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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 FOR 1982

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I. THE UNFPA PROGRAMME IN 1982

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

101. The total UNFPA procurement volume channelled through Headquarters amounted to nearly \$11.0 million in 1982 against \$9.0 million in 1981.
102. The procurement pattern which was becoming apparent in 1981 has continued to develop along anticipated lines, that is, an increasing share of procurement is being undertaken by UNFPA Headquarters, in an effort to expedite prompt deliveries to government-executed projects. In 1982, purchase orders totalled \$7.4 million, a 37 per cent increase over 1981, and covered 37 projects in 17 countries.
103. The two largest projects undertaken were for contraceptives and medical equipment in the value of \$3.5 million for India, and audio-visual equipment for China in the value of \$1.3 million. This direct Headquarters procurement apart from being expeditious also represents savings in procurement fees of over \$220,000.
104. On the other hand, UNFPA continues to use the services of the UNICEF Supply Division as appropriate. For many supply items, the UNIPAC warehouse remains a very convenient and readily available source of equipment, particularly health and hospital supplies. UNFPA is currently purchasing through UNIPAC for the Government of Pakistan, using OPEC Funds in Trust, clinic equipment in the total value of \$1.5 million of which about \$626,000 worth was already delivered in 1982. The total value of services rendered to UNFPA by UNICEF on a reimbursable basis in 1982 was \$3.3 million.
105. Local procurement has continued to be encouraged as far as the availability of equipment and supplies in developing countries allows. The main problems encountered in the procurement of equipment and supplies continue to be inadequate forward planning for procurement purposes, improper and inadequate specifications and not allowing sufficient lead time for the suppliers to ready the goods, especially if the order is a large one and has to be delivered long distances often by infrequent services to congested port facilities. Sea freight continues to be used as far as possible because of the increasing cost of transport by air. Steps to further improve the procurement process are being taken through the involvement of the procurement staff at the earliest possible stage in the development of the programme and using the information obtained for advance procurement planning purposes.

Policy and programme information publications

106. In 1982, the UNFPA issued several policy and programme-oriented publications intended for use by governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and libraries. These included: (a) the eighth (1980/1981) edition of the annual UNFPA Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World; (b) the third edition of the triennial publication, Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance, mandated by the World Population Plan of Action; (c) Needs Assessment Reports on eight countries (Bhutan, Comoros, Ecuador, Maldives, Niger, Republic of Korea, Tonga, Zimbabwe); (d) population policy analysis reports on an additional eight countries in the joint United Nations Population Division/UNFPA Population Policy Compendium (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ghana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Paraguay, Venezuela); (e) number seven in the Policy Development Studies series on International Perspectives on Aging: Population and Policy Challenges, prepared in collaboration with the Policy Center on Aging at Brandeis University (U.S.A.) particularly in time for, and distributed at, the World Assembly on Aging, held in Vienna; (f) some 400 entries added to the newly-computerized UNFPA Abstracts of project publications series; and (g) the eighth (1981) edition of the Annual Review of Population Law. In addition, UNFPA provided assistance to the Columbia University Center for Population and Family Health for the preparation of an International Encyclopedia of Population, which was published in two volumes in July 1982 by The Free Press, a division of Macmillan Publishing Company.

II. SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

Co-ordination of operational and programme matters

107. In keeping with its assigned task of playing "a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund", and with its responsibilities within the system to ensure that its activities are carried out in co-ordination with other technical co-operation activities at the country level, the Fund in 1982 participated in a variety of meetings, workshops, etc., in addition to the normal day-to-day consultations with its executing agency partners.

- On 8-9 March 1982, the Fund convened an ad hoc Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting of the Fund's principal United Nations system executing agency partners and other interested organizations of the United Nations system. The meeting provided participants an opportunity to exchange views on a variety of policy, operational and programme issues of mutual concern including, inter alia, project appraisal and formulation, infrastructure support, government execution of UNFPA-funded projects, and monitoring of intercountry activities.

- In March 1982, UNFPA hosted the first NGO Population Conference/Briefing, organized by the New York-based NGO Task Force on Population. The Briefing was attended by leaders and representatives of 89 non-governmental organizations as well as by UNFPA staff. The Briefing is slated to become an annual event.

- The sixth annual UNFPA/NGO Consultation was held at the Headquarters of the International Labour Office in Geneva on 29-30 April 1982. The Consultation was attended by representatives of 26 non-governmental organizations as well as by representatives of ILO, WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Geneva.

- WHO and UNFPA sponsored a joint Staff Workshop, held in Geneva, 26-30 April. The objective of the Workshop was to strengthen the co-ordination between UNFPA and WHO in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the formulation, implementation and management of family planning projects at the country level. Some 30 participants from both Headquarters and the field discussed such subjects as the programming approach of the respective organizations and problems associated with project implementation.

- During 1982, two meetings of the recently-established Joint UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF Consultative Group on Policy were held (June and November).

- ILO and UNFPA participated in a joint Staff Workshop held in Geneva in September. Designed primarily as an in-service training workshop for ILO field staff working with UNFPA-financed projects related to population and labour policies, the course was attended by 20 participants from ILO Headquarters and the field and by three UNFPA staff members. A major objective was to review and evaluate the ongoing UNFPA-funded country projects in population, human resources and development planning in order to identify common problems and to explore ways and means of improving project performance.

108. During the course of 1982, UNFPA staff both at Headquarters and in the field attended some 124 meetings, many of which were sponsored by United Nations agencies and organizations or by non-governmental organizations. In addition to attending regular meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, ECOSOC and other United Nations bodies, UNFPA staff attended, for example, the Third Meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development, held in the United Republic of Cameroon in March; the Intercountry Seminar on Incentives for Family Planning/Family Welfare in the Industrial Sector, held in Indonesia in October; the Second Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Organizations of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Turkey in October; and a meeting sponsored by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee on "The Implementation of Population Assistance Programmes" in November.

Funding population projects through multi-bilateral financing arrangements

109. Intensified efforts continued in 1982 by UNFPA to find additional resources for population programmes through multi-bilateral financing arrangements. A major step forward in encouraging support for multi-bi-financed projects was the preparation and distribution in October 1982, for the first time, of a compendium of population projects offered for multi-bilateral (multi-bi) support. The listing, which was distributed to Members of the

Governing Council, other major donors to the UNFPA, various governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations, included some 66 population projects in 31 countries, totalling \$52.6 million. The compendium, which will be updated periodically, included 12 projects in the African region, 18 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Europe, 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 20 in the Middle East and Mediterranean. A companion document, containing additional detail on each project, has also been prepared for follow-up distribution upon request by interested donors.

110. In 1982, some \$4.8 million in new funds were made available in multi-bi contributions, compared with \$2.7 million in 1981. From the start of the multi-bi programme in 1976 through 31 December 1982, \$14.8 million in contributions has been pledged for UNFPA-sponsored population multi-bi projects.

111. Highlights of multi-bi programme activities in 1982 included the following:

- The Government of Denmark contributed \$927,242 in 1982 for continuing support to the integrated maternal and child health and family planning project in Bangladesh. The total contribution by Denmark to this project now stands at \$1.7 million. Multi-bi funds, pledged for the continued support of the project for the period 1983 through 1985, will increase the total of Denmark's contribution by approximately \$3 million.

- The Government of Finland provided funds in the amount of \$120,000 in 1982 to support a maternal and child health services and family welfare project in Nicaragua; however, an additional sum of \$100,000 was reserved within Finland for purchase and delivery of ambulances required for the project. Little activity was recorded on the Nicaragua census preparations during 1982, but \$56,219 of Finland's 1980 multi-bi contribution of \$90,060 is still available for this project. At the close of 1982, negotiations were continuing with the Government of Finland concerning continued assistance to the maternal and child health services and family welfare project for 1983 and 1984. Total multi-bi funds contributed through 1982 amounted to \$.4 million, excluding the sum of \$100,000 retained within Finland for purchase of ambulances.

- The Government of Italy provided \$250,000 in 1982 for continued assistance to population awareness programmes in Africa through the establishment of an African information network, being executed by Inter Press Service. This brings Italy's total support for this project to \$450,000. In addition, the Government of Italy has agreed to provide, beginning in 1983, approximately \$4.5 million through multi-bilateral arrangements for components of new or ongoing projects, including the expansion of a maternal and child health and family planning services project in Colombia; a communication support project for health and maternal and child health programmes in Ethiopia; a component of Nicaragua's maternal and child health and family planning programme (which is also receiving support, as noted above, from the Government of Finland); a maternal and child health and population project in Peru, and the forthcoming population census activity in Somalia.

- The Government of the Netherlands has provided \$609,526 in 1982 for a population and development project in Egypt and two projects in Nepal -- a small farmers development programme among women, and a population education programme for women through agriculture extension activities. Previous multi-bilateral assistance by the Netherlands continued to support ongoing activities, including a population manpower development project in Bangladesh and a health manpower training project in Nepal. The Netherlands has also announced its intention to provide approximately \$770,000 in additional assistance in 1983 for the population manpower development project in Bangladesh. The total of multi-bilateral contributions through 1982 is \$1.5 million. Together with the 1983 pledge of \$.7 million, Netherlands assistance to the multi-bilateral programme stands at \$2.2 million.

- The Government of Norway made available \$1,412,119 for continuing support to a primary health care and family planning project in Jamaica, a maternal and child health project in Peru, a family planning/maternal and child health services project in Nepal, and strengthening of hospital-based family planning services in Sri Lanka. A small portion of the contribution was utilized for the costs of fielding and reporting on needs assessment missions. The Government has also agreed to provide approximately \$1.4 million in multi-bilateral funding for 1983 to cover ongoing and new projects. These include a project in the Seychelles to strengthen family life education and a project in Ethiopia (co-financed with UNFPA and the Government of Italy) on communication support to health and maternal and child health programmes through the national literacy campaign. Over and above its announced multi-bilateral contribution for 1983, Norway has agreed to provide \$163,850 for a Chinese character processing

system to assist in the publication of results of the 1982 China census. Contributions in kind, notably paper supplies, are also anticipated for census projects in China and, possibly, several other countries. Total multi-bi funds pledged for 1983 or contributed through 1982 amounted to \$8.8 million.

- Final expenditures were recorded in 1982 for Sweden's multi-bilateral contribution of \$2 million to Mexico's national programme of sex education. The project was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in June 1976 (decision 76/42) and contributions were made for its support by the Government of Sweden under a funds-in-trust arrangement with UNFPA. This was the first multi-bi financial arrangement in which UNFPA was involved. The Government of Mexico's contribution was expected to be about \$23 million; some components of the programme financed from the Swedish funds-in-trust have now been taken over by the Government of Mexico. Additional multi-bi funding is being sought for other components.

- The OPEC Fund for International Development contributed a grant of \$1.5 million in 1982 for the strengthening of a community-based family planning and maternal/child health services project through family welfare centres in Pakistan. The OPEC Fund continued to encourage governments to utilize balance of payments support loans from the OPEC Fund for local costs for population activities, including UNFPA-assisted population projects.

112. Support for multi-bilateral activities has been discussed by UNFPA with other donors and it is anticipated that additional agreements will be completed with some of these in 1983.

Staff training and development

113. Task Force on Follow-up to the 1980 UNFPA Co-ordinators' Conference. The first meeting of the Task Force on the Follow-up to the 1980 Global UNFPA Co-ordinators' Conference was held in May 1982. The meeting, attended by staff members from both Headquarters and the field, served not only as an opportunity to monitor implementation of the recommendations of the 1980 UNFPA Co-ordinators' Conference, but also to consult on those items of concern to both Headquarters and field staff. The discussions covered such topics as UNDP/UNFPA relations at the field level; country programming levels in light of the review and reassessment of the total UNFPA programme 1982-1985; communications between Headquarters and the field; administrative, financial and personnel matters; and project approval and implementation policies and procedures.

114. Training and orientation courses. In its continuing efforts to provide national UNFPA programme staff opportunities to improve their knowledge of UNFPA programmes, policies and particularly, administrative and financial procedures, in 1982 the Fund held two orientation and training courses at UNFPA Headquarters for selected national programme personnel. These two courses represent the third and fourth such training courses to have been held at UNFPA Headquarters since they were first initiated in 1980. In September 1982, an eight-day course was organized for national programme staff located in 16 sub-Saharan African countries. During the course, participants heard presentations by UNFPA Headquarters staff on various aspects of the work of UNFPA. The topics were then discussed in groups with the main objective of allowing participants to relate the substance of the presentations to their field programming work and experience and to develop recommendations as appropriate. The participants also had the opportunity of visiting both UNDP and UNCTD Headquarters where briefings were held on the activities of the two organizations and their relationship with UNFPA.

115. In November 1982, a similar course was held for national staff located in 11 countries in the Asia and Pacific region and in seven countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

116. A four-day training course for national UNFPA finance and administrative assistants in the Asia and Pacific region was held in October in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The course was attended by 15 participants from 13 field offices in the region and covered various topics of financial and administrative management relating to UNFPA, with particular emphasis on the working relationship between field and Headquarters.

Promoting awareness of population issues

117. UNFPA continued in 1982 to provide a wide variety of informational services to institutions in both developing and developed countries. The year saw an increasing number of requests for publications and audio-visual materials as well as for background information on the world population situation and UNFPA programmes.

118. 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 180,000 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 for parliamentarians issued in English, French and Spanish (about 21,000 copies distributed). In 1982, UNFPA issued an information kit, UNFPA: What it is, What it does; a monograph on "Population Programmes in Africa"; and provided partial assistance for Population and the Urban Future, published by State University of New York Press, based on the proceedings of the UNFPA-sponsored International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, held in Rome, Italy, in September 1980. The 1981 UNFPA Annual Report was published in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

119. Audio-visual materials. A 28-minute colour television programme, sponsored by UNFPA, entitled "World Population", was produced by Video-77-Vision in June 1982. It featured an exchange of views on population issues among Permanent Representatives to the United Nations from Ecuador, India, Norway and Uganda. The programme was shown in Norway and the United States and in Sri Lanka during the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held there in September 1982.

120. The Turner Broadcasting System (United States), in association with UNFPA, was in the process of completing a film on population, including footage on the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference. The Turner Broadcasting System has also produced a videotape record of the Asian Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development held in Beijing, China in October 1981, with additional segments filmed in 1982 in China and other countries in Asia, including Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

121. In April and May, the BBC World Service, in co-operation with UNFPA, produced and aired a series of radio programmes on population, entitled "A World in Common". In September, CBS (U.S.) featured a programme on "Population Policy: Ethical Issues" in its Summer Semester programme.

122. UNFPA produced during the year short radio spots on population and related issues for the weekly United Nations Radio "UN Calling Asia" documentary programme.

123. Media relations. In addition to working with international and regional media groups on dissemination of features on population matters, UNFPA continued support for the training of print and broadcast media journalists in the Third World in reporting of population and development events.

124. Close co-operation continued to be maintained with media representatives accredited to the United Nations as well as with visiting journalists and media representatives in other countries. A special series of stories on population issues was undertaken by the Christian Science Monitor following talks between UNFPA and the editorial staff. Two series of articles on population and development appeared in several Scandinavian newspapers. The State of World Population Report 1982, distributed to media worldwide as part of the press kit sent out annually, received the widest coverage to date from print and broadcast media.

125. Special activities. As a follow-up to the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1979, and as a parallel activity to the regional meetings in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Europe held in 1981, parliamentarians from the Western Hemisphere met in Brasilia, Brazil from 2 to 5 December 1982. In 1982, UNFPA provided partial support to the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development for its programme of assistance to parliamentarians involved within their own countries in the formulation and implementation of population policies.

Annex

Supplementary information on the work in 1982
of agencies and organizations executing
UNFPA-funded programmes and projects

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

1. The activities of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat are in general oriented towards enhancing the ability of governments and of the international community to respond to population problems in a more informed and effective manner. The programme consists chiefly of research as well as facilitation of the sharing of experience in the field of population. Over-all guidelines for the work programme are drawn from the World Population Plan of Action; specific implementation is carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission.
2. Specific programme elements that are funded by UNFPA are designed to be activities which are particularly urgent to the field and which are time-limited in duration. They are also activities in those substantive problem areas that have been identified as having high priority by both the Governing Council of UNDP and by the Population Commission.
3. Three of the programme elements supported by UNFPA were directed to fertility problems and to governments' or other agencies' attempts to formulate effective responses to them. One of these elements was directly concerned with the continuing utilization of data gathered under the aegis of the World Fertility Survey. The extremely valuable body of data which has been gathered can now provide useful information for programme planning at both the national and the international level. Work carried out by the Population Division is concerned with the comparative analysis of WFS data and thus is of particular relevance to programme development at the international level. Specific activities resulted in the preparation of a series of analytical reports on the relationship between education and fertility, on marital status composition and fertility, on the impact of population structure on crude fertility measures, and on variations in the incidence of knowledge and use of contraception. Work was also done on factors affecting contraceptive use among women who say they do not want more children but who are not using a contraceptive.
4. Under a second programme element concerned with fertility problems, studies to enhance the effectiveness of family planning programmes were undertaken. A Third Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility was held in April, 1982. The specific focus of activities was identification of new evaluation methods given the increasing availability of survey data and the trend towards programme integration. This programme element is scheduled for completion in 1983 with a report to be published in 1984.
5. Under the third programme element in the area of fertility, work continued on a series of case studies in selected countries where a sustained decline in fertility has occurred (and often in marked contrast to neighbouring countries with some similar conditions). The goal is to pinpoint those social and economic conditions which precipitated and helped to sustain the transformation in fertility patterns.
6. Another broad area of activity concerned problems encountered in the establishment of goals and procedures for population policy implementation in general. One of the programme elements in this area dealt with the practical problems encountered in integrating population variables into development planning. A technical manual directed to planners working under normal field conditions was being prepared to provide guidelines for work at both the aggregate and the sectoral levels.
7. The second programme element in this area was the preparation of a series of reports directly concerned with population policy. The reports were of two types: the first was a set of reports on population policies in individual developing countries: the joint UNFPA/Population Division Population Policy Compendium series. Eight such reports were published during the course of the year (see para. 106 of DP/1983/19/Add.1); seven were in press at the end of 1982. The second set of reports dealt with specific subject areas of particular interest. Reports on health-related interventions as a component of development strategies and on population distribution policies were prepared. Two studies which had been prepared earlier, on international migration policies and another on human rights and population, were in press during the year.

8. The third programme element in this area was designed to enhance the ability of countries to make better use of population projections, an essential component of all social and economic planning. Preparation of appropriate projection models, testing of their use as applied to a variety of social and economic conditions, and development of computer programmes for their use were carried on during the year. This programme element is scheduled for completion in 1983.

9. As part of the programme element in mortality, implementation is continuing on the joint programme with the World Health Organization on mortality structure, determinants, and policy effectiveness. The year 1982 witnessed the convening of a Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends, and Differentials in Mortality, and a Meeting on Trends, Determinants and Consequences of Sex Differentials in Mortality. The proceedings of both of these meetings are scheduled for publication in 1983. A set of five country case studies on determinants of mortality change and differentials from a policy viewpoint, continued during the year and is to be completed in early 1983. As part of the joint United Nations/WHO programme, a study on social and economic correlates of infant and child mortality was carried out during 1982, with publication due in 1983.

10. The Population Division continued its joint efforts with UNFPA to improve the flow of population information through the worldwide Population Information Network (POPIN), which was established in January 1981 under the aegis of the United Nations as a mechanism for establishing better ways of improving the flow of population information. To date, 90 organizations have joined the Network, which includes libraries, clearinghouses, information systems, documentation/reference centres and institutions supporting population information activities. An Advisory Committee has been formed from member institutions to provide guidance for the effective operation of the Network. Acting as a secretariat to the Network is a Co-ordinating Unit that has been established within the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, for guiding, stimulating and co-ordinating the development of the Network. Its activities include, among others, the publication of the POPIN Bulletin and the provision of technical support, as requested, to member institutions organizing or developing a population information service as part of the Network. For instance, assistance has been extended to the Economic Commission for Africa in organizing a preparatory meeting and formulating a project proposal for a POPIN-Africa. Working groups have also been formed to deal with the management of the Population Multilingual Thesaurus, the development of guidelines for the establishment and strengthening of population information services and the inventory and evaluation of training materials for population information services.

11. The main results of the research work carried out by the Population Division are published for wide dissemination. Among those supported by UNFPA during the year were: World Population Trends and Policies: 1981 Monitoring Reports, vols. I and II; Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980; World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980; and Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation.

12. During the course of 1982, adjustments necessary to effect budget reductions in the programme of the Division had some negative impact. However, by means of a careful and thorough review of the over-all programme, carried out jointly by the Population Division and UNFPA, disruption was kept to a minimum, and performance levels were maintained to the greatest level possible.

II. United Nations, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office

13. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), with the participation of the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), backstops and seeks to promote the establishment and strengthening of national institutions in the fields of basic data collection and processing, census and survey analysis, demographic training, and population policy and development.

14. The field of basic data collection is an important component of the DTCD programme in population. In 1982, with the substantive support of the United Nations Statistical Office, DTCD executed about 100 ongoing UNFPA-funded projects in developing countries in this field.

The main objectives of these projects were to help interested developing countries to collect, process and disseminate the data required to plan, implement and evaluate national population plans and programmes; and to promote the establishment and strengthening of national capabilities in the field of population data collection, including population censuses and surveys and civil registration and vital statistics systems. In implementing these projects, some 90 experts, short-term consultants and regional and technical advisers, including 26 in statistical data processing, were made available in 1982 to assist countries in census, survey registration and related work, and to train national personnel. In addition, more than 37 persons from national statistical offices or related institutions in developing countries were sent on study tours or fellowships to improve their management or technical skills.

15. In 1982, many of the countries assisted had carried out the field work for their population censuses in 1980 or 1981. Thus the project activities in these countries concentrated on the post-enumeration census activities such as editing, coding data entry, data processing, tabulation, dissemination and statistical evaluation. In addition, technical assistance was provided to 15 countries which conducted censuses in 1982, and to 12 countries which are preparing for censuses to be taken either in 1983 or 1984. Assistance in data processing constitutes an important part of the projects which involve the introduction of computer technology, assistance in the selection of the equipment and training of nationals. Under a UNFPA-supported, DTCD-executed software development project, specialized software for computer processing of data continues to be developed and provided to countries, along with training in the use of software. Increased collaboration with regional institutions, such as the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, is planned for software training.

16. Because there continues to be a vital need for population data during the period between censuses, many developing countries must rely on information obtained from civil registration or household surveys, information from which unfortunately is too often unavailable, incomplete or insufficient. As a result, an increasing number of developing countries are requesting assistance to improve their civil registration systems and increase their capabilities in conducting household and other special demographic surveys. For example, in 1982, DTCD was implementing some 22 UNFPA-supported country projects in the broad area of civil registration and vital statistics.

17. DTCD also executed more than 100 UNFPA-supported demographic projects in 1982, of which 32 were in demographic training, 52 in analysis of census and survey data (some in collaboration with the Statistical Office), and 24 in population policy and development. Most were individual country projects, covering about 75 developing countries. About 60 demographic experts, in addition to a number of short-term consultants, assisted in the implementation of these projects.

18. Support and backstopping in the field of demographic training was provided to individual developing countries through support of national demographic training institutions and departments of demography, three United Nations interregional demographic training centres and programmes (the Cairo Demographic Centre, the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre (CEDOR) in Bucharest, Romania, and the demographic training programme at Moscow State University), and fellowships for population study abroad. Approximately 50 fellows were approved for new fellowships or extensions of ongoing ones (under both country projects and the Block Allocation for Population Fellowships), and approximately 75 fellows from developing countries in all regions were trained at the three interregional centres.

19. DTCD-executed projects in the field of demographic analysis dealt particularly with the evaluation and analysis of data collected by developing countries as part of the 1980 round of censuses. Through the joint efforts of UNFPA and DTCD, governments are being made increasingly aware, through the analysis of population data (including estimates of measures of fertility, mortality, migration, and urbanization, and projections of total and sectoral population levels), of the demographic processes taking place in the countries, as well as prospects for the future. DTCD also continued to backstop the demographic aspects of the National Household Survey Capability Programme, which is partially funded by UNFPA.

20. In the field of population policy and development, most governments are now well aware of the important role of population in social and economic development and of the need for defining

adequate population policies and implementing them as an integral part of development strategy. In this field, DTCD provides technical co-operation for studies of interaction between demographic factors and social and economic variables, analyses of the impact of alternative population policies on demographic objectives, and strengthening institutional arrangements for population policy formulation and integration of demographic factors in planning.

21. In addition, DTCD participated in a number of UNFPA-sponsored missions on population needs assessment, project formulation, and tripartite reviews as well as technical evaluation of ongoing projects.

22. Obstacles to programme effectiveness encountered in executing projects have included: inadequate response to technical co-operation in some countries due to limited national capabilities for population activities; and delays between project formulation, approval and execution. These delays have sometimes resulted in disruption of project work plan schedules and temporary failure to meet country needs. Increasing involvement of the executing agency in project formulation has helped to curb such delays.

23. DTCD continued to collaborate with UNFPA and DIESA on the arrangements for the 1984 International Conference on Population, including the preparation of papers on technical co-operation for the expert groups being organized in connection with the Conference, and for the Conference itself, and preparation of a module on technical co-operation in the Fifth Inquiry Among Governments on Population.

III. United Nations Regional Commissions

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

24. UNFPA support for the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe in 1982 was limited to ECE work in connection with the World Fertility Survey and a complementary study on monitoring nuptiality and fertility trends in the region. These projects, both of which are to be completed by the end of 1982, will provide an in-depth view of past and current trends in nuptiality and fertility in the region.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

25. UNFPA continued in 1982 its population assistance to the ESCAP Population Programme to enable it to co-ordinate regional population activities, to organize regional studies and expert groups, and to provide technical assistance in population matters, including formulation of population projects at country level. The major activities of the secretariat centred around the organization of the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 20-29 September 1982, which adopted a "Call for Action on Population and Development" addressed to the members and associate members of ESCAP, international organizations and donor agencies. The Report of the Conference has been issued as No. 55 in ESCAP's Asian Population Studies Series.

26. Under the project "Country monographs on population situation", the immediate objective of which is to encourage, within the countries, analysis and maximum utilization of the data provided by censuses, vital registration systems, demographic sample surveys, etc., in the formulation and implementation of development policies and programmes, the monographs of Australia and India were technically edited and those for Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Pakistan were under various stages of preparation. Under the project, "Comparative study of the relationships of migration and urbanization", a comprehensive guideline for the analysis of migration data was prepared.

27. Under the regional and sub-regional training programmes, ESCAP planned to organize in December 1982 a sub-regional seminar on Population and Development Planning. The problem to be addressed in this seminar is the inadequate utilization of the knowledge of the inter-relationships between population change and development processes in formulating integrated

population and development policies, plans and programmes. ESCAP also continued its fellowship programme for training at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay.

28. ESCAP collaborated with the Population Division of the United Nations in implementation of a project, "Minimum research programme for the comparative analysis of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) data". Four reports have been prepared and submitted to the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of WFS Data. These are (a) levels and trends of fertility in the ESCAP region, (b) differentials in urban-rural fertility in the countries of the ESCAP region, (c) marital status composition and fertility, and (d) age at first marital union and fertility.

29. Three regional advisers, one each on demographic analysis, vital statistics, and population census and sample surveys, continued providing, on request, technical assistance to the member countries. The demographic adviser is finalizing the report on the analysis of the 1977 Maldives population census. The adviser on vital statistics visited Fiji and the Federated States of Micronesia to review the improvement in the coverage of vital registration and the Republic of Korea to assist the Bureau of Statistics in the preparation of a master sample for their continuous demographic surveys. The adviser on census and surveys assisted the Government of Burma in making preliminary plans for the 1983 population census and had general discussions with the census authorities in China on their recent population census. He also assisted the Government of Mongolia in the identification of areas for conducting household surveys and discussed with the officials of the Bureau of Statistics of Papua New Guinea the problems associated with under-enumeration in its census.

30. The Clearing House and Information Section project continued providing assistance to ESCAP members and associate members in conducting national workshops and training and in formulating, implementing and evaluating project proposals related to national population information activities. It also maintained its activities at the regional level such as reference centre enquiry services, production and selective dissemination of information, and in-service training for establishing and strengthening national population information centres.

31. The Regional Population Data Bank started computerization of ADOPT (Asia and World Wide Documents on Population Topics), a monthly current awareness journal; introduction of POPLINE SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information); and retrospective computer searches for researchers.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA),
Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE)

32. The population activities undertaken by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) during 1982, which receive substantial support from UNFPA, are part of the Latin American Regional Population Programme as approved by the Economic Commission for Latin America in Montevideo, Uruguay, 4-16 May 1982. They are a response both to the needs and mandates of the governments of the region and to the First Meeting on Population of the Committee of High Level Government Experts (CEGAN).

33. The over-all objective is to promote and assist the countries of the region in the formulation and implementation of policies, development plans and programmes in the field of population, creating the capacities, knowledge and inputs that are needed for this purpose. The Programme aims at meeting this objective through technical co-operation, training, research, population information and transfer of technology.

34. The Programme is composed of six subprogrammes.

35. The first one, Demographic Estimates and Projections, has as its main objective the rendering of technical co-operation for the preparation of up-to-date reports on the demographic situation and prospects of the countries of the region. It also undertakes research on and promotes the use of appropriate methodologies to improve the quality and the degree of exploitation of the available demographic information, and contributes to the development of national capacities in matters of investigation through censuses and surveys. Summing up, the activity of this subprogramme is oriented to help, improve, enlarge and make use of population data bases.

36. The subprogramme on Population and Development has as its over-all objective collaboration with the governments of the region in the tasks required to incorporate population variables in development planning. The activities, accomplished in close co-operation with national institutions include: (a) monitoring of levels and trends of mortality and fertility of different socio-economic strata; (b) monitoring of trends in population distribution and associated factors; (c) analysis of relationships between types of agrarian structure and population dynamics; (d) preparation of population projections based on alternative development hypotheses; and (e) technical assistance for the utilization of instruments for the incorporation of population variables in development planning.

37. In Training, CELADE's programme has expanded and diversified in order to benefit a greater number of students and cover a broader range of subjects, particularly in connection with social and economic planning in the formulation of population policies and programmes. Accordingly, CELADE carries out the following training activities: (a) master's degree programme; (b) national and subregional intensive courses; (c) courses on specific topics; (d) specialization seminars; (e) courses in collaboration with other institutions; and (f) research fellows programme.

38. As part of its subprogramme on Population Documentation and Data Processing, CELADE assists the countries of the region to obtain efficient access to population documentation and census and survey population data. The subprogramme objectives are to strengthen national population documentation and data processing infrastructure, provide the regional services required by the countries and facilitate the flow of experience and information among them and with other regions.

39. The activities of the regional assistance in Population Data subprogramme, which are undertaken in collaboration with CEPAL's Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, aim at delivering technical co-operation services, at the request of national institutions in the region, in population data gathering and analysis, especially in respect to household surveys.

40. Finally, the subprogramme on Publications aims at meeting regional needs in scientific and technical literature on population and to fill the existing gaps in knowledge of the discipline through the publication of specialized literature in the Spanish language.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

41. During 1982, UNFPA continued to support the greater portion of ECA Population Division activities. The areas where UNFPA provided financial support were the following:

42. UNFPA assistance to the Division was provided to enable it to carry out population activities, including work related to population dynamics with its components including determinants of mortality and fertility, population planning and policies, population information, training and research.

43. Regional demographic advisory services support was provided by UNFPA for three regional demographic advisers who provided assistance to member States in areas of demographic data analysis, population policies and related programmes, and organization of seminars on population and development. Regional advisory services aim at providing short-term assistance and building national capabilities through on-the-job training of counterparts during the missions.

44. UNFPA continued to support the Population Information Network for Africa.

45. UNFPA support was also provided to the two regional demographic training centres in sub-Saharan Africa: the Institut de Formation et de Recherches Démographiques (IFORD) in the United Republic of Cameroon, and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana. These institutes were decentralized to ECA in 1980. Due to the limited number of trained Africans in the population field, these training centres seek to train a sufficient number of nationals from various member States to enable them to staff national population policy units and assist in the formulation of population policies and programmes in their countries.

46. A feedback seminar on the Zambia/ECA Survey on infant and childhood mortality was held in Zambia in April 1982 with financial support from UNFPA. The seminar was useful in that it enabled various government and non-government officials, data collectors and data users to discuss and exchange views on the interrelationships among infant mortality, fertility and socio-economic development.

United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

47. Because of the move of ECWA from Beirut, Lebanon to Baghdad, Iraq, in June 1982, the implementation of many of the ECWA-executed, UNFPA-supported population programmes and projects was of necessity disrupted or slowed down. However, every effort was made in the latter half of 1982 to restore the momentum of programme implementation.

48. ECWA programme and projects carried out by the Population Division, were:

49. Regional advisor in population statistics for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To provide advisory assistance to government departments concerned with the collection of national statistics in the region, to assist them in carrying out demographic statistics projects, vital statistics, sample surveys and other population statistics useful for economic and social planning and formulation of population policies.

50. Regional demographic adviser for the Middle East (initiated in 1973). To assist the countries in identifying population trends, problems and needs for economic and social planning.

51. ECWA Population Bulletin (initiated in 1971). A scientific population journal the aims of which are to provide information and raise the level of awareness and understanding of population problems among government officials, professionals, scientists and the general public in the various countries of the region; published biennially in Arabic and English.

52. Population estimates and monitoring, World Population Plan of Action (initiated in 1977). To provide population estimates and projections for various countries in the region and to conduct monitoring reviews and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. The publication, Demographic and Socio-Economic Data for ECWA Countries, including a wall chart, was published in 1982 containing benchmark data for 1980.

53. Arabic manual of population terminology in two volumes (initiated in 1979). The first volume, The Manual, involves adaptation of the revised version of the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary to conditions in Arab countries and its translation into Arabic. The second volume, The Dictionary, gives the demographic terms of the first volume in Arabic, French and English. The two volumes will be forthcoming in 1983.

54. Population and Development in the Middle East, published in 1982, is a volume of edited papers prepared for two regional conferences organized by ECWA or prepared specifically for this publication. They cover an overview of population and development, fertility, mortality and internal and international migration issues in the region.

55. Guide for Population Students and Researchers, published in 1982, is directed to the Arab regions and gives detailed information on universities and institutes teaching demography around the world and the possibilities of obtaining fellowships as well as information on agencies and organizations that give research grants in the field of population.

56. Reference Centre and clearinghouse activities are maintained within the Population Division of ECWA and serve as focal points for researchers dealing with population and development issues in the ECWA region. This includes a substantial collection of books and published and unpublished documents and reports.

IV. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

57. The ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme, most of which is financed by UNFPA, consists of three components: (a) family welfare education and family planning in work settings (b) global research to break new grounds in developing approaches to and methods of measurement

and analysis of interactions between demographic variables and employment, migration, etc.; and (c) policy and research work of an operational nature to integrate population factors into human resources development policies and planning.

58. For family welfare/planning activities, in view of the stage of development of national family planning programmes, the major thrust of the programme continues to be in Asia. Labour ministries, usually in co-operation with their social partners - trade unions, employers' organizations and managements of individual enterprises - are being systematically involved in educational activities to promote the small family norm and acceptance of family planning as a way of life among workers. In a number of cases, this is complemented by the provision of family planning services through work-related health care facilities such as dispensaries and clinics attached to factories and plantations, government labour welfare centres, social security institutions, etc. Labour ministries have established institutional arrangements to underpin family welfare activities in the organized sector in eight Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka. The national policy makers in the field of population in Asia have also recognized the leading role that the labour sector component can play in their programmes, since workers in industry can be expected to be generally receptive to family planning messages and services, and these can be economically channelled through existing institutions. This development owes its inspiration in a large measure to the UNFPA/ILO programme, which has been in operation since 1972-1973.

59. In 1982, there was a surge in the organized sector programme in India, which included six projects directly involving trade unions or employers' bodies as the main national implementing agencies. In Arab and African countries, programme momentum has, on the whole, been maintained. The approach in these regions stresses the quality of life of the individual, the family and the community through broader educational and welfare activities with the message of responsible parenthood at its core. A noteworthy feature is the growing trend in several African countries (in particular the Congo, Gabon and the United Republic of Cameroon) to commit substantially greater national resources for activities in this area. An intercountry seminar on the role of incentives for family welfare/family planning in the industrial sector was held in Indonesia in October 1982. The seminar recognized that suitable incentives can serve as a vital complement to the programme in the work setting. It recommended the development of innovative incentives by way of longer-term benefits and public recognition to acceptors and others concerned as well as community or group incentives.

60. Training activities continued to receive particular emphasis. Various categories of project staff as well as voluntary change agents such as "worker motivators" were trained in educational methodology, communication techniques and production of materials adapted to their respective target audiences. Most of the training was provided at the national level within the framework of UNFPA/ILO country projects and ranged in focus and intensity from three-month multi-faceted residential courses for the welfare staff of plantations in Sri Lanka to three- to five-day courses for worker motivators in many countries, covering the basic elements of family welfare and communication practices. Action at the national level was supplemented by intercountry training, including study tours. In particular, a six-week interregional course - the fourth in a series - designed especially for high-level personnel engaged in national labour and population programmes was organized in the Philippines.

61. The global research component covered three subjects in 1982: (a) demographic change and the role of women (begun in 1977); (b) population, labour and poverty (begun in 1980); and (c) population, mobility and land settlements (begun in 1981). During 1982, assistance was provided to collaborating national institutions and specialists in the developing world - in particular in India, Malaysia, Mali and the Sudan - in data collection and analysis of the demographic aspects of employment issues, on the basis of guidelines and survey techniques developed earlier under the research component.

62. Under the ILO World Employment Programme, a new series of monographs has been started, entitled "Women, Work and Development". Much of the research output from the UNFPA/ILO project on demographic change and the role of women is being included in this series.

63. Under the migration project, guidelines on various aspects of survey design and analysis are being issued in a series of monographs, and are scheduled to be consolidated and published in a single volume in 1983. In the series on "State Policies and Migration", following on the volume on Latin America and the Caribbean issued in 1981, a study on Africa entitled "Phénomène migratoire et politiques associées dans le contexte africain" (Migratory phenomenon and related policies in the African context) was published in 1982. A similar volume on Asia and the Pacific is expected to be published in 1983.

64. The third component of the ILO population programme - population, human resources and development planning - attempts to build up national institutional capacity to integrate demographic issues such as labour force size, growth and composition, women's labour force participation, migration and population distribution, into the design and implementation of human resources policies within the broad frame of development planning. Country technical co-operation projects were completed during 1981-1982 in Bolivia, Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic. Some 20 UNFPA/ILO projects in this area were in various stages of implementation during 1982.

65. Most of these projects aim at the establishment of a national population and human resources unit staffed with qualified persons from various disciplines within the administrative structure of national planning bodies. Where appropriate, the projects also help to establish high-level national population commissions or councils, with the population unit acting as its secretariat, as, for instance, in Sierra Leone.

66. A high priority is attached to the training of national cadres in population and development planning. National training courses for middle-level government officials were held during 1982 in Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Regional training courses for senior officials were held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; Santiago, Chile; and Tokyo, Japan.

67. Based on substantive research and operational activities, contributions are being made to the preparatory work of the 1984 International Conference on Population. The themes covered by the various papers being presented by the ILO to the Expert Group Meetings preparatory to the Conference include: family roles, fertility and labour policy; population and income distribution; internal migration; international migration; and operational aspects of population and development.

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

68. In 1982, the FAO Population Programme, with support from UNFPA, continued to promote the linkages between population and rural development policies and programmes. As follow-up to provisions of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), and in accordance with the Peasants' Charter, which emerged as a major guideline for the eradication of rural poverty and malnutrition, FAO embarked upon several new programmes directly linked to population. Target groups include all members of the rural family -- men, women, youth, children and the elderly.

69. In research, FAO completed a major study on Agriculture: Toward 2000 which analyzed agricultural development trends in 90 countries in the light of alternative population projections for the year 2000. A UNFPA-funded component of the study is intended to supplement the FAO study with a discussion of population policy issues based on an analysis of the effects of differing rates of population growth on food and agricultural development. A separate publication dealing with this subject was being prepared and is expected to be issued in 1983.

70. A study on "Land Resources for Population of the Future", undertaken by FAO in collaboration with the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, with funding from UNFPA, was completed during 1982. The major achievement of this project has been the development of a methodology, based on assessments of climate and soil conditions under varying assumptions of land management and energy input on the one hand, and projections of future levels of population on the other, to assess future land carrying capacities. Analyses of carrying capacities at the global level and at regional and national levels have been completed. The methodology has

been developed so as to enable individual developing countries to apply it to their own assessments of the future carrying capacities of their countries based on their own population/land resource situations. It is hoped that quantitative information of this sort can constitute a major input into the integration of population factors with national development planning.

71. Publication of the results of the study, which will cover in two volumes the technical aspects and the policy aspects respectively, is scheduled for 1983.

72. FAO completed a comparative analysis of country studies on the effect of demographic factors on the structure of rural economies in India (Punjab), Malaysia and Thailand. Also, a study was completed in the Philippines on the effect of rural development on demographic factors. Work was completed on the identification of population and nutrition relationships in four selected countries.

73. FAO has strengthened population education and communication components in reoriented programme areas: People's Participation, Community Action for Rural Women and Broadening of Extension Training. Emphasis has been given to training of trainers, local development of training materials and the utilization of low cost media. Ongoing activities were supported in: ASEAN countries, Bangladesh, Comoros, Ethiopia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

74. The FAO's Population Documentation Centre with UNFPA support has continued to support FAO population programme activities. The Centre has responded to increasing demands for its services by collecting, processing and disseminating population-related information to personnel of international, national and non-governmental organizations.

75. In some instances, FAO country projects, executed with assistance from UNFPA, met immediate objectives within the scheduled duration and achieved institutionalization of population/family life education. The further continuation and effective implementation of the projects were impaired by resource constraints within the countries.

76. FAO has set up inter-departmental ad hoc Working Groups to plan and prepare various FAO contributions for the 1984 International Conference on Population. The measures taken included: an assessment of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and proposed future direction; technical inputs to FAO papers for Expert Groups Consultations, preparatory to the Conference; and FAO's report on monitoring and evaluation of population trends.

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

77. During 1982, UNESCO, with funding from UNFPA, continued activities in support of national population programmes in(a) population communication, designed to build up and strengthen national communication services and training facilities; and(b) population education for the training of teachers and other educators, and the production of materials to effectively introduce population education into schools and into out-of-school programmes. It also continued work on both the comparative cross-cultural studies of the relationship between women's education and demographic trends; and on a project entitled "Population, resources and development: An approach to integrative planning". Countries associated with this project are now ready to undertake such assessments through interdisciplinary teams. Funding was being sought on a cost-sharing basis.

78. A number of projects in the field of population communication were executed during 1982 with a view to building up and strengthening national communication services and training facilities in support of population programmes and to inform, motivate and involve leaders and community groups in these programmes. Project development missions, technical co-operation, seminars and training courses, production of prototype materials, and publications were also undertaken. A publication on "Communication for Population and Family Welfare Programmes" was issued to highlight the role of UNESCO and to provide information on current projects and on future trends. The African Women's Features Service continued to function with the collaboration of Inter Press Service Third World News Agency and issued 120 feature articles on women, population and development issues during 1982. In Latin America, collaboration was strengthened

between UNESCO, the Latin American Broadcasting Association, the Latin American Institute of Educational Communication and the University of the West Indies, with a view to developing population communication motivational and training materials. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, the Arab Women's Feature Service continued its operations in association with the Federation of Arab News Agencies. In collaboration with the Arab States Broadcasting Union, regional programmes for integrating population content in the training of media producers and extension personnel were organized. A training course in population communication planning and management was organized in collaboration with the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under a special contract. The Moroccan Ministry of Health undertook to produce prototype materials on nutrition and population in the Arab States region.

79. At the national level, population communication projects in Bolivia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Mali, Somalia and the Sudan continued. A project in the Syrian Arab Republic produced motivational materials and organized training seminars for women local leaders of the Women's General Union. Training courses for national personnel in population and social communication techniques and planning were organized in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama and Peru in addition to regional courses for Latin America in Mexico; for Arab States, in Tunis; and for the Africa region, in Zimbabwe.

80. Field studies on the relationships between human rights and population policies and programmes were completed in Ecuador and the Philippines while field studies concerning the integration of population issues with development messages were launched in Jamaica and Mauritius. A study on attitudes of youth towards aging and the aged was planned in Greece. A study on the attitudes of Chinese youth towards family formation was completed in collaboration with the Chinese Sociological Research Association, and a course in population and social communication for women professionals in population programmes in Asia took place in China in co-operation with the All-China Women's Federation.

81. In the field of population education, the global project executed by UNESCO for the production of the "Handbook for Teacher Training in Population Education/Family Life Education/Sex Education" was concluded in 1982 with the finalization and printing of the English version.

82. In addition, UNESCO is carrying out a two-year project entitled "Comparative Study of Programme Development Strategies in Population Education" to study programme strategies used in eight selected countries. This project aims at contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of national population education activities by identifying needs and gaps and by gaining insight into the causes of failure, weakness and success of population education action.

83. Population education in Africa has been pursued through a multidisciplinary approach in which respect for the different cultural identities of the region is given particular importance. Emphasis has been given to the search for appropriate educational responses not only to major issues such as population growth, the rapid rural-urban drift and the high infant mortality rates, but also to micro-social needs to be met through family life and sex education programmes. In 1982, 16 countries had implemented or requested assistance to implement in-school and/or out-of-school population education projects.

84. In the Arab States, the high rate of population growth and the rapid pace of urbanization continued to make population education an important contribution to the region's development. Population education activities have gone beyond the sensitization phase; emphasis is now placed on the integration of population education into the various national educational systems. Due to a scarcity of funds, however, countries wishing to implement population education programmes outnumber those with an effective operational programme. There is a need for instructional materials in Arabic and consequently the production and dissemination of this type of material is given top priority in the regional population education programme, in addition to the provision of technical backstopping to national projects.

85. In the Asia and Pacific region, there is an increasing recognition of the need to accelerate the process of institutionalization, particularly in those countries where projects are entering their second phase. Greater attention needs to be given to the inclusion of adequate population content in textbooks and other learning materials and to the systematic

preparation of teachers through ongoing pre-service and in-service training programmes. UNESCO's technical support to national programmes has been further strengthened by the posting in Suva, Fiji, of a Regional Advisor for the Pacific region.

86. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, particular emphasis has been placed on the training, at national level, of educational personnel either for ongoing projects or for including population education components in pre-service and in-service teacher training activities, the objective being to promote self-reliance in these fields. Twelve countries were involved in these activities during 1982 and an integrated strategy was applied by UNESCO's regional advisors and programme specialists, with the aid of the "Estudio de referencia sobre educación en población para América Latina". This source book on population education provides a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to the main population issues of the region. Eight national and sub-regional seminars were held to discuss the ways and means of utilizing this instrument in curriculum development, teacher training and materials production. The integrated strategy has resulted in the establishment of a regional network of population education specialists and of teacher training institutes with a view to maintaining close co-operation among them and the Regional Population Education programme. Training at the post-graduate level continued to be provided by the Simón Rodríguez University of Venezuela. The newsletter "Enlace" as well as other studies and documents produced by the Regional Population Education programme have strengthened the links and exchange of experiences among persons interested in population education, sex and family life education in the Spanish-speaking countries of the region.

87. In the field of social demography, a study based on analysis of World Fertility Survey data designed to investigate the relations between women's education and fertility in 14 countries was completed. Another study on the interrelationship between population, development and resources was expanded in collaboration with UNDP.

88. The results of these studies were presented to the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Fertility and Family in preparation for the 1984 International Population Conference and will be made available for the reviews of population trends and policies to be prepared by the United Nations Population Division in 1983.

89. A special publication based upon a study of the awareness of human rights, and specifically women's rights, in relation to population programmes was completed. The study was based upon work done under UNESCO auspices in Ecuador, Egypt, Mauritius and the Philippines.

VII. World Health Organization (WHO)

90. During 1982, the Member States of WHO prepared a Seventh General Programme of Work for 1984-1989 which includes important targets for its programme, MCH, including family planning. These aim at fostering national and international action so that by 1989 all countries will have strengthened or expanded programmes of MCH and family planning care and that at least two-thirds of births are attended by trained health workers (including traditional birth attendants (TBAs)); and that WHO will have promoted the inclusion, in all countries, of appropriate training in maternal and child health and family planning in the curricula of all health workers and of at least 70 per cent of those in other health-related sectors, such as school teachers and social workers. One approach endorsed is that at least 60 per cent of all couples of reproductive age in countries that so desire can make use of services for birth spacing. These are ambitious targets, but there is optimism because of the increasing commitment of countries to the primary health care approach, which emphasizes total coverage, community-based care, community involvement, and inter-sectoral approaches. UNFPA's funding for a variety of WHO-executed projects/programmes to achieve these targets is important. The status report on these projects/programmes is given below.

91. In 1982, WHO was executing agency for 109 UNFPA-funded projects in 74 countries. The main mechanism for the technical and managerial backstopping of these country projects was the WHO regional and interregional teams. In addition to providing ongoing support for the implementation of national programmes, these teams participated in needs assessment missions, project formulation exercises, and project evaluation missions. The teams also worked to strengthen

national capabilities in developing health systems research and to ensure that research results from other areas could be brought to bear on national activities.

92. The problems which countries face in planning and carrying out training remain major obstacles to programme success. Several activities supported improved training, relevant to local needs for MCH/FP. The WHO approach to community-based teacher training that was first implemented in Papua New Guinea, Sudan, and the United Republic of Cameroon, was in 1982 developed in other countries (Egypt, Mozambique, Pakistan and the United Republic of Tanzania). Research on planning and evaluation of training in MCH/FP concluded in 1982, in collaboration with national centres. Results include practical guides for procedures for selection of students; appropriate instruments for the assessment of health workers' performance of MCH/FP tasks; and the use of work studies in planning MCH/FP care and training programmes based on primary health care. Research was initiated to develop and test a set of 12 to 15 task-oriented teachers' guides for specific MCH/FP tasks, such as "motivation for and provision of family planning", "identifying and monitoring of pregnant women at risk", etc. An African Regional Training Centre opened in Mauritius, with UNFPA assistance.

93. A growing number of government MCH/FP programmes are collaborating with TBAs to make full use of this important resource. But in many places it is still difficult to assess the impact of TBAs' training in practice. Thus, field research was undertaken in Burma, Sierra Leone and Thailand to accumulate empirical evidence of TBAs' effectiveness and their potential roles in family planning and other MCH/primary health care tasks.

94. The activities on the risk approach in MCH/FP care continued to address managerial problems in national programmes, particularly as related to resource allocation and the development of technically appropriate health care strategies, based on levels of individual and community risks. In 1982, 12 countries were participating in risk approach studies. Many were in the epidemiological data collection phase, while others were using the findings for implementing programmes to improve efficiency and effectiveness. An important new phase in this activity began on the intersectoral aspects of applying the "risk approach" at the community and family levels.

95. Activities on reproductive health of adolescents shifted emphasis from research in countries to support of programmes for adolescents based on research results. Country-specific activities will aim at appropriate and acceptable services and educational programmes with the maximum participation of the adolescents themselves both in programme planning and implementation. In Europe, a working group on Family Planning and Sex Education of Young People was held in November.

96. WHO continued promotion of activities concerning infant and young child feeding. A simplified method was prepared in 1982 for the determination of breastfeeding patterns, including contraceptive practices. A scientific workshop and programme policy meeting was held in 1982, to provide up-to-date guidelines on the promotion of breastfeeding, provision of fertility regulating methods to lactating women, as well as information to both the community and health workers about the relationship between maternal nutrition, breastfeeding and fertility. WHO also published a booklet on Women and Breastfeeding which promotes social support measures for women.

97. Women's issues in relation to family planning are critical to programme success. WHO carried out activities during 1982 to increase awareness about the interrelationships of women, health and development, and to encourage the involvement of women's organizations in family planning as part of primary health care. Women's roles as health care providers, including those in family planning, were analyzed in an interregional consultation in August 1982, based on a number of country-level activities carried out during the year, in order to ensure that women's roles especially at community level are adequately supported and that the conditions of women as health care providers are improved.

98. The Joint United Nations/WHO study on trends, causes and potential consequences of mortality among developing countries progressed well during the year. The five country studies of the determinants of mortality change and differentials were nearing completion; also, an

index of preventable deaths was developed. WHO, furthermore, developed a framework for monitoring national, regional and global patterns and differentials in maternal and child health, which will allow for the evaluation of alternative approaches to the collection of pertinent statistical information in developing countries. A report on "Health, the Family and its Life Cycle" was prepared, which pointed to the problems encountered in a cross-cultural application of a family-oriented approach to primary health care, including family planning. A set of demographic indicators of family health was proposed. A study was initiated on changing patterns of fertility regulation in different parts of the world. In view of the problem of insufficient data on maternal mortality in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, discussions were held and plans formulated for implementing a system of confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in eight countries, and a pilot epidemiological study was begun in Egypt.

99. Intercountry activities related to the development of MCH information, and the use of data for management involved information and data problems at the local level and included an interregional workshop in China in October. In addition, at the intercountry level, the evaluation of the work of the African intercountry team elucidated many positive factors and shortcomings affecting the backstopping of country projects (see "Evaluating and monitoring UNFPA programmes and projects", DP/1983/19). In PAHO, intercountry activities included the dissemination of technical information, managerial backstopping, skill development in project management, strengthening public information/education components, and operational research promotion. In the Southeast Asian Region, the team expanded its activities to include health education and statistical support, and in the Western Pacific Region, support activities included community-based health education and family planning. In the European Region, training and evaluation activities expanded.

100. Because of the sensitive nature of family planning, which requires behavioural change, individual and/or couple "self-care", continuous awareness, etc., new efforts were initiated concerning the health education aspects of family planning as part of primary health care. A meeting with participants from China, India, Nigeria, the Philippines and the United Kingdom was held to assess new approaches. Promotional activities were also being developed, including a workshop on family planning and primary health care held with the International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in October.

101. UNFPA, together with 11 governments, continued to support in 1982 the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. This Programme, which is WHO's major resource for biomedical, psychosocial and service research and institution-strengthening for research in family planning, brought together in a collaborative effort scientists and administrators from 73 countries, of which 46 were developing countries.

VIII. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

102. In addition to procuring supplies for UNFPA-funded projects under "reimbursable procurement" arrangements (see para. 104 of DP/1983/19/Add.1), in 1982 UNICEF continued to act as executing agency for UNFPA programmes specified as "Joint Programmes". Under this arrangement, UNFPA provided supplementary funds to strengthen maternal and child health care services, including family planning, through provision of medical supplies and equipment, expendable and non-expendable equipment, audio-visual equipment, transport, stipends for training, honoraria, production of educational materials, salary support, contraceptives, etc.

103. The following is a brief illustrative summary of the information received on the progress of a programme in one country, using the Central African Republic as an example.

104. UNFPA assistance to the Central African Republic began in 1978 with funding for the development of an MCH/child spacing programme. UNFPA assistance was designed to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in creating a maternal and child health unit responsible for initiating, administering, controlling and supervising MCH activities, and improving the existing regional MCH structure, including the establishment of new public health services and educational programmes, and developing data collection systems. UNICEF was designated as one of the executing agencies.

105. Prior to the initiation of the programme, the Central African Republic had no specific maternal/child health policy. Existing health centres were inoperative due to lack of specific policy and qualified personnel. Lack of supplies, equipment and reliable statistical data aggravated the situation. The only health activities that existed were the weighing of children and the distribution of malaria tablets, carried out by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Vaccination against endemic diseases was conducted by mobile teams every two years.

106. Since the initiation of the MCH/child spacing programme, a Department of Maternal Child Health/Family Planning has been set up in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; and policy was established defining MCH/FP activities, while identifying target groups and standardizing the technical aspects. These activities involved: (a) monitoring of child growth and development; (b) providing diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT), polio, measles, bacillus-caemette-guerin (BCG) and tetanus-toxoid (TT) vaccinations; (c) curative activities for pregnant mothers and children; (d) providing pre- and post-natal care; (e) ensuring proper supervision at the time of delivery; (f) providing health education; (g) epidemiological surveillance; and (h) maintaining a statistical registry and establishing a reporting system.

107. In addition, the project provided for training of health personnel at the national level (departmental counterparts), and at regional and local levels. This included: (a) training of 34 people in statistics; (b) in-service training of 80 midwives and 25 assistant midwives; and (c) training of 196 traditional birth attendants. The project also included establishment of a uniform system to collect data; rebuilding and repairing 30 maternity centres; furnishing 61 health centres with supplies and equipment; and establishment of collaboration with personnel in the social sector.

108. UNICEF, in addition to being the executing agency for UNFPA, used its own funds for the following: (a) to provide essential drugs for 61 MCH centres for 2 years; (b) to assist in improving the "cold chain" system (movement of refrigerated vaccines from one place to another to protect its potency, starting from production); (c) to help develop project support communications programme on MCH; and (d) to assist in holding seminars on the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI).

109. In 1981-1982, achievements included:

- 47 MCH centres were functioning according to the established standard;
- number of children 0-1 year served by the programme, 33,651 (out of total, 76,566);
- number of pregnant mothers who visited the centres, 35,286;
- number of children vaccinated (0-1 year):

DPT and polio (3 doses)	13,485
BCG	18,274
measles	12,812
- number of pregnant mothers vaccinated with TT: 19,531
- mass vaccination in Bangui during the polio epidemic (children from 4 months to 4 years), 65,912.

110. Successful activities also included: (a) incorporation of EPI as part of the daily activities at MCH centres (The vaccine is administered at the time the child is brought in for check-up or medical treatments); (b) expansion of activities to the village level by integrating the services of traditional birth attendants into the project (After receiving their in-service training, the TBAs learn sanitation measures and identification of high risk cases among pregnant mothers.); (c) introduction of family planning activities as a health measure to reduce the risk of maternal morbidity and mortality (Both government and community members have accepted family planning despite official policy which encourages birth.); and (d) integration of mechanisms into family planning activities to combat sterility (to counteract negative reaction to family planning activities because of sterility).

111. In regard to the enhancement of the future programme, it is recommended that: (a) services be strengthened by assigning additional staff at the regional level and in provinces; (b) training activities at the regional level be intensified; (c) vaccination activities on the peripheral level be expanded; (d) collaboration between MCH services and integrated rural development

programmes be established; (e) the capacities of health services be strengthened by improving logistics, procurement and management of supplies and equipment; and (f) national seminars on project support communication on MCH be held to strengthen the methodology of communication.

IX. Non-governmental organizations as executing agencies
for UNFPA-supported projects

112. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have continued to play a creative and often catalytic role in stimulating interest in population matters, in providing information, and in initiating innovative approaches to population programming. In 1982, UNFPA continued its collaboration with the numerous NGOs active in the population field. Over 80 projects were executed by international non-governmental organizations. In addition, a large number of projects were assigned by governments to country-level NGOs such as co-operatives, trade unions, women's clubs and other such organizations particularly geared to disseminating population information and education and services at the local level. Also, universities in both developing and developed countries served as training grounds for national cadres, or as providers of technical expertise, to governments, particularly in the fields of demographic research and analysis.

113. Over 50 per cent of UNFPA allocations to NGOs in 1982 were in support of activities at the country level. For example, UNFPA continued to assist the innovative Integrated Family Planning, Nutrition and Parasite Control Programme, implemented in 12 countries of Asia and Latin America by the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning, in collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology was executing in 1982 UNFPA-supported projects in several countries, including Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Mexico and Sri Lanka. UNFPA continued to support the provision of technical assistance by the Université Laval de Québec to assist the Government of Comoros in the development of maternal and child health and family planning services, and to assist the Government of Senegal in promoting maternal and child health and family welfare. The Population Council was executing in 1982 a UNFPA-supported project to assist the Government of Bangladesh in enhancing the integration of population factors in development planning, while the Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions (comprising the Schools of Public Health and Extension Programmes of the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles and the University of Hawaii) was assisting the Government to develop and expand the National Institute for Population Research Training and to expand and improve courses in medical colleges and at the National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine. In Indonesia, the Australian National University was providing the Government with assistance for several UNFPA-supported projects for strengthening national demographic research and population planning capacity.

114. At the intercountry level, NGOs receiving major UNFPA support in 1982 include: the International Statistical Institute, for activities related to the World Fertility Survey; the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, for the Demographic Surveillance System project to train programme planners and researchers from national programmes of developing countries; Opera Pia International, for support of activities in the field of aging, including follow-up to the 1980 International Forum on Active Aging and preparations for the United Nations World Assembly on Aging; the Population Council for publications and information dissemination; and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. (See paragraph 107 of DP/1983/19/Add.1) for further information on UNFPA collaboration with NGOs.

115. UNFPA maintains relations with some 50 NGOs (as of August 1982), as follows: *Afro-Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population Development and Reconstruction; Associated Country Women of the World; Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers - International; Church World Service; Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health; Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography; Family Planning International Assistance; The Ford Foundation; Georgetown University, Center for Strategic and International Studies; International Alliance of Women; International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes; International Council of Voluntary Agencies; International Council of Women; International Educational Development; International Federation for*

Family Life Promotion; International Federation of Family Health Research; International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study; International Federation on Aging; International Fertility Research Program; International Health Society, Inc.; International Planned Parenthood Federation; International Statistical Institute; International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc.; Margaret Sanger Center, Planned Parenthood of New York City, Inc.; Pacific Science Association; Population Center Foundation; Population Concern; The Population Council; Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund; Population Institute; Population Reference Bureau, Inc.; Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology; Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; The Rockefeller Foundation; Save the Children; Society for International Development; Universities Field Staff International, Inc.; World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; World Assembly of Youth; World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession; World Education, Inc.; World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception; World Federation of United Nations Associations; World Population Society; World University Service; World Young Women's Christian Association; Worldview International Foundation.