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S U P P O R T

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Report of the Executive Director on intercountry activities

At its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, the Governing Council in decision 81/7, paragraph 5, requested the Executive Director to submit to it at its twenty-ninth session a report on UNFPA-funded intercountry activities which would "(a) identify types of programmes and projects that are clearly technical assistance and backstopping for country activities, (b) indicate the effects of other intercountry programmes at the country level, (c) recommend activities which should be phased out and which should be given priority in maintaining the above-mentioned level /that UNFPA support of intercountry activities should be within the level of approximately 25 per cent of total programme resources by 1982/; and (d) provide precise guidelines for all new projects". This support paper provides information on (a) and (b) above. Policy issues in regard to intercountry activities are included in DP/1982/29.

I. Introduction

1. At its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, the Governing Council in decision 81/7 reaffirmed its decision 79/28 that UNFPA support of intercountry activities should be within the level of approximately 25 per cent of total programme resources by 1982 and requested the Executive Director to submit a report on intercountry activities to the Council at its twenty-ninth session which would (a) identify types of programmes and projects that are clearly technical assistance and backstopping for country activities, (b) indicate the effects of other intercountry programmes at the country level, (c) recommend activities which should be phased out and which should be given priority in maintaining the above-mentioned level, and (d) provide precise guidelines for all new projects, and further requested the Executive Director to exercise extreme caution in the interim in approving new projects or programmes for regional, inter-regional or global activities, to ensure that the ceiling of approximately 25 per cent is respected.

2. This review of UNFPA intercountry activities should be seen in light of the total review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985 (see DP/1982/28 and DP/1982/28 Add. 1), as well as the study on UNFPA support of contraceptive development research (see DP/1982/36 and DP/1982/36/Add. 1).

II. Definitions

3. As with all UNFPA-supported activities, intercountry activities are designed to serve the common goal of meeting the population assistance needs of developing countries. Intercountry activities, both at regional and interregional levels, are a preferred method for assisting countries when they complement country level activities at lower cost and with greater efficiency. Intercountry activities include regional, interregional and global projects and programmes. However, the dividing line between these three categories is not always clear. In particular, the distinction between "interregional" and "global" has lost its precision, and UNFPA will, henceforth, use only two intercountry categories: regional and interregional, the latter incorporating the global activities.

III. Financial implications of UNFPA-funded intercountry programmes

4. In 1980, the percentage calculation for intercountry activities, as given in the Annual Report (DP/527), incorrectly included infrastructure costs, and was given as a proportion of project allocations rather than as a proportion of total programme resources. The correct percentage figure for 1980 should have been 28.78 and not 31.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1981 is 32.43 per cent of total programme resources. Significant reductions in the dollar amount of the intercountry activities were made in 1981, amounting to almost \$ 2.9 million. Global and interregional activities declined by over \$ 3.2 million, while regional activities increased slightly. However, the

percentage figure did not decrease, as a result of the sharp decline in total programme resources. The proportionate increase in regional activities, from 39 per cent in 1980 to an estimated 43 per cent in 1981, was necessary to maintain at a reasonable level technical assistance, backstopping and training activities in order to fill the gaps left by reductions in programmes and projects at the country level.

5. In calculating the percentage of programme resources devoted to intercountry activities, the Fund has of necessity included several major UNFPA programmes funded at the specific direction of the Governing Council. These include, in 1981, the UNFPA contributions to: the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Reproduction (WHO/HRP) of \$ 1.5 million; the World Fertility Survey (WFS) of \$ 1.7 million; and the regional and inter-regional demographic training and research centres of \$ 4 million (Table 1). These contributions accounted for 17.78 per cent of the intercountry programme. If they were excluded from the 1981 calculation, then intercountry activities would be 26.66 per cent of total programme resources in 1981.

Table 1. Allocations to regional, interregional and global demographic training and research centres 1981

Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Ghana	\$ 634,522
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), United Republic of Cameroon	761,734
Ecole Nationale de Statistique, Ivory Coast	89,820
International Institute for Population Studies, India	197,379
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Chile	950,000 ^{a)}
Cairo Demographic Centre, Egypt	962,293
Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR), Romania	420,800
Demographic Training Programme, Moscow State University, USSR	11,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,027,548

a) This figure is an estimate of the amount of the total CELADE programme assigned to demographic training and related research.

6. Tables 2, 3 and 4 show UNFPA allocations to intercountry activities for 1981 by Work Plan category; to regional activities by Work Plan category; and the percentage within each region and within interregional and global activities by Work Plan category.

7. Regional activities amounted to a little more than 43 per cent of all UNFPA-funded intercountry activities; interregional and global activities to about 57 per cent.

8. As to Work Plan categories, communication and education programmes (many of

Table 2. Intercountry allocations by Work Plan category, 1981

<u>Work Plan category</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Interregional</u>	<u>Global</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage by Work Plan</u>
Basic data collection	2 074 767 (13)	450 038 (7)	2 475 299 (6)	5 000 104 (26)	12.3
Population dynamics	4 275 374 (20)	3 146 846 (19)	705 087 (19)	8 127 307 (58)	19.9
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	2 340 804 (15)	268 187 (13)	1 778 739 (24)	4 387 730 (52)	10.8
Implementation of policies	--	461 800 (3)	305 600 (1)	467 400 (4)	1.9
Family planning programmes	3 031 390 (17)	3 062 447 (14)	2 445 117 (10)	8 538 954 (41)	20.9
Communication and education	5 060 961 (31)	2 512 830 (13)	1 434 975 (20)	9 008 766 (64)	22.1
Special programmes	161 439 (4)	111 191 (3)	1 013 305 (10)	1 285 935 (17)	3.2
Multisector activities	612 353 (9)	1 147 800 (6)	1 889 485 (17)	3 649 638 (32)	8.9
	17 557 088 (109)	11 161 139 (78)	12 047 607 (107)	40 765 834 (294)	100.0

Note: Numbers in parenthesis indicate number of projects funded

Table 3. Regional allocations by Work Plan category, 1981

<u>Work Plan category</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Middle East and Mediterranean</u>	<u>Europe</u>
Basic data collection	629 878 (2)	51 660 (1)	1 005 029 (6)	162 200 (2)	226 000 (2)
Population dynamics	1 761 801 (4)	732 819 (8)	1 439 354 (5)	189 400 (2)	152 000 (1)
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	113 884 (1)	1 194 159 (9)	1 032 761 (5)	--	--
Implementation of policies	--	--	--	--	--
Family planning programmes	307 000 (2)	685 751 (4)	1 381 980 (8)	656 659 (3)	--
Communication and education	979 397 (6)	2 434 580 (13)	862 238 (6)	784 746 (6)	--
Special programmes	126 500 (2)	34 939 (2)	--	--	--
Multisector activities	55 000 (2)	384 853 (5)	--	172 500 (2)	--
	3 973 460 (19)	5 518 761 (42)	5 721 362 (30)	1 965 505 (15)	378 000 (3)

Note: Numbers in parenthesis indicate number of projects funded

Table 4. Percentage-Work Plan category by region, 1981

[illegible]

which provide support to national family planning programmes) account for about 22 per cent of all intercountry activities. Family planning activities account for 21 per cent. Population dynamics, which includes UNFPA assistance to the demographic training and research centres, accounts for 20 per cent. Basic data collection accounts for about 12 per cent, including support to the WFS.

9. Most UNFPA assistance to regional activities (Table 3) goes to the Latin America and Caribbean area, closely followed by Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Middle East and Mediterranean, and then Europe with a very small percentage (.02 per cent).

10. Table 4 shows the percentage of intercountry allocations in 1981 to each region and to interregional and global activities by Work Plan category. The high percentage - 44.4 per cent - in the Africa region for population dynamics reflects the UNFPA contributions to the various demographic and training institutions there. Similarly, the high percentage in the Asia and the Pacific area for communication and education - 44.3 per cent - reflects regional efforts in support of national family planning programmes.

IV. Implementing agencies of UNFPA-funded intercountry activities

11. About 80 per cent of UNFPA-supported intercountry programmes are executed by organizations in the United Nations system, mainly the United Nations, including its regional commissions, and the specialized agencies. Population activities of several regional intergovernmental bodies outside the United Nations system, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique Centrale, are also supported. Intercountry activities are also carried out with UNFPA's support by such non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as the International Statistical Institute (for the WFS), the Population Council, the International Alliance of Women, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology.

12. In executing UNFPA-funded intercountry projects, each agency or organization works within its own mandate in the field of population, given to it by its own governing body. The activities of the various agencies may be described as follows:

- . United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: demography and statistics, population research, including demographic aspects of family planning programmes and population projections; population policy; economic, social and administrative aspects of population programmes;

- . United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD): population censuses and surveys, civil registration, vital statistics and related cartographic and data processing activities; demographic analysis, including evaluation of family planning programmes; training and research in population and demography; population policies and development planning;

- . International Labour Organisation (ILO): education and motivation of workers; family planning in occupational health services; population, human resources and development planning;

- . Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): statistics and projections of agricultural populations and labour force; research and action on the interrelations between population, food and agricultural development and the linkages between population and rural development policies and programmes; education and motivation for family planning among rural populations;

. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): in and out-of-school population education, family life and sex education, communication support for population programmes and policies; development and application of mass media for population and development programmes; social science research;

. World Health Organization (WHO): family planning in primary health care; human reproduction research; health aspects of population dynamics.

13. The United Nations regional commissions became direct executing agencies of UNFPA-funded programmes and projects in 1979-1980. Prior to this time, most UNFPA assistance to the regional commissions was through the United Nations.

14. UNFPA itself executes some projects, mostly of a policy-research nature, but also including other projects involving information and education, a small grant programme for NGOs, etc. Examples of such projects are the expert meeting on Natural Family Planning, which UNFPA is sponsoring in collaboration with WHO in the spring of 1982. Parliamentarians Conferences held in Africa and Asia in 1981 were in this category, the last of which was held in China in October 1981.

15. The UNFPA pioneered within the United Nations system in utilizing NGOs as executing agencies. These NGO intercountry projects supplement and complement those of the United Nations system and involve a broader range of individuals and groups in population activities than might otherwise be possible.

16. As shown in Table 5, in 1981, WHO accounted for the largest percentage - 17.4 per cent - of UNFPA-funded intercountry activities implemented by any single agency or organization. This includes the UNFPA contribution to the WHO/HRP. The next highest is the United Nations (including the Population Division, the DTCD and the Statistical Office). Third highest are the regional commissions combined.

17. Table 6 indicates the Work Plan category in which the various agencies and organizations execute UNFPA-funded intercountry activities. WHO and NGOs are responsible for more than 90 per cent of the work in family planning. In communication and education, allocations to UNESCO account for 35 per cent of total intercountry allocations to this sector, with ILO and NGOs also receiving significant allocations.

V. Types of UNFPA-funded intercountry activities

18. The types of programmes and projects supported by UNFPA at the intercountry level comprise essentially four kinds of activities: a) technical assistance and backstopping, b) training, c) research and d) information exchange (meetings and workshops for the creation of awareness or exchange of views and experience and the preparation and dissemination of instructional materials and research designs).

19. Technical assistance and backstopping. Technical assistance activities at the intercountry level involve the provision of specialized advice and information to country programmes and projects, as necessary, to supplement and complement country level inputs. This assistance is usually provided by advisors based regionally. There are, in addition, some interregional advisors, who are based at the United Nations Headquarters or at the respective headquarters of the specialized agencies. Technical assistance includes advisory services, training programmes at country, regional and global levels, and exchange of information and experience.

Table 5. Intercountry allocations by executing agency, 1981

	<u>Regional</u> \$	<u>Interregional</u> \$	<u>Global</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Total intercountry allocations</u> \$
United Nations	1 905 037	2 204 600	2 032 929	6 142 566	15.06
Regional Econ.Comm.	6 108 804	--	--	6 108 804	14.98
ILO	1 592 501	329 926	1 480 544	3 402 971	8.34
FAO	480 060	898 018	(2 850)	1 375 228	3.37
UNESCO	2 474 179	942 556	383 126	3 798 861	9.31
WHO	2 675 336	--	1 500 000	7 106 586 ^{a/}	17.43
UNICEF	--	--	(100 000)	(100 000)	0.24
UNFPA	1 554 857	1 144 634	2 405 223	5 104 714	12.52
NGOs	766 314	2 710 155	4 349 635	7 826 104	9.19
	17 557 088	11 161 139	12 047 607	40 765 834	100.00

Table 6. Intercountry allocations by executing agency and Work Plan Category, 1981

	<u>Basic data</u>	<u>Pop. dynamics</u>	<u>Form + eval.</u>	<u>Imp. policies</u>	<u>Family Planning</u>	<u>Comm. educ.</u>	<u>Spec. prog.</u>	<u>Multi-sector</u>	<u>Total</u>
United Nations	1 389 449	2 615 596	774 898	--	49 672	912 150	84 064	316 737	6 142 566
Reg. Econ.Comm.	1 589 178	3 421 335	474 800	--	--	240 850	5 416	377 225	6 103 804
ILO	9 894	24 003	921 940	305 600	--	1 665 572	480 162	(4 000)	3 402 971
FAO	--	324 221	247 660	--	--	676 847	126 500	--	1 375 228
UNESCO	48 269	104 305	8 187	--	303 628	3 174 550	159 922	--	3 798 861
WHO	--	435 150	--	461 800	5 960 136 ^{a/}	190 500	59 000	--	7 106 586
UNICEF	--	--	--	--	(100,000)	--	--	--	(100 000)
UNFPA	145 090	599 739	1 248 045	--	266 245	931 644	29 523	1 884 428	5 104 714
NGOs	1 818 224	602 958	712 200	--	2 059 273	1 216 653	341 348	1 075 448	7 826 104
	5 000 104	8 127 307	387 730	767 400	8 538 954	9 008 766	1 285 935	3 649 638	40 765 834

Note: ^{a/} includes UNFPA contribution of \$1.5 million in 1981 to WHO/HRP

Table 7. Intercountry activities by function per cent distribution, 1981

<u>By region</u>	<u>Technical assistance and backstopping</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Research</u>	<u>Information and exchange</u>	<u>Total</u>	
					%	\$
Africa (sub-Saharan)	54	38	0	8	100	3 973 460
Asia and the Pacific	58	11	13	18	100	5 518 761
Europe	0	0	100	0	100	378 000
Latin America and Caribbean	44	14	29	13	100	5 721 362
Middle East and Mediterranean	86	2	5	7	100	1 965 505
All regions	54	18	16	12	100	17 557 088
Interregional and global	34	11	35	20	100	23 208 746
All intercountry activities	42	14	28	17	100	40 765 834

Table 8. Intercountry activities by function per cent distribution, 1981

<u>By work plan category</u>	<u>Technical assistance and backstopping</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Research</u>	<u>Information and exchange</u>	<u>Total</u>	
					%	\$
Basic data collection	18	1	10	10	12	5 000 104
Population dynamics	5	65	31	2	20	8 127 307
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	11	1	12	19	11	4 387 730
Implementation of policies	2	1	5	0	2	767 400
Family planning programmes	24	15	28	6	21	8 538 954
Communication and education	31	8	6	42	23	9 008 766
Special programmes	1	2	6	5	3	1 285 935
Multisector activities	8	7	2	16	8	3 649 638
Total	100	100	100	100	100	40 765 834
	\$ 17 121 650	5 584 919	11 251 371	6 807 894		

20. Backstopping involves helping countries to plan, organize, monitor and evaluate their technical assistance needs and activities, particularly, by working with the persons involved in implementing the activity, whether at the country level or at a regional level. The backstopping activities are usually from the headquarters level. For example, the WHO project for the formulation and implementation of national family health care programmes emphasizes technical and managerial support at the country level for national family health care programmes, particularly those funded by UNFPA and executed by WHO, which presently number more than 75. However, regional advisors as well as the regional commissions are also involved in backstopping activities. Because technical assistance and backstopping are not easily separable activities, the persons responsible for the activities are usually involved in both.

21. Training. Increasing the supply of trained personnel in developing countries is one of the most important tasks of UNFPA intercountry activities. Assistance in the development and implementation of national programmes is, and will continue to be, one of the most important functions of regional and interregional advisors.

22. At the global level, WHO is devoting particular attention to improving training methodology, which will be of eventual benefit to all countries. This is done through applying innovative approaches to the country level, with backstopping by WHO Headquarters staff, taking into account the different needs of the different regions. A particular emphasis has been placed on problem-oriented training for community health worker trainers. This includes strengthening of the national training institutions that have greatest outreach to rural areas, as well as assistance in the adaptation of learning materials through the design of courses and workshops. There also has been a focus on the training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs), including ways in which research oriented to new approaches to family health can strengthen their training and ultimately their performance. Attention has also been directed to the development of evaluation instruments for assessing TBAs' beliefs as they relate to aspects of pregnancy, birth and family planning. With UNFPA support, WHO is developing methods and manuals for assessing manpower needs for health care with particular reference to maternal child health/family planning (MCH/FP) and for training manpower planners. Finally, research is being carried out on various aspects of training programmes, such as selection of personnel for training, in order to improve their impact.

23. Research. Intercountry research activities are carried out in conjunction with institutions in the developing world; co-operation between and among them under Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) is encouraged. The subjects of the research are based upon assessments by UNFPA of aggregate needs identified at country levels as expressed in reports of expert groups, country needs assessment reports, by observations of UNFPA and agency headquarters and field staffs, and by the countries themselves. Intercountry research is undertaken only when there is indication that the results will be of use to a number of countries within or among regions, because the problem is by definition related to more than one country (such as contraceptive development or international migration), or where new methodological and conceptual approaches are developed at the intercountry level to deal with country-specific situations (such as the WFS).

24. Joint activities between the executing agency and the national institutions serve to strengthen these institutions in the process, while at the same time helping national programmes to find solutions to problems that they have not been able to deal with

directly at the national level. While the goal of intercountry research activities is to develop products that will benefit a number of countries, the process of working in selected countries has immediate benefit for these countries in terms of the knowledge gained, as well as through the training of national personnel.

25. Information exchange. Exchange and sharing of information and experience are important parts of other activities, such as advisory services, training or research. They are means to an end, not ends in themselves. The various documentation centres and clearinghouse activities have been developed to expedite the process. In most cases, their focus is broader than family planning, covering most aspects of population. They all serve an important role in backstopping national activities through circulation of bibliographies and materials. They also provide technical advice in the planning and implementation of national programmes.

VI. Analysis of intercountry activities by function

26. An analysis of intercountry projects by function (Table 7) reveals that 42 per cent goes to technical assistance and backstopping; 14 per cent to training; 17 per cent to information exchange; and 28 per cent to research. The first three categories comprise almost three-fourths of the programme and are the most directly related to country programmes. Technical assistance and backstopping occupy an even larger portion of the regional programme at 54 per cent, as does training at 18 per cent.

27. In the areas of basic data collection, formulation and evaluation of population policies, family planning, communication and education, and multi-sectoral programmes, technical assistance and backstopping represent the main function of intercountry activities (Table 8). Training occupies first place in population dynamics, reflecting largely the costs of the demographic training and research centres (see Table 1).

VII. Examples of areas of UNFPA-funded intercountry activities by Work Plan category and by geographical area, 1982

28. A complete listing of all intercountry projects for which there was an allocation in 1981 is provided in DP/1982/23/Add. 3, "Report of the Executive Director on allocations to projects in 1981". Additional information on certain intercountry activities can be found in DP/1982/23/Add. 1, "Supplementary information on the work in 1981 of the agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-funded programmes and projects." The following section highlights some of the major intercountry programmes in 1982.

29. Basic data collection. Table 9 shows the UNFPA-supported regional and inter-regional advisory services available in basic population data collection and processing for 1982.

30. . Africa (sub-Saharan). In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the inadequacy or absence of basic data on the size, rate of growth, distribution and major characteristics of the population, has been a serious handicap to the effective planning of economic and social development. During the past decade, intercountry activities have played an important role in the improvement of population-related data collection at the country level. UNFPA has been providing support to a team of advisors in demographic statistics at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). To meet the need

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Table 9. Basic data collection and processing

<u>Specializations</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Mediterranean and Middle East</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Interregional and global</u>
Demo. stats. including census, surveys, civil registration, etc.	4	3	1	1	-	4
Stats. data processing	1	1	1	1	-	3
Cartography	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Population dynamics and population policies

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Mediterranean and Middle East</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Interregional and global</u>
Regional Commissions	3	-	7 ^{a/}	-	-	-
ILO	2	1	2	1	-	3
Sahel Institute	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Family planning

<u>Specializations</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Mediterranean and Middle East</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Interregional and global</u>
Medical officer	1	4	-	-	-	2
Health educator	1	2	-	-	-	-
Stats/Health system analyst	-	1	-	-	-	1
MCH/FP adviser	1	1	3	4	-	-
Public health administrator	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nutritionist	.5	-	-	-	-	-
Nurse/midwife	1	-	-	-	-	1
Technical officer	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5.5	8	3	4	-	6

Table 12. Population education and communication ^{b/}

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Mediterranean and Middle East</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Interregional and global</u>
ILO	2	3	-	1	-	1
UNESCO pop. education	2	5	2	1	-	-
UNESCO pop. communication	2	-	1	1	-	1
FAO	1	1	-	-	-	4

^{a/} Advisers are also involved with training and research occupying approximately half of their time.

^{b/} Health education advisory services are included in Table 11.

to develop self-sufficiency in African countries, the team provides technical assistance to individual countries in the planning and implementation of their census and other data collection activities.

31. Sixteen African countries have plans to undertake a census during the period 1982-1984. About 15 other countries are expected to participate in the 1980 round of censuses but have not yet finalized the date for their next census. The team will also continue to provide technical backstopping to countries for the analysis of data collected during the 1970 round. In 1982, UNFPA support will be provided for six advisory posts - two demographer/statisticians, two civil registration advisors, one data processing advisor and one census cartographer - two fewer than in 1980.

32. With the objective of improving the capability of the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique Central (UDEAC), the members of which are the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon, in collecting, analyzing and utilizing demographic data derived from population data collection activities, UNFPA has supported since 1973 the Regional Centre for Population, which was established in UDEAC. For 1982, UNFPA will provide support for one technical advisor, as it did in 1981.

33. . Asia and the Pacific. In this region, UNFPA has been funding four advisors in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) since 1978 in demography, population censuses and surveys, vital statistics, and data preparation and processing. These advisors are responsible for assisting a variety of projects in more than 15 countries, in such areas as: a) demographic evaluation of the effects of family planning programmes; b) planning and implementation of demographic research programmes; c) analysis of census data and other population programmes and policies as integral parts of planned development; d) planning improvements in vital statistics and civil registration systems; and e) data processing and installation of new equipment. Included are China, Nepal and Viet Nam, among others. Support for these advisors is being provided through 1982. UNFPA has requested ESCAP to review the existing needs for advisory services requested by countries in order to determine future support.

34. . Latin America and Caribbean. Through 1983, UNFPA will support two advisors in basic data collection and processing, based at the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). One advisor will provide technical assistance to most countries of the region in the selection and adaptation of suitable computer programmes and hardware for the processing of population data. In 1981, there were 14 missions to eight countries. The other advisor will assist countries in the design, organization and execution of censuses and demographic surveys, including household surveys when population components are included. Fourteen missions to 10 countries were undertaken in 1981. Advisory services in civil registration, offered through a project implemented by the Inter-American Children's Institute in Uruguay, started in 1979, assisted 10 countries in 1981, and also conducted training courses and published an inventory of national legislation related to civil registration. The project will cease during 1982. The Population Data Bank at the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE) provides, on request from countries, copies of tapes it stores -- its holdings include census samples from the 1980 round -- and prepares special tabulations. The Data Bank also helps national institutions obtain appropriate population data bank technology to help them to maximize the long-run utilization of existing census, WFS and other population data.

35. . Middle East and Mediterranean. Advisory services of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) are provided by two regional advisors, one in population statistics and one in demography, both of which UNFPA has supported since 1973. Both advisors are being utilized in census projects in Jordan, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, with their assistance, demographic socio-economic sample surveys are currently being implemented and more are being planned, such as specialized surveys on fertility and mortality and international migration. For example, the advisors have assisted the Government of Egypt in the analysis of the demographic effects of the family planning programme, and with the improvement of family planning statistics. The increasing output of demographic and related socio-economic data, however, is not being adequately analyzed because of shortages of qualified demographers in the region. Through in-service training and direct assistance, the advisors are trying to fill the gap.

36. . Global. UNFPA provides support for seven technical experts working in the United Nations Statistical Office, to enable DTCD to provide specialized technical advice and short-term consultancies to countries in the field of demographic statistics and population data processing. The integration of work in population statistics with the whole range of technical advisory services in all areas of statistics available at the United Nations assures that the best available support can be called upon, usually at short notice. In addition, the interregional advisors and technical experts assist in spreading experience between regions and complement the work of regional advisors.

37. A major research activity in the area of basic data collection is the WFS. This is a subject of a separate paper being submitted to the Governing Council at its present session (DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/1).

38. Population dynamics, formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, and implementation of policies. UNFPA-supported posts for regional and interregional advisory services in population dynamics and population policies are shown in Table 10.

39. . Africa (sub-Saharan). UNFPA has been providing support to a team of three regional advisors attached to the Population Division of the ECA. The advisors provide assistance to African countries in: a) the analysis of the data collected during the 1970 and 1980 round population censuses and various surveys; b) organizing national seminars and workshops in population related areas; c) training national staff in formulating, implementing and evaluating national population policies and programmes; and d) promoting awareness of the relationships of population variables to economic and social development. In addition, two UNFPA-supported ILO regional advisors on labour and population, one based in Ethiopia and the other in the United Republic of Cameroon, have assisted governments in the formulation and implementation of projects related to population and employment policies in development planning. A third post supported in 1981 has been deleted. Together, ECA and the ILO advisors are back-stopping more than 25 projects in 13 countries.

40. UNFPA has provided support since 1978 to the Socio-Economic and Démographique Unit (USED) of the Sahel Institute in Mali. USED is presently co-ordinating the execution of ten national and three regional projects concerning the processing and analysis of demographic data, infant mortality, the relationship between health, population and development, the training of statisticians, and migration. In 1982, UNFPA will

support two posts, one fewer than 1981. ECA is taking over the execution of the project.

41. UNFPA has also provided assistance to both the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD) located in the United Republic of Cameroon, and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) located in Ghana, since their establishment by the United Nations. IFORD and RIPS serve as centres for demographic training to meet the need for trained demographers and adequate population data in French- and English-speaking sub-Saharan African countries, respectively. The IFORD training course extends over two academic years. The RIPS programme offers both a graduate diploma and a Master of Arts degree. In addition to the regular training programme, both centres organize seminars, carry out research activities and provide consultancy services. Presently, the UNFPA-funded IFORD and RIPS staffs consist of one director, five lecturers and one administrative officer. UNFPA also provides fellowships for the students at both centres and other related expenditures. In 1982, IFORD plans to receive 30 first-year students and RIPS plans to provide training for 55 students. In view of the importance of these centres for meeting the needs of trained personnel, continued support at least through 1984 is foreseen.

42. UNFPA has also provided fellowship assistance to the Ecole Nationale de Statistique in the Ivory Coast since 1977, for the demographic training of middle-level statisticians from French-speaking countries of sub-Saharan Africa. This will continue at least through 1984.

43. . Asia and the Pacific. No specific advisory posts in population dynamics are supported at ESCAP. Advisory services are provided through the staff of other UNFPA-supported projects, such as the project on the relationship of migration and urbanization to development. An ILO advisor in labour and population policy research has been funded by UNFPA since 1976, providing assistance in population and planning units in a number of countries. A second post was terminated in 1981 due to budgetary constraints. Ten population and development projects, in varying stages of development, in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, among others, are being assisted.

44. Fellowships and some consultant support is provided for the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS) in India. Initiated in 1969 as a United Nations centre, IIPS is now an Indian programme largely supported by the Government of India. It provides training in demography and on the interrelations between population and development. During the academic year 1981-1982, 14 students from 12 Asian countries have been sponsored for the certificate course and one for the diploma course, both given in English.

45. . Latin America and Caribbean. Advisory services in this area are provided by a team of experts based at CELADE and at the ILO office in Chile, which UNFPA has been financing since the mid-1970s. The team principally gives support to those countries that have formed multi-sectoral population units or commissions with the purpose of explicitly integrating population variables with development plans and projects. More than 70 missions to 15 countries were undertaken in 1981, including Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama. Subject areas covered include population and labour force dynamics, rural development, health and development planning, and population distribution. In 1981, the advisors also assisted in a national training course in Panama, and other courses are planned for 1982. They have also been involved

in a variety of research projects with countries. One such project, for example, is developing and using a methodology for assessing the demographic effect of family planning programmes. UNFPA financing will decline in 1982, and a further decrease is anticipated during the 1983-1985 period.

46. In February 1981 CELADE began offering two related Master's Degree programmes, one in demography and another in social studies and population. The first class of 20 students is expected to graduate in December 1982; the next two-year programme is planned to start in 1983. In addition, with funding from the Government of Canada and UNFPA, CELADE conducts a varied programme of training activities, including a yearly twelve-week intensive course in demography, addressed primarily to Central American and Caribbean countries; national courses on the integration of demographic variables and development planning; and specialized seminars on demographic projections, techniques of demographic estimates and international migration.

47. UNFPA will continue partial funding for the Programme of Social Research on Population in Latin America (PISPAL), which started activities in 1973 and is based in El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico. Through a network of researchers in 32 institutions in 14 countries, the programme is encouraging scientific research on demographic issues in the region. Currently 75 researchers have support from PISPAL. PISPAL has been funded by a consortium of donors. UNFPA support is likely to end in 1984.

48. . Middle East and Mediterranean. While working within research projects responsive to country needs, ECWA project personnel also serve in advisory capacities at the country level, helping thereby to encourage the utilization of the research while ensuring its relevance to countries. Among the areas of concern to governments of the region investigated by ECWA, are methodologies of intra-regional migration surveys, and efforts to improve the analysis of census and survey data. In addition, ECWA has each year scheduled a conference on a subject of special interest to further utilize research results. The next conference, in 1982 will probably relate to the issue of urban primacy.

49. An ILO regional advisor on population and labour policies has been based in Lebanon since the early 1970s. UNFPA support for a second advisor was phased out in 1981 due to lack of funds. The advisor assists countries in the integration of population policy with development planning, including internal and international migration policies, a matter of particular interest to the countries in the region, most of which are either labour-exporting or labour-importing countries. Among countries assisted are Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Syrian Arab Republic and Sudan.

50. . Interregional and Global. UNFPA has provided assistance to the Cairo Demographic Centre in the amount of \$ 5 million since 1969. The Centre was established in 1963, under an agreement between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations, for the training of government personnel, especially from the countries of North Africa and Western Asia, in all aspects of population dynamics. Training and research is conducted at three levels: General Diploma, Special Diploma course and Master's Degree programme. The Centre's training and research programme focuses on population trends and their relationship with economic and social factors. The Centre publishes the results of this research, in both Arabic and English. Approximately 50 persons are trained annually. UNFPA will also continue support for one advisor at the

International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research at Al Azhar University, Egypt, which is also funded from other sources. The Centre plays an important role in stimulating the flow of information on population matters in the Islamic world.

51. Two programmes executed by DTCD - the Demographic Training Programme at Moscow State University and the Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR)-provide training at the global level in the integration of population factors in development planning, complementing the work of the regional centres. Both benefit from the active substantive participation of the United Nations Population Division, the ILO and the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as scholars of the host countries. Both also receive substantial financial support from the host Governments. The number and quantity of government-nominated participants is indicative of continued national interest in the programmes. Moscow State University programme, initiated in 1977, provides training in an annual three-month course to 25 middle-level planners from English-speaking developing countries. CEDOR provides training for participants from francophone developing countries. The nine-month programme, begun in 1974, accommodates 20 participants annually. The costs of CEDOR have risen greatly. The Council's approval (Decision 25/31), of \$ 340,000 annually for four years appears no longer able to cover needs, in spite of the large contribution from the Government of Romania. Discussions will take place between the Government, UNFPA and DTCD, concerning the future of CEDOR.

52. In addition to these training programmes, DTCD has administered a block fellowship allocation for overseas training of developing country nationals in population. Support for this activity is being provided through 1984 for current obligations. To meet future needs, fellowship components are being included in country programmes.

53. Research. With UNFPA support, the United Nations Population Division has, since 1977, been engaged in a research project utilizing WFS data to investigate such topics as contraceptive usage, characteristics of women's work and other factors affecting fertility and fertility preferences in developing countries, which has generated new findings for use by programme planners. The project will conclude in 1984. In another approach to understanding fertility decline, they are undertaking research in collaboration with institutions in selected countries where fertility decline has been in evidence, namely Colombia, Costa Rica, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Turkey. The project is designed to assess the relative importance of various socio-economic changes and development policies to fertility behaviour in a more holistic manner than has past research. The results will be useful in designing more demographically sensitive development policies, and will provide information for countries which are in their initial stage of fertility decline.

54. The relationship between mortality, particularly infant and maternal mortality, and fertility and other demographic phenomena, has been repeatedly acknowledged, but little is known of its determinants and consequences so as to provide a basis for policy action. A joint United Nations Population Division/WHO project seeks to remedy this. Through case studies in Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Sri Lanka, efforts will be made to improve methodologies for the measurement and analysis of determinants, differentials and implications of mortality changes, and to enhance the use of such data for improving health and for instituting more effective population policies.

55. To assist in the integration of population variables in development planning in developing countries, the United Nations Population Division is preparing a manual to serve as a practical guide for persons working in planning commissions, ministries of planning, and planning units in sectoral ministries. A related project to improve the methodology of population projections at the country level will end in 1983.

56. The relation between women's roles and fertility behaviour is the focus of two additional global projects. Using WFS data, UNESCO is concluding in 1982 a study on the effects of women's education on fertility. Country studies have been undertaken in Costa Rica, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Panama and Turkey. An ILO project on demographic change and the roles of women seeks both to promote an understanding of the interaction between fertility and employment, labour markets, migration and income distribution and to develop policy measures that would enable countries to influence trends in both fertility and infant and child mortality. Country-level studies in Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India and Jordan are under way to answer specific policy questions, in co-operation with national institutions. ILO is also undertaking an evaluation of specific anti-poverty policies and programmes, including methodologies for data collection, to improve the ability of these programmes to respond to population needs as well. Country-level work in India and Nepal is being undertaken. Under another project, building on previous global conceptual and methodological studies on migration which have led to the formulation of country project proposals from Asian and Latin American countries, ILO is now focussing on the problems of seasonal and short-term migration and the evaluation of land settlement policies in relation to population distribution.

57. Three global studies undertaken by FAO with UNFPA support will conclude in 1982. Field studies in Kenya, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia aim to clarify population-nutrition relationships as a basis for designing better food and nutrition plans, policies and programmes in a number of developing countries. The project "Land resources for populations of the future" has refined a methodology for use at the country level for relating food-producing capacity of developing countries to the needs of future populations under various technological and population growth assumptions. This will assist country planners to identify land resource insufficiencies. The UNFPA-supported portion of the project "Agriculture towards 2000" will conclude an analysis of the effects of population trends on agricultural demands for the remainder of the century, which will be utilized by planners at the country level.

58. UNFPA is providing a small subvention for preparatory activities related to the United Nations World Assembly on Aging, to be held in 1982. Support is also being provided to the final two regional conferences on aging, under the auspices of Opera Pia International for Active Aging.

59. A number of NGOs also receive support from UNFPA in population dynamics. Since 1976, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population has received support for its quadrennial conference and for selected scientific activities of particular interest to developing countries, involving scholars from these countries. This support will continue on a reduced scale during 1982-1983. Support is also being provided to the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), which also receives support from the Government of France. CICRED's activities include assistance to and stimulation of co-operative research between national population centres in developing and developed countries and publication of the Review of Reviews, a journal of material abstracted from population publications.

60. UNFPA assistance to the Population Council's assessment of the effect of family planning programmes on fertility decline in 28 countries will conclude in 1982. Also concluding is the UNFPA-supported Overseas Development Council study of population strategies which pay special attention to reducing infant and child mortality. The project has generated considerable interest in Africa and Asia.

61. Family planning programmes. Table 11 shows regional and interregional advisory services in family planning being supported by UNFPA in 1982.

62. . Africa (sub-Saharan). With the long-term objective of introducing family planning activities into primary health care services in African countries, UNFPA initiated its support to a WHO advisory team in 1972. The initial objective, to assist in training nurses and midwives, has been broadened to include training trainers and health personnel to assist national training programmes and governments in the planning, execution and evaluation of national family health programmes. The team is based in Benin and has provided technical assistance in Benin, Liberia, Mali, Togo and Zambia. WHO has proposed the establishment of second and third teams to be based in East Africa to serve English and Portuguese-speaking countries. UNFPA will decide on the establishment of a second team for English-speaking countries in mid-1982, based on the availability of funds and the findings of a UNFPA evaluation mission, which will review the intercountry project activities and WHO African Regional Office support to country programmes in the region. The Benin team consists of three advisors - medical officer, nurse/midwife, health educator - for a full year - and a nutritionist for six months.

63. Trained personnel in all categories in MCH/FP are in short supply in most African countries. Thus, UNFPA will assist in the development of a regional MCH/FP training centre, to be located in Mauritius. Lack of funds has delayed the opening of the centre until 1982. The centre will offer two two-month training courses annually for about 20 participants from sub-Saharan African countries. Emphasis will be placed upon the integration of MCH/FP in health delivery systems, and the training of trainers to strengthen national training institutions. WHO is the executing agency. The Government of Mauritius will provide the facilities and administrative staff. In 1984 a review of the work of the centre will be conducted to determine future UNFPA assistance.

64. . Asia and the Pacific. In the Asia and the Pacific region, UNFPA has provided assistance to two regional advisory teams, one at the South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO), India, and the other at the Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO), Philippines, since 1971. The SEARO team consists of two medical officers, one health educator and one statistician. The WPRO team includes an MCH/FP advisor, one health educator and two medical officers. One of the medical officers of this team is outposted in Fiji, to cover the needs of the Pacific Islands. The teams provide technical backstopping in virtually every country in the region, in the planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects related to family health services such as MCH/FP, health education and training of community health workers and TBAs. In 1981, particular assistance was offered in Bhutan, China, Nepal, Viet Nam and in the South Pacific. Since most of the countries in the region do not have international experts in country projects, the need for continued services beyond 1982-1983 exists. Staff funded under the WHO regular budget and from UNFPA globally-funded projects are made available for any unforeseen specialized inputs to meet the needs of the countries.

65. . Latin America and Caribbean. In this region, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) provides technical and management support to more than 20 country projects through a pool of advisors, one based at PAHO Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and two servicing the Caribbean from the PAHO office in Barbados. The composition and focus of the team have changed since activities started in 1974. Now that family planning is considered an integral component of family health care by most countries in the region, the team concentrates on providing advisory services in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of MCH/FP programmes. Special emphasis is placed on strengthening family planning education components of country projects; on training medical and paramedical personnel to improve the delivery of family planning services to young people in the English-speaking Caribbean, where adolescent fertility is a serious problem; and on improving managerial capability within country projects, especially in programme planning, supply purchasing and inventory control. From its regular budget, PAHO funds nine additional MCH/FP advisors. Most training activities in the Latin America region will continue to be undertaken at the country level as part of country projects, with assistance from the regional advisors. However, in the English-speaking Caribbean greater cost-effectiveness has been achieved since 1978 by offering training at the sub-regional level. A UNFPA-supported training programme at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica offers short-term courses in fertility management to physicians, nurses and community health workers. The programme, also supported by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, will cease receiving UNFPA support after 1983, when the University is expected to absorb most project costs. Another project serves to train family nurse practitioners to meet the needs of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean.
66. . Europe. The continuing need for training in methods of fertility regulation for medical personnel in developing countries is being partly met through a three-week post-graduate course for 20 physicians held in Hungary with UNFPA support, which is expected to be repeated on a yearly basis. The project is executed by the European Regional Office of WHO and is for English-speaking physicians.
67. . Middle East and Mediterranean. The three MCH/FP advisors are located in WHO Regional Offices in Denmark and Egypt. The Denmark office has backstopped activities in Algeria, Malta, Morocco, Portugal and Turkey, among others. The Egypt office has assisted projects in Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen. The advisors' main activity relates to improving the management and evaluation of country programmes. They are also assisting in the introduction of improved curricula on MCH/FP in medical schools and training programmes for paramedical workers. Research activities have been limited to the investigation of methods for improving service delivery.
68. . Global. WHO activities in training in family planning are described above (paragraph 22). Other training activities include support to the Centre for Population Activities in Washington, D.C., for training of women managers for family planning programmes, which has been provided intermittently since 1978.
69. UNFPA-funded joint backstopping activities of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning for primary health and family planning activities integrated with nutrition and parasite control, including the development of educational materials and training, will

continue. These activities are being undertaken in 11 countries in Asia and Latin America. UNFPA is also providing continuing support to the International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), headquartered in Malaysia. ICOMP assists in improving programme management through training, information exchange and publications.

70. Research: Family Planning. Most of the intercountry research in family planning funded by UNFPA is carried out by WHO at the global level. Responding to perceived needs in the country programmes for which it is the executing agency, WHO is focussing on common problems, the solutions to which can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of family planning programmes. Since WHO Headquarters' staff responsible for managing the research projects also serve interregional advisory functions, there is considerable feedback between research and country-level action programmes. UNFPA support for methodological work on the risk-approach to MCH/FP and its dissemination at the country level, will continue through 1983. The goal is to develop approaches to ensure that special attention is given to the needs of women and children in greatest need within the context of improved health care for all. Once levels of risk are determined, health workers, families and communities are in a better position to determine the type and number of interventions. Countries involved in the work to date include Burma, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines and Turkey among others, and a number of African countries will become involved in the programme following a regional meeting in 1981.

71. A second UNPFA-supported WHO-executed intercountry research project builds upon the results of the risk-approach studies done in countries. The goal is to develop methods for the systematic analysis of health care systems in order to assist countries in analyzing the tasks that need to be undertaken, the measures of programme integration, and priority activities at different levels of the family planning health care system. Methodological work completed in 1981 will result in country-level activities in 1982 and 1983.

72. Particular attention is being paid to the reproductive health of adolescents, as a special risk group. The project is focussing on baseline studies concerning such issues as the growth and sexual maturation of boys and girls and their knowledge and use of contraceptives. Country specific studies are being done on such subjects as the outcomes of pregnancies and the incidence of abortion. The outcome of this work will be used to design programmes of service, education and research in view of the high priority assigned by many countries to this area. Eighteen developing countries have been involved to date.

73. In order to assist communities in achieving high levels of maternal, child and family health, efforts are being made by WHO to develop simple methodologies to assist communities in identifying the factors most likely to affect the utilization of programmes designed to improve health. Emphasis will be placed upon increasing community involvement and participation. Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India and Jamaica, are among the countries involved in this project.

74. Effective implementation of health care programmes and their evaluation depends upon adequate information. One WHO research project seeks to develop simple record systems which will yield data on which the management of family health services can be based.

75. Two global studies to be concluded in 1973 focus on women and family health, and as providers of health care. The former focusses on policy issues related to changes in the roles of women and their implications for the health of women and their families. The latter seeks to determine the extent of and describe the nature of women's roles in various national health care systems, and identify significant issues related to their changing status.

76. Research on the organization and delivery of family planning services in the primary health care context is one of the components of the WHO/HRP. The project covers a wide range of problems of concern to governments, involving the training of auxiliaries and field studies of methods of fertility regulation. In 1981 collaborative projects were on going in 16 developing countries.

77. The United Nations Population Division is concluding a series of studies to develop better methodologies for measuring the impact of family planning programmes on fertility to assist programme planners in assessing the merit of various approaches for programme development. Fifteen country studies in collaboration with national research institutions will benefit the countries at the same time that the methodologies are being refined for widespread use under differing circumstances.

78. The multi-donor financed Demographic Surveillance System in the Matlab Thana, Bangladesh, conducted through the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, uses a single national field site for training of programme planners and researchers from national programmes in developing countries. The research results enable the trainees to improve assessment of the effectiveness, safety and acceptability of MCH/FP technologies such as contraception, oral rehydration therapy, nutrition and immunization in national MCH/FP programmes. The research publications are widely disseminated, and the programme of research is linked to other global mortality studies funded by UNFPA.

79. Research: Contraceptive Development. UNFPA has been providing support to the WHO/HRP since 1976. In 1981, the UNFPA contribution to this programme amounted to \$ 1.5 million and in 1982 UNFPA will provide \$ 2 million. This programme addresses itself to the development of improved and new methods of fertility regulation, to studies on the safety of current methods, to research on the delivery of family planning care and investigations on infertility. It also works to strengthen national capabilities for biomedical and service research in family planning.

80. UNFPA has also provided assistance to the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), a non-governmental organization which assists developing countries in adapting contraceptives to the individuals and the programmes in which they are provided. This work complements WHO activities.

81. Communication and education, including information exchange. Table 12 shows UNFPA support for regional and interregional advisors in population education and communication.

82. . Africa (sub-Saharan). In Africa, regional advisory services, training and production of materials are provided in family planning communication and in population, family welfare, health and sex education, both formal and informal,

with particular stress on assisting existing institutions in direct contact with the widest population groups. Regional activities have contributed to increased awareness, interest and acceptance of population programmes. UNFPA will continue to provide support to regional activities because of the shortage of qualified personnel at the country level.

83. UNFPA has provided support to two UNESCO regional teams since 1974 - for population education and for population communication. The population education team has two advisors (one based in Senegal and the other in Kenya) focussing on technical backstopping and training. In addition to backstopping country projects in Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Upper Volta, preliminary activities are under way in seven other countries (including Burundi, Guinea, Nigeria and Mali) and missions are scheduled to three other countries in 1982 due to interest expressed by the governments concerned. Two population communication advisory posts (one located in Senegal and one in Kenya) provide technical backstopping to country programmes, including Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

84. UNFPA also supports the two ILO regional advisors on population/family welfare education to assist specific target groups, such as workers in the organized sector, rural workers, members of co-operatives and other related groups. The advisors are located in Ethiopia and in the United Republic of Cameroon and provide backstopping to a number of country projects including Congo, Gabon, Mali, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

85. UNFPA has provided support to FAO for the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) in the ECA, since 1975, in order to institutionalize the FAO/Planning for Better Family Living (PBFL) approach, and to integrate population/family life concepts and other demographic considerations into relevant training, applied research and communication activities in African countries. In 1982, UNFPA will support one population training officer. Country projects are under way in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

86. The African press network project, assisted by UNFPA and by multi/bilateral funds from the Government of Italy, is designed to support the production and dissemination of information on population and development issues.

87. . Asia and the Pacific. The ILO population education/welfare/family planning team, UNFPA funding for which began in 1976, is composed of four advisors for the organized sectors. Two of these advisors are outposted, one in India and the other in Fiji. They provide advisory services to promote effective participation of labour administrators, employers' organizations and trade unions in population education and family welfare education in the organized sector, including the participation of co-operatives and other rural institutions. The team backstops country projects in Bangladesh, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Tuvalu. Support will continue beyond 1983 since almost all UNFPA-supported country projects executed by ILO in this sector do not have international experts.

88. The UNESCO team concerned with population education consists of four advisors in Thailand to cover Asia, and one in Fiji to cover the Pacific. Three of them are

specialists in in-school population education and one in out-of-school and adult education. The other advisor is a documentation specialist in population education. The team provides technical and advisory services at the request of countries, which have introduced or propose to introduce population education programmes. Advisory services include assistance for developing population education programmes, designing of curricula, developing instructional materials and organizing training. In addition, the advisors are responsible for carrying out activities aimed at intercountry collaboration through training courses and inter-project study visits. UNFPA support will continue beyond 1982, since most of the UNESCO-executed population education country projects do not have international experts. Largely through the activities of this team, there are now population education programmes in 13 countries and projects are also in the pipeline in three additional countries. Needs in population education have been identified in Bhutan, Maldives and Viet Nam, and these countries will require the services of the team when the country projects are operational.

89. UNFPA support has been made available since 1978 to the Asian Institute of Broadcasting and Development (AIBD) in Malaysia. UNESCO is the executing agency. Funds for training of staff from population/development programmes to develop content and strategies for population communication in collaboration with media institutions are provided.

90. The Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) is a media training and communication organization. A principal goal of the PFA is to improve the tenor and content of journalism in Asia, and journalist workshops and seminars on development journalism are sponsored toward this end. The support provided by UNFPA enables PFA to disseminate news reports and feature articles on population-related subjects.

91. . Latin America and Caribbean. Advisory services and technical assistance to country activities in this region will continue to be provided by three UNESCO advisors, two in population education and one in population communication. One of the education advisors is based in Venezuela, where he also assists the newly-formed Masters Degree programme in population education being offered by the Simon Rodriguez University to serve regional and national needs. The remainder of the team, which started activities in 1974, is based at the UNESCO Regional Office in Chile. The education advisors offer assistance for the inclusion of population components in both in-school and out-of-school national education programmes, especially in curriculum development, production of teaching materials, and adult education and literacy campaigns. They are backstopping seven country population education programmes funded by UNFPA, and four other national programmes which do not have direct UNFPA support. The communication advisor helps promote and develop communication support (mass media and community participation) for national population programmes, including MCH/FP. In 1981, national training courses were assisted in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti and Honduras, among others. In 1982, UNESCO with UNFPA assistance will conduct three courses in population communication, each for four weeks with a minimum of 25 participants, in collaboration with the Latin American Institute on Communication and Education (ILCE), based in Mexico.

92. . Middle East and Mediterranean. The Regional Population Communication and Education Programme of UNESCO was established in 1970 and is funded by UNFPA to provide all the countries of the region with population education and communication services. The UNESCO Communication Unit has been combined with the Arab Broadcasting

Union in Tunisia. Emphasis is placed on upgrading national institutions to implement population communication activities. Two courses for a total of 50 participants have been held. One expert is provided, who also assists in national training and in the development of prototype materials, while encouraging the exchange of information and experience. A UNESCO population education advisor is located in Lebanon as part of the UNESCO Regional Office. An Arab Regional Seminar on population education held in Morocco in January 1980 has resulted in numerous requests from governments for UNESCO advisory services, and country work is underway in Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, among others.

93. An ILO population education/family welfare advisor, also located in Lebanon, works with the labour organizations in the region to stimulate and support the institutionalization of population education and family welfare planning in industry and through co-operatives and rural development institutions. A national course held in Jordan included participants from other countries in the region. Assistance has been given in Democratic Yemen, Jordan and Tunisia, among others.

94. . Global. In order to improve the quality of formal school population education programmes in future years, UNESCO will carry out, in collaboration with UNFPA and national governments, a systematic two-year assessment of strengths and weaknesses in all phases of programme planning and implementation in eight countries. The results of the research will enable national educational leaders to benefit from the experiences of other programmes, while the process will contribute to further refinement of methodologies for ongoing assessment of population education programmes at the country level.

95. During 1982, UNESCO will complete a project begun in 1979, with the publication of a handbook for teacher training in population, family life and sex education. Three other UNESCO global projects will also be concluded in 1982: a technical documentation series in family planning communication, which since 1978 has produced 13 manuals; a programme of inter-agency collaboration, which since 1977 has sponsored a number of seminars and workshops in different regions; and a programme, in operation since 1977, which has provided feature stories on women's issues to newspapers in the developing world.

96. A WHO project in health education will seek to develop new approaches to health education on family planning, based upon a review of barriers to family planning acceptance in selected countries, and the different educational approaches that have been tried to overcome them.

97. The FAO advisory services in population and communication will be reviewed in 1982, with particular reference to their being regionalized through the newly developed regional Centres for Integrated Rural Development.

98. Information Exchange; Africa (sub-Saharan). Population information activities centred at ECA have been carried out by a population information officer supported by UNFPA. The publications include: African Population Newsletter, African Population Studies Series, Demographic Handbook of Africa and African Directory of Demographers. In 1982, a UNFPA project formulation mission will visit various institutions in Africa and develop a project with the objective of establishing a comprehensive population information and clearinghouse service.

99. . Asia and the Pacific. UNFPA has been providing assistance to the ESCAP clearinghouse since it was established in 1971. The clearinghouse provides technical backstopping to Bangladesh, China, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam. Support for the UNESCO population education clearinghouse, begun in 1974, will continue. During 1982 UNFPA will also provide support for the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, organized by ESCAP.
100. . Latin America and Caribbean. Population documentation services for this region are provided through the Latin American Population Documentation (DOCPAL) system at CELADE, which collects and distributes reports, conference papers, books and other materials on population in Latin America. This system, which collaborates with the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN), publishes a semi-annual journal with population abstracts; prepares, on demand, bibliographical searches; and maintains a clearinghouse service. Since 1980, UNFPA has also supported the UNESCO clearinghouse service in population education for Latin America and Caribbean, which complements its existing UNESCO Regional Documentation Centre and specialized library. UNESCO will progressively absorb the costs of this project.
101. . Middle East and Mediterranean. The publications and clearinghouse of ECWA's population programme cover activities relating to information and training. The objective is to provide wider dissemination of ECWA's population research results, the training of researchers and scholars, as well as identification of areas of research and sources of information. Other activities include the updating of a source book for research on population in the ECWA region and the expansion of the Population Reference Centre. A semi-annual journal, Population Bulletin of ECWA, published in Arabic and English, encourages the utilization of research findings by countries.
102. . Global. UNFPA has provided partial support since 1981 for the International Population Information Network (POPIN) co-ordinated by the United Nations Population Division, in collaboration with the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Complementary to the regional activities, POPIN is a decentralized network of population libraries, clearinghouses and information centres designed to insure the systematic circulation of information and compatibility among the different centres and systems to strengthen population information infrastructures at national levels. Continuation of support for the POPIN co-ordinating unit in the United Nations Population Division through 1985 is anticipated.
103. Support for the FAO Population Documentation Centre, begun in 1977, will be concluded or substantially decreased after 1982, following a review of the programme. It is proposed that the activities be more fully integrated into FAO's regular documentation and information programming.
104. In addition to these information activities, UNFPA has provided limited support for the publications of the Population Council, particularly Studies in Family Planning and Population and Development Review, which are known and used worldwide. Support will continue to be provided.

ANNEX - Intercountry projects terminated in 1981 or to be phased out in 1982

Basic data collection

- RAS/76/P19 Demographic data bank for the ESCAP region
- RLA/78/P14 Regional programme to improve vital statistics and civil registration systems
- RLA/78/P31 Establishment of data bank on population, labour force and employment
- RLA/79/P06 Advisory services for 1980 population census in the East Caribbean: Phase I
- INT/76/P06 Study on staffing and cost requirements for conducting population censuses
- INT/76/P22 National and regional training seminars on statistical methods with special reference to analyzing and projecting school enrolment in relation to population growth and distribution
- GLO/74/P38 Technical support and monitoring of World Fertility Survey
- GLO/80/P24 Working group meetings for comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data

Population dynamics

- RAS/78/P09 Migration in relation to rural development
- RLA/78/P04 Studies on the relationship between population, development and the environment in the Eastern Caribbean region
- RLA/78/P24 World Fertility Survey policy-oriented training and research
- RMI/79/P13 Intercountry (ECA) interregional (WHO) workshop on population, health and development
- RMI/80/P02 Conference on international migration with special reference to the Arab World
- INT/75/P06 World and regional analysis of the effects of differing rates of population growth on food and agricultural development
- INT/75/P13 Computation and analysis of comparative data on land resources for populations of the future
- INT/77/P14 Integration of population components in FAO's training activities for agricultural planners
- INT/77/P15 Workshops, training, production of materials for agricultural ministries and similar institutions
- INT/78/P04 Identification of population/nutrition relationships and their incorporation into food and nutrition plans and programmes.
- INT/79/P59 Analysis of World Fertility Survey data
- INT/80/P04 Assistance to national staff training in the use of computer capabilities in conducting census/surveys
- GLO/75/P02 Research programme on migration and employment
- GLO/77/P31 International comparative studies on education and its effect on marriage, fertility and family planning
- GLO/77/P32 Country comparative studies on education and its effect on marriage, fertility and family planning
- GLO/77/P45 Comparative analysis and study of the effects of land tenure systems on population distribution
- GLO/78/P39 Case studies of determinants of recent fertility decline
- GLO/79/P29 A cross cultural analysis of interactions between population and labour using the World Fertility Survey
- GLO/79/P48 Interrelations between demographic factors and socio-economic variables
- GLO/79/P64 Case studies of 28 developing countries which have experienced substantial fertility declines in the decade 1965-1975
- GLO/80/P09 UNFPA/Nihon University/Hokkaido University technical meeting on Hokkaido transmigration

Population dynamics (continued)

- GLO/80/P34 Workshop on relationship between fertility behaviour and socio-economic development
- GLO/81/P04 Meeting of French-speaking demographers

Formulation and evaluation of policies

- RAF/80/P07 Parliamentary conference on population and development in Africa
- RAS/77/P01 Law and Population
- RAS/78/P25 Integration of population and rural development policies in ASEAN countries
- RAS/79/P13 Comparative study of relationships of migration and urbanization to development
- RLA/77/P11 Advisory services for population activities in rural development
- INT/76/P18 Study of the demographic impacts of agricultural development policies
- INT/79/P11 Population and development policy assessment
- GLO/76/P21 UNFPA-funded consultancies on programme monitoring
- GLO/77/P40 International working group of parliamentarians on population and development
- GLO/78/P48 Symposium on population and human rights
- GLO/79/P26 Study of the demographic impacts of development projects such as rural electrification, etc.
- GLO/79/P82 Activities in connection with the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future
- GLO/80/P01 Study on interrelations of population, resources, environment and development
- GLO/80/P17 Policy research methodology manual
- GLO/80/P69 Study of UNFPA/private sector relations in support of country programmes
- GLO/80/P71 Study on rural community participation

Family planning

- RAS/71/P07 Documentation centre
- RLA/78/P08 Regional programme on encouraging social security institutions to incorporate family planning into their programmes
- RLA/78/P10 Education and training in family health nursing, including MCH/FP
- RLA/78/P29 Family health care in the Caribbean; development of community-based training, research and delivery of services
- INT/77/P13 International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health 1981 Congress
- INT/78/P02 New York Medical College - support to in-service training programmes for developing country trainees for the integration of family planning into maternal and child health services
- INT/79/P43 Involvement and training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs)
- INT/79/P48 Development of education-related methods for training in MCH/FP
- INT/80/P10 MCH/FP study tour to China for medical officers or health administrators from countries of WHO's four regions
- GLO/73/P09 Development of population communication manuals for population communication programmes
- GLO/75/P20 International evaluation and technical assistance costs for MCH/FP project, Nigeria
- GLO/76/P29 Inter-agency project to ensure more effective collaboration between national and international agencies in the population communication and education area

Intercountry projects terminated in 1981 or to be phased out in 1982 (continued)

Family planning (continued)

- GLO/79/P73 International Conference on Family Planning in the 1980's, co-sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council
- GLO/80/P10 UNFPA/Seoul National University/University of Malaya joint study on the relationship between service delivery systems and recipients for national family planning programme development
- GLO/81/P20 Contraceptive development study

Communication and education

- RAS/74/P03 Sectoral FP communication programme
- RAS/78/P18 Revitalization of Depthnews published by the Press Foundation of Asia
- RAS/79/P02 Population profiles on Bangladesh and Malaysia
- RLA/73/P12 Support to ALACODE (Latin America Development Journalists Association)
- RLA/81/P01 Seminar on population
- RLA/80/P07 Assistance to population information activities of the Latin America Institute on the Catholic Doctrine and Social Studies
- RMI/74/P03 Regional sectoral family planning communication programme
- INT/76/P03 Population education, research and communication within FAO activities in education, training, extension and other rural development programmes
- INT/77/P12 Family health publications
- INT/78/P08 Handbook for teacher training in population education/family life/sex education
- INT/79/P26 Interregional seminars on population education for UNESCO's population education staff
- INT/80/P01 Margaret Sanger Center for support of its International Student Program
- GLO/74/P11 International study of the conceptualization and methodology of population education and co-ordinated action programme for the advancement of population education
- GLO/75/P11 Population programme development support
- GLO/77/P30 Study and analysis of past experience and future options for population/family planning communication programmes
- GLO/77/P36 Designing, production and printing of population education materials and teaching aids for the organized sector
- GLO/79/P34 Temporary headquarters backstopping assistance for population education

Special Programmes

- RAF/78/P09 Research on the impact of socio-economic changes on the women of sub-Saharan Africa
- INT/72/P01 World Employment Programme-research and action programme concerning population and employment
- INT/79/P07 International Alliance of Women (IAW) follow-up projects on international and regional seminars on population questions
- GLO/78/P22 Overseas Development Council study on encouraging the development of child-oriented population strategies that would give more effective attention to reducing mortality, especially infant and child mortality
- GLO/79/P56 Support to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women
- GLO/79/P67 Support to preparatory work for the 1982 World Assembly on Aging
- GLO/79/P71 Centre for Population Activities for book of profiles on women managers in population, health and development programmes

Multisector activities

- RMI/77/P05 Population estimates and projections/monitoring review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action
- INT/72/P67 Training fellowships for national labour leaders in population communication
- GLO/76/P12 Block allocation for fellowships for nationals from developing countries in population and population-oriented fields
- GLO/77/P07 Operational planning and support services of population projects
- GLO/77/P33 Technical assistance for inter-country programmes
- GLO/78/P44 Consultancy services of the Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health, on needs assessments, etc.
- GLO/79/P51 Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health, for production of one-volume encyclopedia for population field