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Introduction

The Year in Review

It was a year of encouragement. We were heartened first by the many statements made during the year by world leaders, indicating their commitment to population activities.

• In March, President José López Portillo of Mexico said: "...when society becomes conscious that the final objective of development is man, then it soon understands that one of the basic determinants of development is population, and /it becomes necessary/ to establish a logical relationship between development and population".

• In April, President Soeharto of Indonesia noted: "Our future is really influenced very much by our success or failure in implementing family planning programmes, as this will fully determine our success or failure in carrying out the development of our society.... The successful implementation of family planning programmes will be a key to the survival of the world in the future...".

• In May, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India told a Conference of Indian Parliamentarians, "I reiterate my Government's total commitment to voluntary family planning...".

• In July, Vice-President Muri Kibaki of Kenya said: "If we treat family planning as being central to development,...we shall see our job in promoting family planning precisely in the same role as our job in promoting education, health, better utilization of land...and all other features of our development planning on which we lay primary emphasis. Family planning cannot be treated as other than the most critical aspect of any kind of planning".

• In July, the Heads of State of seven developed countries, meeting at Ottawa, Canada, noted: "We are deeply concerned about the implications of world population growth. Many developing countries are taking action to deal with that problem, in ways sensitive to human values and dignity; and to develop human resources, including technical and managerial capabilities. We recognize the importance of these issues and will place greater emphasis on international efforts in these areas".

• In September, Dr. Ibrahim Shihata, Director-General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development, said: "We also believe that the poorest countries should not take their present population growth rates as an irreversible trend and should more clearly realize the tragic aspects of the demographic dimension, if left unchecked. This dimension should not be treated as merely a health problem, as is often the case in developing countries. It should receive the attention it deserves at the national level as a challenge of the highest political order".

. In October, Chairman Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang of China noted: "A proper co-ordination between population and development in Asia will not only help the economic development of various Asian countries and raise their people's standard of material and cultural life but also have important impact on the population trend and economic development of the world as a whole".

. And also in October, the Heads of State and Government at the International Meeting on Co-operation and Development, held in Cancún, Mexico, expressed their concern, according to the summary provided by the co-chairmen, that "The rate of population growth in some countries leads to increases in food demand that are difficult to meet. The experience of a certain number of countries has shown that development of a population policy aids in solving some of the most acute aspects of the food problem".

We were also heartened by the supportive action on the part of many members of the Governing Council, particularly the major donors to the Fund, who, in spite of the international economic conditions, increased their contributions to UNFPA.

We, however, experienced a decline from the 1980 level of resources due primarily to the sharp exchange rate fluctuations. This meant a lower programme level than we had anticipated, and made it necessary for us to rephrase, stretch out or postpone many worthwhile projects to future years.

In my statement to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in October, I asked "...whether we will regress in our efforts and abandon the advances made by the developing countries towards stabilizing world population or whether we will move forward, with renewed efforts and renewed resources, to solve one of the most obvious of the global issues to be faced through the next century".

It was the next century that was the focus of my State of World Population Report 1981, issued in June. I indicated that if we are able to sustain the present tempo of population programmes and policies, global population stabilization appears feasible at a medium variant level of 10.5 billion in the year 2110. But, to reach this goal, the rate of decline in fertility during the next few decades will be crucial in determining when and at what level population can be achieved. And even though the 10.5 billion stable population, using the medium variant projection of the United Nations, is less than figures projected by other studies, it still means that the global population will have grown to be nearly two and a half times larger than the present 4.4 billion. As I also pointed out, a number of studies have indicated the nature of the impact of population growth on global resources, the global environment and global development.

We cannot afford to be complacent about the nature of these interrelationships.


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

THE UNFPA IN 1981
PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pledges and contributions

- Income in 1981 totalled \$125.5 million, compared to 1980 income of \$128 million.
- Pledges totalled \$121.0 million, a decrease of \$4.3 million from 1980 and a percentage decrease of 3.4 per cent from 1980. At year's end, cumulative pledges through 1981 totalled \$848.1 million from a cumulative total of 130 donors.
- The number of donors in 1981 totalled 91, compared to 100 in 1980. There were 9 first-time donors in 1981, compared to 22 in 1980.
- The Fund continued its efforts to seek additional resources for population projects and programmes through multi/bilateral arrangements. See paragraph 104.

Programme: allocations and expenditures

- Total programme authority given by the Governing Council for 1981 was \$147 million, compared to \$138 million for 1980.
- Project allocations in 1981 totalled \$131.2 million, including \$13.9 million in unexpended allocations carried over from 1980. Project allocations in 1980 amounted to \$150.5 million, including \$25.3 million in unexpended allocations carried over from 1979.
- Expenditures (provisional) in 1981 totalled \$136.4 million, compared to \$147.5 million in 1980. The 1981 figure includes \$75.7 million for country programmes, compared to \$84.6 million in 1980; \$38.6 million for intercountry programmes, compared to \$43.1 million for 1980; \$4.7 million for the budgets of the UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population, compared to \$4.8 million in 1980; \$3.4 million for agency infrastructure, compared to \$4.0 million in 1980; \$4.5 million for overhead payments, compared to \$4.2 million in 1980; and \$9.5 million for the administrative budget, compared to \$6.8 million for 1980.
- The project implementation rate (provisional) was 93.44 per cent, compared to 90.73 per cent in 1980.
- 209 new projects were approved in 1981, amounting to \$11.3 million, compared to 393 new projects in 1980 amounting to \$39.1 million.
- At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 1,786 projects: 1,303 country, 202 regional (36, Africa; 78, Asia and the Pacific; 47, Latin America and the Caribbean; and 41, Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe); 90, interregional; and 191, global. At the end of 1981, 1,376 projects had been completed.
- Allocations in 1981 - by major function, by geographical area, and by country category - see tables, p. 6.

Population needs assessments

- In 1981, UNFPA sponsored needs assessment missions to 7 countries (three in Africa and four in Asia and the Pacific), compared to 18 in 1980, bringing the total conducted since 1977 through 1981 to 66 (40 needs assessment missions to priority countries, including two repeats - Thailand and Viet Nam; 10 to borderline countries; 16 to other countries).
- By year's end, all priority countries with the exception of Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea had been visited by needs assessment missions. Ten of the 14 borderline countries had also been visited by needs assessment missions (the four exceptions are Central African Republic and Peru, scheduled for 1982, and Namibia and Tuvalu, scheduled for 1983).

Priority countries

- Total allocations in 1981 to the priority countries amounted to \$34.8 million, compared to \$43.3 million in 1980.
- Of the total amount of resources allocated to country programmes and projects in 1981, 40.1 per cent was allocated to priority countries, compared to 43.7 per cent of expenditures in 1980. If the fourteen borderline countries are included, the figure for 1981 would be 52.4 per cent, compared to 54.6 per cent of expenditures in 1980.
- Allocations to priority countries in 1981 by region were: Africa, \$6.5 million, compared to \$6.4 million in expenditures in 1980; Asia and the Pacific, \$19.8 million, compared to \$25.4 million in expenditures in 1980; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$2.8 million, compared to \$3.3 million in expenditures in 1980; Middle East and the Mediterranean, \$5.7 million, compared to \$4.0 million in expenditures in 1980.

Evaluation and monitoring

- Two major evaluations were conducted during the year. See paragraphs 83-84.
- In 1981, 292 tripartite project reviews were held and 25 annual country reviews took place. See paragraphs 86-90.

Intercountry activities

- Allocations for intercountry activities (regional, interregional and global) totalled \$44.4 million in 1981, compared to \$47.3 million in expenditures in 1980. By category of activity, these allocations were: regional, \$18.7 million in 1981, compared to \$18.3 million in expenditures in 1980; interregional, \$12.9 million in 1981, compared to \$13.6 million in expenditures in 1980; global, \$12.8 million in 1981, compared to \$15.4 million in expenditures in 1980. These figures include infrastructure and agency support costs.
- Intercountry programmes represented 32.43 per cent of 1981 total programme resources, compared to 28.78 per cent in 1980. Regional projects represented 43.19 per cent of intercountry activities, compared to 39.30 per cent in 1980; interregional, 27.57 per cent, compared to 27.12 per cent in 1980; and global, 29.24 per cent, compared to 33.57 per cent in 1980.
- If the UNFPA contribution of \$1.5 million to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training were not included in the calculation of the percentage of total programme resources for intercountry programmes, the percentage would be 28.73 per cent, as compared to 25.29 per cent in 1980.

Execution of projects

- The number of directly executed projects numbered 458, compared to 433 in 1980 and totalled \$27.6 million or 21 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$31.9 million or 21.2 per cent in 1980.
- Allocations in 1981 by executing agency, see table, page 6. Percentage allocations by executing agency were: United Nations, 24.5 per cent; ILO, 5.4 per cent; FAO, 2.0 per cent; UNESCO, 5.0 per cent; WHO, 15.4 per cent; UNICEF, 3.3 per cent; United Nations regional commissions, 4.8 per cent; non-governmental organizations, 9.8 per cent; and UNFPA, 8.8 per cent for projects of a programme development nature.

Administration and personnel

- In 1981, administrative expenditures, including both headquarters and field staff, were \$14.2 million or 11.4 per cent of the 1981 total income of \$125.5 million, compared to \$11.6 million or 9.1 per cent of the total 1980 income of \$128 million.
- At year's end, total headquarters staff numbered 166 - 83 professionals and 83 general service staff, the latter of which consists of 17 senior programme and administrative assistants and 66 staff members at the clerical level. UNFPA field staff numbered 34, compared to 40 in 1980. The reduction has been due to consolidation of field posts brought about by reduction of programmes in some areas. The title of the UNFPA Co-ordinator was changed in July to that of UNFPA Deputy Representative and Senior Advisor on Population in order to conform to changes being made in the UNDP Resident Representative structure.
- The percentage of women on UNFPA's professional staff at headquarters and in the field was 39.5 per cent, compared to 36 per cent in 1980, and continued to remain one of the highest percentages among the United Nations agencies and organizations.
- 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.
- December 1981 marked the retirement of Halvor Gille, a national of Denmark, who had served as Deputy Executive Director of the UNFPA and who left after thirty-one years of distinguished service to the United Nations. Heino. E. Wittrin, a national of the Federal Republic of Germany, was appointed to succeed him.
- In April 1981, UNFPA relocated its Headquarters from 485 Lexington Avenue, its location since 1971, to 220 East 42nd Street.
- During the year, various organization changes were effected within UNFPA. The policy function, formerly under the Policy and Technical Division, was merged with the Evaluation Branch to form a new Policy and Evaluation Division, the supervision of which, in addition to the Administration and Finance Division and the Information and Public Affairs Division, was assigned to the Deputy Executive Director. The technical appraisal function, formerly under the Policy and Technical Division, was merged with the programme planning and statistics function of the Programme Division under a new Technical and Planning Division. The Assistant Executive Director, reporting to the Executive Director through the Deputy Executive Director, was given responsibility for this new Division, in addition to the Programme Division. The post of Assistant Executive Director was upgraded to the Assistant Secretary-General level by decision of the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session.

UNFPA PROGRAMME IN 1980 AND 1981: AT A GLANCE
(Data for 1980 are expenditures; data for 1981 are allocations ^{1/})

UNFPA assistance by major function ^{2/}

	<u>In million \$</u>		<u>Per cent of total programme</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Basic data collection	25.5	30.7	18.7	23.4
Population dynamics	16.2	15.3	11.8	11.7
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	7.5	8.0	5.5	6.1
Implementation of policies	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.1
Family planning	55.6	41.8	40.6	31.8
Communication and education	16.2	16.4	11.8	12.5
Special programmes	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.8
Multisector activities	<u>12.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>11.6</u>
	136.9	131.2	100.0	100.0

UNFPA assistance by geographical region ^{2/}

	<u>In million \$</u>		<u>Per cent of total programme</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Africa	18.9	19.7	13.8	15.0
Asia and the Pacific	51.4	52.1	37.6	39.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	23.5	18.6	17.1	14.2
Middle East, Mediterranean, and Europe	14.1	15.1	10.3	11.6
Interregional	13.6	12.9	10.0	9.8
Global	<u>15.4</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>9.7</u>
	136.9	131.2	100.0	100.0

UNFPA assistance by country category, all regions

	<u>In million \$</u>		<u>Per cent of total country programme</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Priority country	39.188	34.841	43.7	40.1
Borderline country ^{3/}	9.764	10.685	10.9	12.3
Other country	<u>40.648</u>	<u>41.274</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>47.6</u>
Total	89.600 ^{4/}	86.800 ^{4/}	100.0	100.0

UNFPA assistance by executing agency

	<u>In million \$</u>		<u>Per cent of total programme</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
United Nations	27.8	32.1	20.3	24.5
Regional Commissions	6.6	6.2	4.8	4.8
ILO	6.2	7.1	4.5	5.4
FAO	3.9	2.5	2.9	2.0
UNESCO	5.7	6.6	4.2	5.0
WHO	20.8	20.3	15.2	15.4
UNIDO	.1	--	--	--
UNICEF	8.6	4.4	6.3	3.3
UNFPA ^{5/}	38.4	39.1 ^{5/}	28.0	29.8 ^{5/}
NGOs	<u>18.9</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>9.8</u>
	136.9	131.2	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Expenditure data for 1981 are not available until after the due date for submission of this document to the Governing Council.

^{2/} Totals include expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981) for Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population, overhead for government-executed projects and infrastructure. Thus the actual proportions allocated by Work Plan category are somewhat higher than the figures given. For breakdown within each individual region, see tables in "Overview" section.

^{3/} i.e., would qualify as a priority country for UNFPA assistance if a 2 per cent variance from the threshold levels were allowed.

^{4/} Totals include expenditures of \$4.8 million for 1980 and allocations of \$4.8 million in 1981 for budgets of Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population.

^{5/} Includes \$27.6 million in directly executed projects (21 per cent of total).

I. The UNFPA Programme in 1981

An Overview by Geographic Region

1. In 1981, there was a shortfall of \$22.7 million below the 1981 approval authority of \$147 million authorized by the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session. This followed on the heels of a shortfall in 1980 which amounted to about \$10 million.

2. Clearly, these shortfalls, experienced also by other multilateral organizations and caused in part by the lower rate of increase in contributions as well as by the wide currency fluctuations that began to occur in 1980 and continued in 1981, have created problems for UNFPA's programming.

3. The Work Plan for 1981-1984 projected a UNFPA income of \$159 million in 1981. However, as a result of the shortfall in contributions in 1981 and the losses due to currency fluctuations, the Work Plan for 1981-1984 had to be revised downward to take into account a more realistic income projection for 1981 of \$131 million. By the early months of 1981, when it became apparent that the income level would not exceed \$131 million for the year, and, in fact, might fall below it, it was clear that some programme readjustments would have to be made.

4. The reduced resource level made extensive reprogramming and rephasing necessary. However, there was one category of projects - basic data collection - which would have been difficult to rephrase or postpone primarily because many countries had census and other programmes already in place, activities were at a critical point and to abandon such activities would have meant sacrificing heavy investment in both time and money. The increase in this category of activity reflects extensive commitments made prior to 1981 for census activities in China and in a number of priority countries and for the World Fertility Survey.

5. The phenomenon of the decline in 1981 in family planning activities can be attributed mainly to the extensive reprogramming and rephasing necessitated by resource constraints. Much of the necessary rephasing and reprogramming was done in this area of activity, since it is possible to reprogramme or rephrase a portion of a family planning project into a future year without disastrous results for the entire project as might be the case with a census or survey project operating on a fixed time schedule. In addition, many countries (e.g., in Asia and the Pacific) have begun to assume a larger proportion of expenditures for family planning and have requested assistance in other Work Plan areas or have opted to postpone family planning activities in favour of data collection projects (e.g., many countries in Africa). It should be noted that in both 1980 and 1981, support for family planning accounted for over half of all UNFPA assistance at the country level. Projects in family planning also accounted for 80 per cent of the 1981 multi/bilateral programme.

6. The UNFPA attempted to minimize the impact of such cutbacks in, and rephasings or postponements of, various population activities on national programmes. Given various Governing Council directives regarding the UNFPA programme and taking into account such factors as a country's ongoing population programme, its absorptive capacity, the magnitude of its population problem, and the amount of financial assistance in the population area received from other donors, the UNFPA, beginning in the spring and continuing throughout the year, worked in close collaboration with governments and executing agencies to identify projects and programmes that could be either funded at a lower level or entirely deferred to future years.

7. Such collaboration required numerous consultations with governments, and all recipient governments were most understanding and co-operative and had an appreciative and sympathetic grasp of the situation that confronted UNFPA.

8. By the end of the year, some \$60 million had been rephased to the 1982-1985 Work Plan period or beyond. It was expected that this belt-tightening process would have to continue into 1982.

Africa (Sub-Saharan)

UNFPA expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981) in the Africa (Sub-Saharan) region, and percentage comparison

<u>By major sector</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(in \$US 000)</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1980</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1981</u>
Basic data collection	6 635	7 000	35.1	35.5
Population dynamics	3 516	3 144	18.6	16.0
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	622	616	3.3	3.1
Implementation of policies	4	1	-	-
Family planning programmes	3 380	4 222	17.9	21.4
Communication and education	2 438	2 058	12.9	10.4
Special programmes	253	378	1.3	1.9
Multisector activities	2 059	2 312	10.9	11.7
Total	18 907	19 731	100.0	100.0
<u>By country category</u>				
Priority country (16)	6 418	6 537	34.0	33.2
Borderline country (8)	2 571	2 883	13.6	14.6
Other country	5 418	6 051	28.6	30.6
Total country	14 407	15 471	-	-
<u>Regional</u>	<u>4 500</u>	<u>4 260</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>21.6</u>
TOTAL REGION	18 907	19 731	100.0	100.0

Priority countries: Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.

Borderline countries: Benin, Central African Republic, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon.

9. As in previous years, data collection activities continued to be a priority concern of many African countries. Some 36 countries received UNFPA assistance in this area. During the year, two countries - Sao Tome and Principe and Togo - conducted national census enumerations (which marked for Sao Tome and Principe the first modern enumeration in its history), while 26 countries were engaged in processing and analysing data collected from previously-conducted UNFPA-supported censuses. Seven countries - Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana,

Guinea and Zaire - were involved in preparatory activities regarding their forthcoming national population censuses. Other ongoing assistance to data collection included: (a) demographic survey activities in five countries - Benin, Central African Republic, Mauritania, Nigeria and Rwanda; and (b) civil registration activities in eight countries - Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania.

10. A continuing concern of the governments in the region has been the high mortality rates, especially among infants. UNFPA support to activities in the field of family health continued, at about the same level as last year. New activities were initiated in Benin and Mauritania. Ongoing activities continued to be supported in 25 countries. Technical assistance with support from UNFPA was provided to Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal and United Republic of Cameroon for the formulation of national family welfare programmes to include birth-spacing and other components to be assisted by UNFPA. During the year, the major project implementation problems, namely delay in recruitment of experts and in procurement of equipment, were being eased as a result of numerous tripartite reviews which pinpointed problems and identified solutions. As a result, progress is expected in most of the countries concerned regarding the strengthening and expansion of maternal and child health services with child-spacing activities to improve the health of mothers and children in the 1980's.

11. In regard to the integration of population education into the formal school systems and into out-of-school programmes, assistance was provided to population education/communication projects in Gabon and the United Republic of Tanzania, both of which took over the projects by the end of the year. UNFPA continued supporting ongoing population education/communication activities in Congo, Kenya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia. UNFPA also supported technical assistance to the Governments of Benin, Guinea, Nigeria and Senegal to develop project activities in the fields of population education and communication.

12. In addition to the UNFPA-supported ongoing activities for the development of population units within national ministries of planning in Senegal and Sierra Leone, three countries - Guinea, Mali, and United Republic of Cameroon - also requested similar assistance.

13. To enable the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the bureaus of the specialized agencies in the region to provide more effective technical backstopping to national population activities, UNFPA continued to provide assistance for various intercountry activities. Support was given through fellowship programmes and teaching staff to the United Nations-supported regional demographic training and research institutions in Africa - the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique (IFORD) in the United Republic of Cameroon. Support was also given for infrastructure and regional technical advisory services to the Population/Statistical Division and the Women's Centre of ECA. UNFPA also supported the regional advisory services of the regional bureaus of ILO, UNESCO and WHO to enable these organizations in helping countries to plan and implement population and development projects within their respective mandates. At the sub-regional level,

UNFPA continued to finance technical assistance to the Institut du Sahel in Mali for the integration of population into the recovery development plans of the Sahelian countries affected by the drought. Furthermore, as in previous years, the Regional Centre for Population Studies of the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique (UDEAC) was supported in order to assist this institution in the co-ordination and harmonization of population programme activities among its member states (Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon). Support was given to preparatory activities of the regional MCH/FP training centre in Mauritius, expected to be operational in 1982.

14. UNFPA project formulation missions were sent to Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and United Republic of Cameroon to assist in the development of project activities in various population sectors. Population needs assessment missions visited four countries - Ghana, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe - to assist the respective Governments in assessing their needs for assistance in the population sector.

15. A special concern of many countries in the region continues to be internal and international migration. As a result, several countries have launched with UNFPA assistance migration studies and activities related to population distribution.

Asia and the Pacific

16. In 1981, reflecting the interests of the countries of the region, the greatest part of UNFPA assistance in the region was provided to activities in family planning and maternal and child health, with 23 countries receiving such assistance. Fifteen countries received UNFPA assistance in related population information, education and communication activities. Some 19 countries received support for data collection activities, with 13 countries utilizing UNFPA support for data analysis and related research activities. Support for formulation and evaluation of population policies and implementation of policies received proportionately less financial support.

17. In the Asia and the Pacific region, during 1981, the Fund continued to support five of the largest UNFPA programmes of assistance approved by the Governing Council.

18. In India ^{1/}, UNFPA continued its support of an integrated population programme in the States of Bihar and Rajasthan as well as national population efforts in family planning and maternal and child health and population education and communication. Initial implementation of most activities was satisfactory, although in Bihar preparatory activities had only begun to get under way. Evaluation reviews undertaken in 1981 indicated that special attention will have to be given to the programme in those northern states where the broader national family welfare programme needs strengthening, especially in programme management, motivational activities for family planning and in population education.

^{1/} See DP/FPA/11/Add.13.

UNFPA expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981) in the
Asia and the Pacific region, and percentage comparison

<u>By major sector</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(in \$US 000)</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1980</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1981</u>
Basic data collection	6 950	12 993	13.5	25.0
Population dynamics	2 469	3 776	4.8	7.2
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	961	2 312	1.9	4.4
Implementation of policies	290	603	0.5	1.2
Family planning programmes	31 417	20 865	61.1	40.0
Communication and education	5 774	6 840	11.2	13.1
Special programmes	244	654	0.5	1.2
Multisector activities	3 323	4 093	6.5	7.9
Total	51 428	52 136	100.0	100.0
<u>By country category</u>				
Priority country (14)	25 444	19 764	49.5	37.9
Borderline country (3)	5 021	5 309	9.8	10.2
Other country	16 516	21 085	32.1	40.4
Total country	46 981	46 158	-	-
<u>Regional</u>	<u>4 447</u>	<u>5 978</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>11.5</u>
TOTAL REGION	51 428	52 136	100.0	100.0

Priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Kampuchea, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

Borderline countries: Indonesia, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

19. In China ^{2/}, implementation of the UNFPA programme of support for China's first modern population census - including the training of personnel and purchase of computer equipment - was proceeding rapidly. There is a strong commitment on the part of Government officials and the executing agencies to see that the pace of implementation is sustained. A problem continued to be the lack of language proficiency among the nominees for long-term fellowships.

20. In Indonesia ^{3/}, efforts to strengthen and expand family planning and maternal and child health services continued. In the urban areas, innovative approaches have been used, such as utilizing Government and private sector commercial advertising to stimulate demand for family planning services and the involvement of private physicians and midwives in the national family planning programme.

^{2/} See DP/FPA/11/Add.22.

^{3/} See DP/FPA/11/Add.19.

21. In Nepal ^{4/}, UNFPA-supported activities continued in basic data collection and analysis; population education and communication; and family planning and family health, including activities oriented towards the better integration of women into the population/development process. Project reviews have indicated that activities need to be decentralized in order to involve greater participation at the grassroots level.

22. In Bangladesh ^{5/}, the programme continued with major emphasis in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning services, training of personnel, curriculum design, management and logistics. Efforts to integrate the health and family planning programme at the local level have faced some administrative and functional problems and delays. The existing physical facilities at the local level for delivery of health and family planning services continue to remain inadequate. However, the Government has attached high priority to its national programme and it is expected that these problems can be overcome.

23. During 1981, UNFPA fielded needs assessment missions to Fiji and Maldives. In addition, follow-up missions to Thailand and Viet Nam updated the earlier needs assessments.

24. Multi/bilateral resources have been obtained for several countries of the region. (See paragraph 104.) At year's end, discussions were under way with a number of other possible donor countries and institutions.

25. At the regional level, assistance continued to backstop country programmes which, having continued to expand rapidly, require more sophisticated and complex forms of technical assistance. Regional programmes including regional technical advisory teams have worked to develop appropriate research and training methodologies and to test the application of such approaches in evaluating the impact of various forms of country population support and programmes. Another important area of assistance has been the training of nationals in the use of such methodologies as well as in analysis and utilization of data for more effective policy formulation.

26. Continued support for regional population activities was provided by UNFPA to the various agencies within the United Nations system, including: (a) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for activities relating to the formulation of more effective population policies, evaluation of family planning programmes, regional advisory service and dissemination of population information to the countries in the region, and studies of determinants of internal migration; (b) ILO in the field of labour and population; (c) UNESCO in the field of population education; (d) FAO in the field of rural development; (e) WHO in health and family planning; and (f) UNDP Development Training and Communications Planning in project formulation and implementation of communications projects. Projects in the population area being implemented by the Association of South East Asian Nations and funded by UNFPA through FAO continued during 1981. During 1981, UNFPA fielded

^{4/} See DP/FPA/11/Add.23.

^{5/} See DP/FPA/10/Add.19.

a mission to ESCAP to assist the ESCAP Population Division in developing its work programme for the period 1982-1985.

27. In general, the obstacles encountered by executing agencies and governments in implementing UNFPA-supported activities included: delays in the recruitment of technical advisers and delivery of equipment; frequent transfers of government counterparts; problems in logistics, e.g., distribution of supplies; delays in implementing training activities due to lack of qualified staff; and difficulties in releasing trainees from their daily work. Efforts are being made by UNFPA to alleviate these problems, especially through strengthening the monitoring and review process in the implementation of projects in close collaboration with governments and executing agencies.

Latin America and the Caribbean

UNFPA expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981) in the Latin America and Caribbean region, and percentage comparison

<u>By major sector</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>(in \$US 000)</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1980</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> <u>programme, 1981</u>
Basic data collection	4 336	3 862	18.5	20.8
Population dynamics	3 525	2 578	15.0	13.9
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1 714	2 182	7.3	11.8
Implementation of policies	-	-	-	-
Family planning programmes	10 569	6 910	45.0	37.2
Communication and education	2 187	1 606	9.3	8.6
Special programmes	105	119	0.5	.6
Multisector activities	1 028	1 315	4.4	7.1
Total	23 464	18 572	100.0	100.0
<u>By country category</u>				
Priority country (4)	3 338	2 808	14.2	15.1
Borderline country (2)	1 645	1 787	7.0	9.6
Other country	11 491	8 093	49.0	43.6
Total country	16 474	12 688	-	-
<u>Regional</u>	<u>6 990</u>	<u>5 884</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>31.7</u>
TOTAL REGION	23 464	18 572	100.0	100.0

Priority countries: Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay.

Borderline countries: Guatemala, Peru.

28. During 1981, maternal/child health and family planning (MCH/FP) projects continued to receive the largest share of UNFPA resources allocated to countries of the region. The types of projects receiving UNFPA support ranged from comprehensive efforts aimed at country-wide coverage, such as in Mexico and Panama, to projects with more specific activities focused on target populations, such as in

Brazil and Chile. Common goals of most MCH/FP projects in the region include improving the quality and coverage of services to rural and poor urban areas; strengthening supervisory and managerial capabilities, especially in programme planning, supply purchasing, and inventory control; training of paramedical personnel, including community members; and strengthening of population communication and education.

29. Most countries in the region now consider family planning an integral component of family health care. As a result, government expenditures on family planning are estimated to have increased sevenfold during the last four years. During 1981, most countries absorbed an increasing share of project costs previously funded by UNFPA, primarily the payment of local salaries.

30. Basic data collection was the second largest area receiving UNFPA financing in 1981, with 22 countries receiving UNFPA support for data collection activities. Within this sector, most projects supported population censuses and included a wide range of activities such as updating of cartographic materials; training and supervision of enumerators through innovative methods; and selection and experimentation with alternative computer software and hardware. Technical assistance was provided both through resident experts and through a pool of regional advisers specializing in sample design, census organization and electronic data processing. As national population censuses are completed, UNFPA support for basic data collection in the region is expected to experience a relative decline over the next four years.

31. The importance of the relationship between population factors and regional and national development has been repeatedly recognized by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Many countries, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru, have formed population "units" charged with establishing and maintaining mechanisms of co-ordination with each of the sectoral ministries, or multisector population commissions with responsibility for explicitly integrating population variables with the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development plans and projects. During 1981, UNFPA was supporting 14 projects in twelve countries in the population and development area. Most projects are based in the ministries of planning and utilize a multidisciplinary, country-wide approach. In Bolivia and Peru, projects centred on exploring population-employment linkages are being implemented by the respective ministries of labour.

32. During the last ten years, the countries of the region have demonstrated an increasing interest in including population components in both in-school and out-of-school education programmes. During 1981, ten countries were carrying out population education projects, and four more were considering the initiation of activities.

33. To complement efforts at the country level, UNFPA also provided financial assistance to regional projects of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the ILO Regional Programme of Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC - Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe), and FAO, the main purposes of which are to respond more efficiently to the expressed needs from countries for technical assistance, research and training. UNFPA also continued assisting two UNESCO teams: one in population education and another in

population communication. Their principal objective is to provide technical assistance at the request of countries in such areas as curriculum development, production of teaching materials, and the introduction of population components in adult education and literacy campaigns.

34. Overall, the UNFPA-supported programme in the region evidenced satisfactory levels of implementation.

Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe

UNFPA expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981) in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe region, and percentage comparison

<u>By major sector</u>	<u>1980 (in \$US 000)</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Per cent of total programme, 1980</u>	<u>Per cent of total programme, 1981</u>
Basic data collection	3 707	3 883	26.3	25.7
Population dynamics	2 478	2 082	17.6	13.7
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	372	830	2.6	5.5
Implementation of policies	87	57	0.6	0.4
Family planning programmes	4 299	4 298	30.5	28.5
Communication and education	1 334	1 996	9.5	13.2
Special programmes	182	136	1.3	1.0
Multisector activities	1 642	1 817	11.6	12.0
Total	14 101	15 099	100.0	100.0
<u>By country category</u>				
Priority country (6)	3 987	5 731	28.3	37.9
Borderline country (1)	526	705	3.7	4.7
Other country	7 201	4 151	51.1	27.5
Total country	11 714	10 587	-	-
<u>Regional</u>	<u>2 387</u>	<u>4 512</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>29.9</u>
TOTAL REGION	14 101	15 099	100.0	100.0

Priority countries: Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen.

Borderline country: Syrian Arab Republic.

35. In 1981, countries in the Middle East and Mediterranean region witnessed a considerable expansion in UNFPA-supported projects. By the end of 1981, needs assessment missions had been fielded to all priority and borderline countries of the region and the reports were completed and published.

36. A major component of all programmes in the region, reflecting national priorities, has been the strengthening and improvement of maternal/child health services and family planning. Concerted efforts have been made to expand the coverage of health services to rural areas and, therefore, programmes in MCH/FP

have included a large component of in-service training for medical and paramedical personnel as well as an emphasis on MCH/FP in the teaching programmes of medical and paramedical schools. It is expected that these efforts will result in adequately staffed health centres. Simultaneously, both through UNFPA assistance and government appropriations, the renovating and equipping of health centres has formed a large part of the programme. In countries where there is a policy for a reduction in the rate of population growth, such as Egypt and Tunisia, family planning has formed a major part of the health sector programmes. In other countries, family planning has continued to expand because of the benefits perceived for the health of mothers and children.

37. Basic data collection, particularly assistance for national censuses and demographic surveys, has continued to be an important feature of the programmes in the region. In 1981, UNFPA provided assistance to Jordan and Syrian Arab Republic for their censuses. Over the years, UNFPA has assisted Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen in taking first-time censuses, and has also provided assistance to Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates for their census activities. Many countries have developed a strengthened infrastructure for data collection and analysis. Similarly, most countries have created population units located in central ministries of planning to ensure that the population variable is adequately considered in the preparation of socio-economic development plans.

38. Increasingly, projects in support of women's activities have been implemented, particularly in Morocco in co-operation with its Ministry of Youth and Sports and in Democratic Yemen and in the Syrian Arab Republic in co-operation with their National Women's General Unions. These programmes have been designed to increase women's participation in the labour force.

39. Population education and curricula development have been implemented in most countries to introduce population concepts into the curricula of various subjects, such as history, civics, biology, etc., in order to create a better awareness about the implications of a country's population situation and its impact on social and economic development.

40. UNFPA has continued to support the regional activities of the ILO Regional Labour and Population Programme, which has provided advisory services to countries of the region in human resource management and manpower planning as well as population education through the organized labour sector and trade unions. UNFPA support has enabled the UNESCO regional population programme to assist both population education and communication activities with regional advisers backstopping ongoing country programmes as well as conducting workshops and seminars, particularly teacher training in population education and the production of an Arabic manual for teachers on the introduction of population education in school curricula. UNFPA support has also enabled the World Health Organization to assist the countries of the region in the evaluation and management of MCH/FP and special emphasis has been given to improving the teaching programmes in medical schools with an emphasis on MCH/FP. Support by UNFPA has also been given to the Economic Commission for Western Asia, particularly in the field of collection and analysis of population data, the follow-up on the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action by various countries and encouraging the consideration of population variables in development planning efforts.

41. Migration has been an area of major concern for most countries of the region, particularly migration of skilled labour to the Gulf States. A regional conference on migration in the Arab world was held in May 1981 in Cyprus in which all Arab countries participated. A comprehensive study conducted under the auspices of ILO by the University of Durham (United Kingdom), entitled "Towards a Planned Migration of Skilled Labour in the Arab World", was completed and several monographs on migration in various Arab countries, especially oil-exporting countries, were prepared.

42. Problems encountered in 1981 continued to be delays in the recruitment of experts with a working knowledge of the Arabic language as well as delays caused by revisions of programmes and work plans and in the procurement of equipment and supplies.

43. Projects in the European Region. UNFPA assistance in the European region in 1981 continued to emphasize technical co-operation activities for the training of nationals from developing countries in various population-related areas. For example, in Czechoslovakia, UNFPA assistance aided the Government in hosting a four-week seminar for participants from developing countries on reduction of infant and child mortality and family planning, while in Hungary, UNFPA funds assisted the Government in the organization of a three-week training course for doctors from developing countries on methods of family planning. UNFPA also continued to provide assistance for fellowships for developing country middle-level government planners to take part in the programme of training and research in population and development planning at Moscow State University.

44. Assistance was provided in 1981 to the United Nations-sponsored Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR) for demographic training and research for students from French-speaking developing countries.

45. UNFPA also continued to provide support to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) for its work in connection with the World Fertility Survey, including the monitoring of fertility trends and providing comparative data in connection with fertility surveys in low-fertility European countries as well as a complementary ECE study on determinants of fertility other than nuptiality.

Interregional and Global

46. During 1981, UNFPA continued to work closely with the United Nations and the specialized agencies to consolidate and reduce the number of intercountry activities, in line with decisions of the Governing Council that support for inter-country activities should be within the level of approximately 25 per cent of total UNFPA programme resources. Emphasis in this area continued to focus on maintaining support of the country-oriented technical assistance and backstopping programmes of the executing agencies.

47. UNFPA support for a number of interregional and global projects was in the process of being phased out, with declining allocations set for the next several years until the zero level is reached, including, for example, the project providing for United Nations monitoring of the World Fertility Survey, UNESCO's project for

inter-agency collaboration for integration of communication in family planning projects, the FAO-executed project on land resources for population of the future, and the population programme fellowships funded within the block allocation project executed by United Nations Department of the Technical Co-operation for Development (in future years, such fellowships will be funded as part of country programmes).

UNFPA expenditures (1980) and allocations (1981)
for interregional and global activities, and
percentage comparison

By major sector	1980 (in \$US 000)	1981	Per cent of total programme, 1980	Per cent of total programme, 1981
Basic data collection	3 924	2 925	13.5	11.4
Population dynamics	4 224	3 716	14.5	14.5
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	3 902	2 071	13.4	8.1
Implementation of policies	540	767	1.9	3.0
Family planning programmes	5 906	5 442	20.3	21.2
Communication and education	4 454	3 935	15.4	15.3
Special programmes	1 241	1 116	4.3	4.3
Multisector activities	4 847	5 684	16.7	22.2
Total	29 038	25 656	100.0	100.0

48. Interregional and global projects have provided advisory services by the specialized agencies, when necessary to supplement those available at regional or country level, and the agencies have received funding for a few training courses or seminars when these were considered of an interregional character. (See separate Governing Council documents, "Report on intercountry activities", DP/1982/29 and DP/1982/29/Add. 1, for a complete review of UNFPA-assisted regional, interregional and global activities. See also "Supplementary information on the work in 1981 of the agencies and organizations executing UNFPA programmes and projects", DP/1982/23/Add. 1 and "Report on support to contraceptive development research", DP/1982/36 and DP/1982/36/Add. 1.)

An Overview by Work Plan Category

49. Because the UNFPA programme in 1981 was a year of review and consolidation, the major problem involved in rephrasing of activities into future years was deciding the question of which projects could be rephased and which projects were too advanced on a time schedule and could not be rephased. Clearly, this question cut across all Work Plan categories, and decisions were not easily made and could, in fact, only be made in consultation with governments, executing agencies, or other interested parties.

Basic data collection

In 1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$30.7 million or 23.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$25.5 million or 18.7 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$133.8 million or 16.8 per cent of total assistance.

50. While much progress has been made during the past two decades to improve the magnitude and quality of demographic data required for planning and policy-making in developing countries, much remains to be done. UNFPA assistance to many developing countries for the 1970 census round achieved notable results - in the strengthening and upgrading of national statistical capabilities, in planning and conducting censuses and utilizing census results and in improving census-taking self-reliance through the training of national personnel in census cartography, methods, procedures, data processing and analysis.

51. To date, support to country-level projects represents about 81 per cent of UNFPA total assistance to this area, while the remaining 19 per cent has gone to intercountry activities, about half of which includes support for the International Statistical Institute/World Fertility Survey programme.

52. Some of the assistance in 1981 in this Work Plan category has been utilized for the one-time purchase of computer equipment for the China census programme, which because of the expense involved tended to distort the percentage share of total programme resources allocated in this area. However, equipment needed for basic data collection and analysis increasingly reflects the special concern by developing countries for assistance in this Work Plan category.

53. Although financial constraints during 1981 affected all UNFPA programmes and projects, the impact was probably least felt in the basic data collection area, primarily because where censuses, surveys and vital registration programmes had already been initiated, it was impossible to call a halt to such operations and to rephase allocations to future years. The long lead-time in planning such activities, the setting up of central reporting systems, the hiring of local personnel to conduct the censuses, surveys and vital registration programmes - all of these contribute to the difficulties in postponing such activities.

54. Now that important achievements have been gained in this area, while UNFPA will continue to support population censuses, vital statistics and civil registration systems and population surveys in developing countries (including investigation of data directly related to UNFPA-funded programmes), it also expects to scale down the level of support as requested by the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981 that a decreasing share of the total UNFPA programme budget should be for basic data collection. In this context, first priority will be given to UNFPA's priority countries and within this group of countries, priorities will have to be established according to their experience in this area, the national resources available, previous UNFPA assistance and the expressed needs of the countries.

55. Problems in implementing data collection activities have remained relatively constant, e.g., the need for (a) increased expertise in devising census and survey methodology, (b) more experience in the conduct of censuses and surveys, (c) greater national self-reliance in the conduct of surveys and censuses as well as the establishment and improvement of civil registration systems, and (d) training of national personnel in all aspects of basic data collection.

Utilization of population data and population research
for policy formulation and development planning

In 1981, UNFPA assistance to(1) population dynamics, totalled \$15.3 million, or 11.7 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$16.2 million, or 11.8 per cent in expenditures in 1980;(2) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes in 1981 totalled \$8.0 million, or 6.1 per cent of total programme allocations compared to \$7.5 million, or 5.5 per cent in expenditures in 1980; and(3) implementation of policies in 1981 totalled \$1.4 million, or 1.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.0 million, or 0.7 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled(1) population dynamics, \$77.2 million or 9.7 per cent of total assistance;(2) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$39.0 million or 4.9 per cent of total assistance; and(3) implementation of policies, \$6.1 million or 0.8 per cent of total assistance.

56. The activities included under three UNFPA Work Plan categories - population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies -and implementation of policies constitute the vital link between the collection of basic population data and the implementation and evaluation of population programmes and their integration into development planning.

57. Although these three categories of assistance amount to only 18 or 19 per cent of the total UNFPA programme of assistance, they include activities of vital significance to all other sectors.

58. In recent years there has been an increased awareness of the need for population policies to be considered as an integral part of national development policies. This recognition has been reflected not only in declarations of a number of national leaders and various professional groups expressing their support for such an integrated approach, but also in the reports and recommendations of UNFPA-sponsored population needs assessment missions, and equally significant, in the increase in project requests submitted to UNFPA for assistance in this area.

59. With UNFPA support, a number of countries have already established population commissions and population units, sometimes as part of national planning boards. The tasks of these units include consideration of various population factors and their influence on different aspects of the development process; formulation of population policies and examination of the effects of those policies on development policies; integrating population variables into development programmes; and consideration of the effects of development policies on population issues.

60. Because population policies are not limited only to demographic policies influencing fertility or mortality rates, increased attention is also being paid to other aspects of population issues such as internal and international migration, spatial distribution and so on.

61. While the need for integration of population policies into development strategies is no longer a matter of debate and many governments are committed to implementation of such policies as part of the requirements of the national development process, the methodologies for incorporating various population elements into development planning and selection among policy alternatives leading to complete integration of population into development planning are far from clear. Although research findings have contributed to some sectoral understanding of the inter-relationships among population factors with some development variables such as education, food, nutrition, health, employment opportunities, housing facilities and energy resources, there is still need for a better understanding of the overall effects of these variables.

62. Aside from the problems relating to the understanding of various population and development factors and their interrelationships, and the choice among various policies or methods, there is also the question of how to translate the appropriate policies into operational plans and programmes. The main problem concerning the implementation of population policies is the shortage of adequately trained personnel in different population fields. Many countries, therefore, require assistance in (a) identifying suitable policies, and (b) implementing those policies. There is also the question of the right type of organizational structure required to deal with population issues as well as the mechanism for the integration of various activities.

Family planning

In 1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$41.8 million or 31.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$55.6 million or 40.6 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$346.0 million or 43.6 per cent of total assistance.

63. During 1981, UNFPA support for family planning activities continued to focus on expanding the accessibility of services and improvement in the quality of such services. To accomplish these goals, funds have been provided at the country level for training of new personnel along with in-service, refresher training for those already employed; strengthening of supervision; development and improvement of logistics and management systems, including the research and evaluation components; provision of contraceptives, vehicles, and MCH/FP equipment; temporary payment of salaries of new family planning deliverers; and international and national expert consultancies related to the above areas of activity. The decrease in the percentage share of total programme resources going to family planning in 1981 is partially accounted for because of the one-time purchase of computer equipment for the China programme, which has tended to distort the percentage share of two Work Plan categories in 1981 - basic data collection and family planning.

64. Because of the general recognition of the need for safer and more widely acceptable methods of fertility regulation, UNFPA continued its support of the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, to which allocations of \$1,500,000 were made in 1981, bringing the total allocated to the Programme thus far by UNFPA to \$6,150,000. UNFPA also supports, within the limits of current resources, applied research in contraceptive technology through selected national research institutions and through non-governmental organ-

izations such as the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). (See separate Governing Council documents, "Report on support to contraceptive development research", DP/1982/36 and DP/1982/36/Add.1.)

65. With respect to trends in the types of family planning programmes supported, there is a tendency towards increasing integration of family planning with maternal/child health care services. The rationale for such integration varies in accordance with differing national settings but typically involves (a) greater acceptability of family planning when offered in such a context, (b) the need for the inclusion of family planning in services designed to improve maternal and child health, and (c) the cost-effectiveness of such an approach. Additionally, the inclusion of both maternal/child health services and family planning in primary health care systems, most often of a community-based type, is another notable trend in recent years. The community-based models for service delivery differ in terms of types of local personnel involved (traditional birth attendants, "barefoot doctors", traditional healers, auxiliary nurses, etc.), the degree of community participation in running the services, the method of compensation of service deliverers (volunteers, paid by community, paid by health system, or fees for service), and the degree of supervision received.

66. The success of such programmes and of more traditional, generally urban, clinic-based family planning services has for some time been evident in several countries which have received UNFPA support such as Colombia, Costa Rica, Malaysia, and the Republic of Korea. Evidence has also been accumulating of impressive increases of contraceptive prevalence and concomitant decreases in fertility in such countries as Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand.

67. Where success has proved more elusive, it has been observed that deficiencies in management and/or ineffective logistic systems and low staff motivation have been at least partially responsible. This observation on the part of UNFPA closely coincides with one of the priorities called for in the Declaration of the International Conference on Family Planning in the 1980s, which recommended the development of new management styles and methods "to focus on long-term perspectives in planning, realistic programme priorities and objectives, decentralized modes of operations and target-setting based on accurate assessment of local needs and sensitivity to the cultural norms of the community". The first such global review of family planning trends since 1965, the Conference, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 26-30 April 1981, and co-sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council, and the UNFPA, brought together 133 participants from 76 African, Asian, Latin American, and Middle Eastern countries and from major international agencies concerned with family planning.

68. Although recognizing that needs for future support will differ considerably between those countries in which services are now generally accessible and accepted (and which may be counted among the "success stories" to date) and those in which the task of making services accessible is only beginning, the Conference nevertheless underlined the challenge posed by the tremendous growth in absolute numbers of couples requiring services.

69. In this connection, the Conference, among other recommendations, noted that "greater access to and availability of family planning services needs to be achieved,

particularly among disadvantaged and less accessible populations" and that "the quality of services should be improved, particularly the provision of a continuum care from pre-acceptance counselling to post-acceptance follow-up services". Calling for an increase in overall national and international expenditures for population and family planning programmes to \$3 billion annually "as rapidly as possible", the Conference also urged developing countries' to increase substantially the proportion of public expenditures that they allocate for family planning to a level of approximately 5 per cent of domestic government spending.

70. At year's end, UNFPA staff were in the process of developing proposed guidelines on the management of family planning programmes as well as a paper reviewing the evolution of UNFPA support to family planning vis-a-vis other donors and suggesting a strategy for the future in this area. In addition, guidelines to assess the needs and opportunities in contraceptive research at the country level were being developed.

Education and communication

In 1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$16.4 million or 12.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$16.2 million or 11.8 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$87.1 million or 11.0 per cent of total assistance.

71. In the education and communication area, the year 1981 was essentially one of stocktaking. Many countries, particularly in the Asia and Pacific and Middle East and Mediterranean regions, have had education and communication projects in place for several years, and many of these countries have undertaken a review and reassessment of their projects to evaluate progress and performance and to decide upon future directions. In Tunisia, for example, an assessment of the UNFPA-funded population education project for secondary schools revealed that those exposed to the population education programme have demonstrated a better mastery than their peers of demographic/economic concepts and human biology and more positive attitudes towards family planning and women's issues.

72. Generally, progress and performance of education and communication projects and programmes has been deemed satisfactory, although in some cases goals have not been reached in terms of teachers trained or the number of schools or groups served. The need to expand total coverage, particularly in rural areas, has been a continuing concern.

73. In the education area, financial constraints have necessitated postponement of a number of projects at the take-off stage, particularly in the Africa and Latin America regions. It is possible that the extension of a number of other projects, already under way and with their pilot or experimental phases completed, can only be continued at a reduced level, if at all. A number of other projects, already under way and with pilot or experimental plans completed, suffered setbacks in 1981 when financial constraints would not permit their extension at a satisfactory level.

74. A major UNFPA interest in population education has been to encourage cost-effective approaches to teacher training, to standardize teacher training which, in

the absence of experience, occurs on a trial and error basis, and to develop teacher training manuals that will help countries share experience and knowledge in the successful aspects of their education programmes and projects.

75. At the global level, a handbook for teacher trainers was field tested in country settings, subsequently revised, and was near completion at year's end. It is expected to be distributed early in 1982. Published results of research carried out at this level in past years, such as the UNESCO study on the contribution of population education to educational renewal and innovation, have been widely distributed and well-received in countries around the world. This particular study may be credited to some extent for sparking an interest in population education among a few of the countries which had previously been reluctant to encourage the development of population education in their schools.

76. In the communication area, UNFPA support for comprehensive population communication programmes, utilizing a variety of extension systems as well as traditional and mass media channels, continues strong, particularly in the Asia and Pacific region.

77. The emphasis upon inter-personal, community-based communication approaches and concentration upon training of trainers of non-health extension workers as well as the family planning service staff in population communication techniques has also received high priority. Several governments have requested UNFPA assistance in the design and management of such broad-based communication strategies.

78. A major new emphasis in the communication area has been the adoption of a multisectoral approach and the change in the institutional "mix" in implementing and executing communication programmes and projects. While in the past, communication as well as education programmes and projects have been formulated more or less in isolation from other population activities, with one institution responsible for executing the total programme or project, now the trend is towards a programme or project that involves a wide spectrum of ministries or agencies - agriculture, health, education, labour, etc. - and their constituencies, thus enabling greater outreach than would an approach utilizing a single ministry. The major problem arising from this new approach is difficulty in management due to lack of accumulated experience, including a shortage of experienced personnel and a lack of structures within the government agencies themselves to manage such programmes. To help solve this problem, the UNFPA has been encouraging co-ordination among the various ILO, WHO, UNESCO, FAO and other regional advisers to adopt a unified approach to education and communication programme formulation.

Special programmes: women, youth and aging

In 1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$2.4 million or 1.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$2.0 million or 1.5 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$14.0 million or 1.8 per cent of total assistance.

79. Because of its special responsibility for keeping aware of changes in the population structure, and for promoting population activities proposed in the World Population Plan of Action, the Fund has, since 1974, supported, where possible,

aid-worthy projects specifically targeted at women, youth, and to a lesser extent, the aging. Assistance in the "special programme" category has traditionally absorbed somewhat less than 2 per cent of total UNFPA programme assistance. Most such projects in this category continue to be integrated into the core areas of UNFPA assistance at the project formulation stage, but a few have been placed in the "special programme" category, primarily because of their multisectoral orientation.

80. With the exception of assistance in the field of aging, most UNFPA assistance to these groups falls outside of the special programme category. In the field of aging, the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in two resolutions, inter alia, invited UNFPA "to continue to provide financial support in the field of aging, particularly for the implementation of the plan of action that would result from the World Assembly on Aging" 6/ and "to continue to provide financial support to the preparatory work for the World Assembly on Aging" 7/. UNFPA assistance to the preparatory work for the World Assembly, scheduled to be held in July-August 1982 in Vienna, Austria, totalled \$128,106 at the end of 1981; UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$113,062 is scheduled to be allocated in 1982.

Multisector activities

In 1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$15.2 million or 11.6 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$12.9 million or 9.4 per cent in expenditures in 1980. During the period 1969-1981, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$91.0 million or 11.4 per cent of total assistance.

81. Included under this category of UNFPA assistance are activities of an interdisciplinary and/or programme development nature, including interdisciplinary training via seminars, workshops and fellowships, research, dissemination of information, interdisciplinary conferences and meetings, project formulation and monitoring activities, support of UNFPA field staff, including UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population, and overhead payments to the United Nations agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-funded projects.

82. In light of Governing Council decision 80/44, in 1981 UNFPA began the process of phasing out support for infrastructure posts in United Nations agencies and organizations in order to replace such support with the standard 13 per cent agency support cost payment. The formulae for the transition from infrastructure to standardized support costs have been arrived at through consultations with each agency concerned. At year's end, discussions on this matter were also proceeding with the United Nations regional commissions.

Other aspects of the programme

Evaluating and monitoring UNFPA programmes and projects

83. In 1981, UNFPA supported the undertaking of two major independent, in-depth evaluations of UNFPA-funded programmes: (a) the Botswana national maternal/child

6/ General Assembly resolution 36/20, 9 November 1981.

7/ General Assembly resolution 36/30, 13 November 1981.

health and family planning programme to which the UNFPA provided approximately \$722,000 during the period 1971-1979 and has approved approximately \$700,000 for the period 1980-1982, and (b) the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization-executed intercountry MCH/FP programme in Latin America and the Caribbean, to which the UNFPA contributed over \$7 million during the period 1974-1981. (A separate paper on evaluation is being submitted to the Governing Council; see DP/1982/32.)

84. Independent in-depth evaluations examine and analyse the relevance, effectiveness and impact of selected UNFPA projects in the light of their objectives. These evaluations generally take 12-18 months from the time of the design of the evaluation, assembling of the evaluation team and field work to the time of the presentation of the final report. Since most of the time has been needed for the preparation of the final report, UNFPA has been investigating ways of simplifying the procedures for reporting on the evaluations, with a goal of reducing the total time required to about six months. At year's end, UNFPA guidelines on "Principles and Procedures for Evaluation", incorporating the proposed new evaluation procedures in the work of UNFPA, were being finalized.

85. UNFPA has also begun looking into the possibility of strengthening and designing procedures for built-in self-evaluation into the projects themselves in addition to the already-established monitoring procedures. Monitoring itself is an ongoing, continuing process designed to assess the progress of programmes and projects with reference to their immediate and long-term objectives, to identify necessary action in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of UNFPA-sponsored programmes and projects, to provide feedback information for adjustments in work plans and budgets, and, as necessary, reprogramming of UNFPA funds, and to provide information on future programme and project needs.

86. Monitoring is accomplished through project progress reports, tripartite project reviews (TPRs) and annual country reviews (ACRs). During 1980 and 1981, the following TPRs and ACRs took place:

	1980		1981	
	TPR	ACR	TPR	ACR
Asia and the Pacific	91	3	158	5
Africa	19	3	57	12
Europe	-	-	2	3
Latin America and Caribbean	30	-	47	2
Middle East and Mediterranean	8	1	28	3
	148	7	292	25

87. Typical of the annual country reviews was that conducted in regard to the UNFPA-funded country programme in Democratic Yemen, held in Aden on 3 June 1981. Participants reviewed the progress of the entire programme as well as the individual components. Generally, progress performance was deemed satisfactory although in the case of many projects it was noted that shortage of trained personnel both at the national and field levels continued to be a major problem, as did the lack of suitable population education material, particularly in Arabic, for training and community education purposes.

88. In regard to TPRs, typical of those conducted during the year was that held on 30 September 1981 in regard to the UNFPA-assisted project in Nepal, "Strengthening family planning personnel resources in the community health integrated project". While it was agreed that it was too early to assess the impact of the project, since it was initiated only in late 1980, it was, however, noted that the area of planning and procurement of training materials was weak and efforts needed to be undertaken to regularize the posts of the trainers and to strengthen the financial management system.

89. Because of varying degrees in size and complexity of programmes and projects as well as constraints on resource availability, a tripartite review is not undertaken for every UNFPA-funded project. Only "major" projects are given a TPR, the criteria for "major" projects being: (a) projects that are not self-contained, i.e., those which will most probably lead to a request for substantial follow-up assistance by UNFPA, with the same or similar objectives; or (b) projects with a total budget of US \$100,000 or more; or (c) projects which involve major policy implications; or (d) projects that are considered innovative. Multi-bilateral funded projects are also subject to tripartite review.

90. ACRs aim to review the UNFPA-sponsored programme in its entirety in relation to a country's population and development programme and the criteria that apply are: (a) countries with which UNFPA has a country agreement; (b) countries with which UNFPA has no country agreement but in which UNFPA has two or more projects of over US \$100,000 and/or in which a potential exists for further large-scale UNFPA inputs; and (c) countries which do not fall under the above categories but in which UNFPA's input is characterized as innovative, multi-sectoral and complex, and in which a review of preliminary results is desirable for UNFPA decision-making purposes.

Ensuring the speedy delivery of supplies and equipment to programmes and projects

91. Procedures for the efficient procurement of equipment were given increased emphasis during 1981. Particularly for government-executed projects, a successful effort was made to expedite deliveries of equipment through direct purchasing by UNFPA where necessary, or by authorizing local purchase by field offices or government agencies if they so requested and complied with the necessary requirements. The continuing aim of UNFPA procurement practices is to ensure the best possible quality of equipment and supplies at the best prices and timely delivery.

92. The number of requests for direct UNFPA procurement under government-executed projects increased considerably in 1981. The total amount purchased under this arrangement was approximately \$5.2 million covering 40 projects in 25 countries, compared with \$2.8 million in 1980. The main types of equipment and supplies purchased directly by UNFPA were contraceptives, office and audio-visual equipment, and vehicles. For instance, UNFPA procured contraceptives for the national family planning programme of Viet Nam, and negotiated a contract to provide raw materials to Indonesia for the manufacture of contraceptive pills.

93. The local procurement of equipment, primarily office equipment and vehicles, continued to be encouraged and supported, and has proved to be one of the most efficient methods of procurement, in terms of prompt delivery and cost-effectiveness. Local procurement in 1981 amounted to approximately \$.7 million, compared to \$1.3 million in 1980.

94. The main problems encountered in the procurement and inventory of equipment continued to be primarily at the field level and include the inadequate planning of procurement needs, incomplete or improper specifications, and non-compliance with the requirement that government executing agencies submit inventory reports. The situation, however, improved considerably in 1981 as UNFPA Headquarters procurement staff continued its efforts to provide guidance and advice on these matters to the field offices and government agencies.

95. UNFPA has taken measures to encourage a wider participation of countries in the procurement of equipment and supplies. To this effect, the Fund has encouraged and approved purchases from local suppliers in neighbouring countries, provided quality standards were met, in the spirit of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, and has participated in meetings organized by several countries for the purpose of offering their products to the United Nations system. Direct purchasing has continued to be the most cost-effective and time-saving way to deliver equipment and has thus contributed a great deal to the efficient implementation of directly-executed projects.

Helping countries to help themselves and each other

96. A major objective of the UNFPA, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council⁸ and the General Assembly 9/, is "to promote the self-reliance of recipient countries. Since becoming operational, 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. To achieve these ends, the UNFPA has pioneered within the United Nations system in the direct execution by developing countries of their own population projects as well as enhancing the capacities of developing countries for technical co-operation in the population field, as recommended in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries 10/.

97. Clearinghouse activities. The chief activity in this area was the establishment of POPIN, a population information network of libraries, clearinghouses, documentation and reference centres around the world, established with UNFPA assistance by the United Nations Population Division.

Policy and programme information publications

98. UNFPA produces a limited number of policy and programme-oriented publications intended for the use of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations and academic institutes and libraries concerned with population as well as UNFPA Headquarters and field staff. In 1981, these included: (a) the seventh (1979/80) edition of the annual UNFPA Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World; (b) Needs Assessment Reports on eleven countries (Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Haiti, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon); (c) fact sheets on an additional eleven countries in the joint United Nations/UNFPA Population Policy Compendium (Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Guinea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia,

^{8/} ECOSOC resolution 2025(LXI), 4 August 1976.

^{9/} General Assembly resolution 31/170, 21 December 1976.

^{10/} General Assembly resolution 33/134, 19 December 1978.

United Republic of Tanzania);(d) a sixth volume in the Policy Development Studies series on Population and Development Modelling: Recommendations and Proceedings of the UNFPA/United Nations Technical Working Group;(e) some 500 entries added to the UNFPA Abstracts series;(f) the seventh (1980) edition of the Annual Review of Population Law; and(g) a survey of Universities and Other Institutions Teaching Demography, compiled by the Population Programmes and Projects Branch of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

Working with the agencies and organizations that execute UNFPA projects

99. 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, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF, regional economic commissions), regional agencies, government co-operating agencies, non-governmental organizations and so on. More detailed information on the work and experience of the agencies and organizations responsible for executing UNFPA programmes and projects is provided in DP/1982/23/Add.1.

II. SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

Co-ordinating international population activities

100. UNFPA continued its work in 1981, in accordance with its mandate, in playing a leading role in promoting and co-ordinating population activities. For example:

- In April 1981, at the request of the Government of Pakistan, UNFPA organized a meeting of donor governments and international organizations in Geneva to acquaint the donor community with recent developments in the population field in Pakistan and to offer those interested the opportunity to discuss population questions as they concern Pakistan, especially the need for external assistance.

- Also in April 1981, UNFPA organized and participated in the second External Donors/Government of Egypt Meeting on Population and Family Planning, held in Cairo for the purpose of presenting to donor agencies the Government's National Strategy Framework of Population, Human Resource Development and Family Planning and to discuss the various aspects of co-ordination of external population assistance within the national population strategy framework.

- In December, UNFPA played an active role in the World Bank-organized Nepal Aid Group Meeting, held in Paris, at which the future shape of external assistance to Nepal in the population area was discussed.

101. During the course of 1981, UNFPA staff both at Headquarters and in the field attended over 100 meetings. UNFPA was represented at the senior level at both the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi, Kenya from 10-21 August 1981, and the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 1-14 September 1981. UNFPA made substantive contributions to the latter, both to the Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference 11/, and in a separate document submitted to the Conference on UNFPA assistance to the least developed countries 12/. During the course of 1981, UNFPA

11/ A/CONF. 104/7.

12/ A/CONF. 104/7/Add.14.

was also represented at the World Health Assembly, at the Meeting of the Advisory Group to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, and at the UNICEF Executive Board meeting. In addition to the various intergovernmental meetings and meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, UNFPA was represented at special technical meetings, seminars and workshops on such subjects as risk approach to maternal and child/family planning care; data bases for the measurement of mortality levels, trends and differentials; primary health care; urbanization; health education in schools; service and psychosocial aspects of family planning, etc.

102. On 17 December 1981, the General Assembly, by resolution 36/201, decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award, with the aim of promoting "the solution of population questions through encouraging the efforts of people in population-related activities and increasing the awareness of population questions". The Award will be presented each year by the Secretary-General to an individual, individuals or an institution "for the most outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population questions or to their solutions". The expenses of the Award will be borne by the investment income of the Trust Fund for the Award composed of voluntary contributions made by Member States specifically for the Award and administered on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Executive Director of UNFPA.

103. On 25 November 1981, the Economic and Social Council, acting on a recommendation of the Population Commission at its twenty-first session 13/, decided by resolution 1981/87 to "convene in 1984 an international conference on population..., devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation". The Council requested the Secretary-General to "appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to serve as the Secretary-General of the Conference; and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to serve as Deputy Secretary-General". Recognizing the need for the Conference to "be conducted with utmost economy in size, duration and other cost factors and the need to utilize extrabudgetary resources for its financing to the maximum extent possible", the Council requested the Executive Director of UNFPA to "seek financial support from external sources for the Conference...". At year's end, discussions between UNFPA and several governments concerning possible extrabudgetary support for the International Population Conference were **going on**.

Fundraising: Multi/Bilateral

104. The Fund continued its efforts to seek additional resources for population projects and programmes through multi-bilateral arrangements.

- The Government of Sweden continued to support Mexico's national programme of sex education by contributing an additional \$229,488 in 1981.

- The Government of Norway contributed \$1,446,155 towards the costs of fielding and reporting on needs assessment missions as well as a primary health care and

13/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No.3 (E/1981/13), para.1.

family planning project in Jamaica, a maternal and child health project in Peru, strengthening of hospital-based family planning services in Sri Lanka and a family planning/maternal and child health services project in Nepal.

- The Government of Finland agreed to contribute \$220,000 in continued support of a maternal and child health services and family welfare programme in Nicaragua.

- The Government of Denmark contributed \$811,096 in 1980 towards the family planning programme in Bangladesh, a large part of which was used to cover expenditures in 1981. In 1981, a further \$1.1 million was pledged by Denmark for continued support of the Bangladesh programme in 1982.

- Agreement was reached with the Government of the Netherlands for a multi/bilateral contribution in the amount of \$687,187 to finance a population manpower development project and a feasibility study for local production of contraceptives in Bangladesh and \$212,205 to support a health manpower training project in Nepal.

- The Government of Italy made a first-time multi/bilateral contribution in 1981 of \$200,000 to support an African press network project through the Inter Press Service.

- The OPEC Fund for International Development has agreed to provide \$1.5 million in support of UNFPA's programme in Pakistan in addition to last year's agreement that makes 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.

105. UNFPA has been discussing multi/bi support with several other donors and it is expected that additional agreements will be reached with some of these in 1982.

Serving the public worldwide as a centre for population information

106. UNFPA continued in 1981, in accordance with its mandate, "to promote awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems; of the human rights aspects of family planning; and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country" 14/.

107. Publications. UNFPA issues three periodical publications: (a) the monthly UNFPA newsletter, "Population", issued in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, and bi-monthly in Chinese (about 170,000 copies distributed); (b) the UNFPA journal, "Populi", issued quarterly in English and semi-annually in Arabic (nearly 50,000 copies distributed), and (c) "Commitment", a bi-monthly newsletter issued in English, French and Spanish with the aim of keeping parliamentarians informed of developments and trends in the population field. In 1981, UNFPA issued a monograph on the population situation in the Philippines (the nineteenth in the Population Profiles series), and provided assistance to other publications such as World Population and Human Values: A New Reality by Dr. Jonas Salk (Harper and Row).

108. Audio-visual materials. In November 1981, a 17-minute, 16 mm colour sound film entitled, "The People Count: Taking the Census in Sri Lanka", was completed with support from the United Nations Children's Fund, UNFPA and the United States Agency for International Development. With assistance from UNFPA and UNICEF, the British Broadcasting Corporation produced "Global Report", a two-hour documentary

14/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV), 18 May 1973.

on population issues which was shown in December by the British Broadcasting Corporation as well as other networks around the world. UNFPA also provided logistical support for a 28-minute television programme on the work of the Fund, produced under the International Byline Series and shown on cable television channels in the United States in July 1981, as well as for a 50-minute documentary on population projects in ten developing countries in Africa and Asia, entitled "The Finite World", which was first shown in October 1981.

109. Media relations. Working with Inter Press Service Third World News Agency and several regional media groups such as the Press Foundation of Asia, UNFPA supported the training of third world journalists aimed at increasing their understanding of population and development issues and also providing a substantial amount of documentation to enable these groups to maintain a regular flow of news items on population-related topics to developing countries. Close contact was also maintained with media representatives both at the United Nations and abroad. A special package of materials was developed for the media for the State of World Population Report 1981, issued in June 1981, which resulted in pick-up stories by nearly 1,000 newspapers, magazines and other publications worldwide as well as by many television and radio stations.

110. Relations with non-governmental organizations. During 1981, in addition to holding regular consultations with a variety of NGO's, UNFPA assisted a variety of information-related projects executed by non-governmental organizations, including for example, the publication of the periodical, "Review of Population Reviews", by the Committee for International Co-operation on National Research and the monograph on "Men and Family Planning" by the Worldwatch Institute.

Special activities

111. As follow-up to the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August/September 1979, several regional meetings of parliamentarians were convened in 1981. These were:

- African Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 6-9 July 1981. Twenty-six African countries were represented by 86 parliamentarians at the Conference, which was sponsored by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with support from UNFPA.
- Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Beijing, China, from 27-30 October 1981, the first major international conference to be hosted by China under United Nations auspices with support provided by UNFPA. The Conference brought together delegations from 19 Asian countries.
- Colloquy on Trends and Prospects of Population Changes in Europe and Less Developed Countries, organized by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, from 7-9 December 1981. The Colloquy brought together approximately 60 participants, including 20 parliamentarians from Europe as well as from India, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Zaire and experts on demography and development.