 in Australia. An international study was conducted on women as health care providers, both in the official health care system and in the community and family.

54. UNFPA also supports some of WHO's activities for development of health indicators, methods of data collection, use of data in local health management, and national, regional and global monitoring of MCH/FP.

#### VIII. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

55. UNICEF continues to act as executing agency for UNFPA programmes designated as "Joint Programmes", and, in addition, procures supplies for UNFPA-funded projects under an arrangement known as "reimbursable procurement".

56. UNICEF reimbursable procurement was used mainly for the procurement of contraceptives and medical equipment, but other equipment was also procured under this arrangement. In the area of contraceptives, UNICEF has continued to negotiate with suppliers on behalf of UNFPA and has succeeded in obtaining preferential prices based on the large volume projected to be needed in future years. Despite overall world inflation, the prices paid by UNFPA for contraceptives have remained constant for the last several years.

57. Programmes have been encouraged to make maximum use of the UNIPAC warehouse at Copenhagen, Denmark, where a wide variety of commodities are stored and packing facilities exist for making up kits of equipment. Additionally, complete descriptive catalogues and price lists are available which enable programme administrators to quickly identify the supplies required.

#### IX. Working with non-governmental organizations and other institutions

58. In 1981, approximately 9.8 per cent of total UNFPA programme allocations were executed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

59. A number of NGOs have played important pioneering roles in the organization and execution of population activities. Some NGOs to which UNFPA has provided financial support operate exclusively within the population field. Others support population activities within a broad range of purposes and programmes. UNFPA assistance has been given to support the work of professional organizations in the population field as well as to organizations primarily concerned with assisting special target groups, mainly through education, information and advisory services on population questions of concern to their members and affiliates. In addition, a number of universities and other educational institutions conduct training programmes with UNFPA assistance, specifically oriented towards the needs of developing countries as well as support or carry out research activities relevant to selected population issues in developing countries.

60. At the national level, with the consent of the government concerned, UNFPA has also provided assistance to a variety of membership organizations such as trade unions, co-operatives, youth and women's organizations.

61. The NGOs that received the largest amount of UNFPA support for their population activities in 1981 include: the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (primarily in connection with UNFPA-funded activities in China); the International Statistical Institute (for activities related to the World Fertility Survey); the International Planned Parenthood Federation; The Population Council; and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

62. UNFPA continued to support in 1981 the two small interagency-sponsored Non-Governmental Liaison Services which operate out of New York and Geneva. The objective of the Services, established five and six years ago, respectively, is to

provide guidance to NGOs interested in specific development topics, particularly by linking them to appropriate agencies and officials in order to obtain substantive input into their programmes.

63. On 7-8 April 1981, the seventh UNFPA/NGO Consultation was held in Geneva. Attended by representatives of 27 NGOs, the Consultation provided participants with an opportunity to review UNFPA support for NGO activities as well as other matters of mutual interest to UNFPA and NGOs. UNFPA collaboration with NGOs, is, of course, a year-round, ongoing process.

64. One example of a particularly successful UNFPA/NGO collaboration was the International Conference on Family Planning in the 1980s, convened jointly by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, The Population Council, and UNFPA in Jakarta, Indonesia, in April 1981 (see DP/1982/23, paragraphs 70-72).

65. UNFPA maintains relations with some 50 NGOs (as of November 1981), as follows: Afro-Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population Development and Reconstruction; Associated Country Women of the World; Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers - International; Center for Population and Family Health, Columbia University; Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University; Church World Service; Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography; Family Planning International Assistance; Ford Foundation; International Alliance of Women; International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes; International Council of Voluntary Agencies; International Council of Women; International Educational Development, Inc.; International Federation on Aging; International Federation for Family Life Promotion; International Federation of Family Health Research; International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study; International Fertility Research Program; International Health Society, Inc.; International Planned Parenthood Federation; International Statistical Institute; International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.; Margaret Sanger Center/Planned Parenthood Federation of New York City, Inc.; Pacific Science Association; Population Center Foundation; Population Concern; The Population Council; Population Crisis Committee; Population Institute; Population Reference Bureau, Inc.; Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology; Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; Rockefeller Foundation; Save the Children; Society for International Development; Universities Field Staff International, Inc.; World Assembly of Youth; World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession; World Education, Inc.; World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception; World Federation of United Nations Associations; World Population Society; World University Service; World Young Men's Christian Association; World Young Women's Christian Association; and Worldview International Foundation.