GOVERNING COUNCIL

Thirtieth session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 21 June 1983, at 10.30 a.m.

President: Mr. SLIM (Tunisia)

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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES (continued)

(b) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (continued)

(i) REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON 1982 ACTIVITIES (continued) (DP/1983/19 and Add.1-3)

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(iii) LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES (DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/2-8, DP/1983/L.9)

1. Mr. BAKALOV (Bulgaria) said that the government bodies and scientific institutions of his country regarded the population activities of the United Nations, particularly those of UNFPA, as extremely important. While considering family planning and basic data collection to be major sectors of the population programme, his delegation was of the opinion that the communication and education sector should be strengthened in order to provide developing countries with information and with trained personnel capable of executing population projects with their own resources.

2. His delegation noted with satisfaction the increase in UNFPA's maternal and child health activities.

3. Since the adoption of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action, much more detailed information had become available on demographic processes in all countries and regions of the world. As part of the preparations for the forthcoming International Conference on Population, a European regional meeting would be held in Sofia in October 1983. As host to the meeting, his Government was confident that it would do much to elucidate population problems and policies, provided the participating delegations included government officials responsible for decision-making on population issues and the researchers who provided the scientific basis for their decisions. His Government was doing its utmost to ensure the success of the meeting and to promote co-operation among countries in the very important field of population.

4. Mr. RINGNALDA (Netherlands) said that his delegation considered policy planning relating to population activities to be of prime importance in view of the pressures which population growth exerted on the development prospects of so many countries. The Netherlands had deliberately chosen to favour multilateral assistance, channelled through UNFPA. It was essential that UNFPA should remain part of UNDP's institutional set-up.

5. It was regrettable that so much of the documentation relating to UNFPA had been distributed so late. As a result, delegations had been unable to study the information provided as thoroughly as they would have liked.
6. Population programmes were an integral part of social and economic development, and the systematic collection and utilization of basic population data were indispensable for sound population activities. Population should not be regarded merely as a health issue; it was inextricably bound up with human and social values. Education could foster awareness of how to break out of the vicious demographic circle. It was therefore with some concern that his delegation noted the decrease in the Fund's education activities. Bearing in mind the financial constraints which the Fund was facing, priority should be given to family planning, because practical family planning activities helped the poorest groups in society. The 9 per cent increase in the resources allocated for family planning activities in 1982 was therefore gratifying.

7. His delegation also noted with satisfaction that, for the first time, more than two thirds of programme resources had been allocated to the priority countries in 1982, and that allocations for Africa and for Asia and the Pacific had increased. While allocations for intercountry activities had declined to just under 30 per cent, they were expected to rise again as a result of revisions in the budget estimates. He asked the Executive Director on what information he had based his optimistic forecast with respect to intercountry activities for 1984-1985. Should the Fund's resources remain static, it would be even more important to attain the target of 75 per cent for country programmes so that recipient countries would not be adversely affected. Although his delegation favoured a reduction in allocations for intercountry programmes, it supported the Executive Director's suggestion that UNFPA should continue to provide the same level of support for the WHO human reproduction programme in view of its undeniable merit.

8. Document DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/8 relating to regional and interregional demographic training and research centres left a great many questions unanswered. With regard to the information on CELADE provided in that document, he requested clarification of the references to a course of study leading to a Master's degree and the "regional intensive course on demographic techniques". It was stated in the document that it had been difficult in the past to apportion the training costs and other support to CELADE, and he asked why that should be so. He would also welcome information on the yearly contribution from UNFPA to CEDOR and the Centre for Population Studies of Moscow State University and the counterpart contributions of those institutions. Similarly, the document referred to a fact-finding mission but gave no details of its findings. His delegation welcomed the seven general principles for future programme directions set out in paragraph 15. However, the Governing Council had been left in the dark with regard to the existing state of affairs. His delegation was prepared to approve the Executive Director's recommendation for one year but, in view of the inadequate information provided, not for the period beyond that. A comprehensive report should be submitted to the Governing Council at the following session on the steps taken by all the centres to put into practice the seven principles for future programme direction.

9. His delegation looked forward to the forthcoming International Conference on Population, which would provide an opportunity to review the 1974 World Population
Plan of Action. It was to be hoped that the Conference would once again focus the attention of the international community on the crucial population issue and ensure a less bleak financial future for UNFPA.

10. Mr. SIWAL (Nepal) said that the debate in the Governing Council had made it clear that the importance of population to economic and social development was recognized by developed and developing countries alike. His country attached great importance to the question of population, as was evidenced by the high priority given to it in the fifth national five-year plan. A National Population Commission had been set up in 1980 and had been given central responsibility for population activities. There was a general awareness in his country that, unless population growth was checked, all its efforts to achieve socio-economic development would be in vain. Various new measures had been taken and existing programmes had been intensified with bilateral and multilateral assistance. In that connection, he expressed appreciation of the fruitful co-operation of UNFPA.

11. His delegation welcomed the increase in the percentage of the Fund's resources allocated to family planning activities, which should increasingly be directed to rural communities as well as to the urban poor. Such an emphasis could be seen in the two multi-bilateral projects which were under way in Nepal. He thanked the Netherlands and Norway for their support of multi-bilateral projects in his country, and USAID for bilateral assistance in a number of related areas.

12. The Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held in September 1982 had highlighted the major issues facing the countries of that region, developed a number of proposals for action, and created greater awareness of the impact of population on overall development plans. The Asia and the Pacific region, which accounted for 60 per cent of the world's population, should receive a greater proportion of UNFPA resources.

13. He noted with satisfaction that UNFPA had achieved the goal set by the Council of allocating two thirds of country programme resources to priority countries. His delegation was also pleased that the creative and often catalytic role of non-governmental organizations had been recognized, and urged expansion of their role.

14. His delegation welcomed the selection of the Prime Minister of India and the Minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission of China as recipients of the first United Nations population awards.

15. It was to be hoped that the forthcoming International Conference on Population would, in addition to reviewing the 1974 World Population Plan of Action, take up a number of issues which had become prominent since the 1974 Conference, such as urbanization, migration, and the relationship between population, resources, environment and development.

16. Mrs. CHATER (Tunisia) commended UNFPA for its sustained efforts to assist the developing countries in launching and carrying out population and family planning...
programmes. Such programmes were of great importance because their impact on the stability of society and the welfare of families.

17. In her country, under a population policy formulated in the early 1960s, the population and family planning programme had attained very wide coverage and was producing encouraging results. The birth rate, for example, had declined from 44 per thousand in 1966 to 32.8 per thousand in 1982. The national population policy was part of overall economic and social development policy and was aimed not only at achieving the demographic balance necessary for development but also at promoting happiness within families and the physical, moral and cultural development of children. The family planning programme was based on the freedom of couples to choose the size of their families, and included a range of family planning services and counselling. Population education was included in school curricula at the secondary and higher levels. UNFPA assistance to her country's programme covered a number of areas, including family planning services, socio-demographic research and population education.

18. On the subject of priority countries, she said that it was perfectly proper to devise criteria for setting priorities so that UNFPA assistance could be directed to the countries whose need was greatest. However, some developing countries which were not in the category of priority countries or which were borderline cases were carrying out population and family planning programmes with the help of financing from UNFPA and other sources. Those programmes had not yet reached the "take-off" point at which they could manage without outside assistance. The premature discontinuation of assistance to such programmes could well adversely affect their development and hamper the attainment of real objectives of technical co-operation in the area of population and family planning.

19. There was accordingly a need for a second type of priority, one based on such criteria as the scope and success of a country's population programme, its impact on population growth, the willingness of the country to take over responsibility for its financing the use of assistance for specific family planning activities, and the country's capacity to absorb the assistance provided. The final criterion was particularly important, since family planning programmes usually passed through several stages, and it was precisely when a programme had gained momentum that it could best absorb assistance. Council decision 82/20 recognized that all developing countries were eligible for assistance from UNFPA and requested the Executive Director to ensure that country activities currently supported by the Fund were not interrupted before they had reached their term. She urged the Council to pay particular attention to that matter at its current session. Account should also be taken of it in UNFPA's future work plans.

20. Mr. Jayanama (Observer for Thailand) expressed his Government's strong support for UNDP. His Government was concerned, however, that the reduction to 55 per cent of the IPPFs might have serious repercussions on the implementation of many country programmes, including that of Thailand. It was to be hoped that a satisfactory solution could be found on the basis of the recommendations of the Intersessional
Committee of the Whole in order to safeguard ongoing programmes and increase UNDP resources in the long term.

21. Since the 1960s Thailand had accorded national family planning programmes high priority within its national economic and social development plans. His Government's close co-operation with UNFPA and its annual contributions to the Fund clearly demonstrated its active support for UNFPA, as the central funding body for population activities. His country's new UNFPA programme, entitled "Support to the National Family Planning Programme Phase IV" (DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC.7), covered both family planning and related multi-sectoral activities. Past evaluations had found that Thailand's population programmes had generally been very successful. It's population growth rate had been reduced from nearly 3 per cent in the 1960s to approximately 2.1 per cent in 1980, although that rate was still considered too high. Thailand's success had proved beneficial to other countries in the region through technical co-operation.

22. The current goal of achieving increased self-reliance and a population growth rate of 1 per cent by the end of the 1980s could not be attained without significant external assistance and the mobilization of all available local resources. Considerable progress had been made in developing the health infrastructure and services, but serious problems remained in meeting the needs of the rural population, which formed the overwhelming majority of Thailand's population. More highly trained personnel in key agencies dealing with population matters were required, together with external assistance to continue short-term training abroad for key professional staff. In rural areas it was necessary to accelerate the training and placement of village health volunteers and communicators, with special attention to the delivery of family planning information, supplies and services.

23. He hoped that the Governing Council would adopt by consensus the overall omnibus recommendation for all the projects listed in document DP/1983/L.9 since they were budgeted within the Work Plan submitted by UNFPA for the period 1984-1987. Although his country was no longer considered a priority country, it was his hope that future submissions of Thailand's country population programmes would take into account the past successes of its family planning programmes and the fact that the Royal Thai Government was covering an increasing proportion of the costs of its national population programmes.

24. In conclusion, he said that his delegation supported the Swedish proposal that a written report should be submitted by the Executive Director at the thirty-second session on the experience gained in using the current set of criteria for selecting priority countries.

25. Mr. DORJEE (Bhutan) expressed satisfaction with the steps taken by UNFPA to implement the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at the previous session. While some progress had been made over the years in outlining measures for population control, much remained to be done in actually reducing population growth rates. It was imperative that the activities of the United Nations, and
particularly UNFPA, in the field of population should be strengthened in the years to come. He therefore urged all donor countries to increase their voluntary contributions to UNFPA.

26. His delegation shared the views expressed by a large number of delegations in the Budgetary and Finance Committee concerning the continuing increase in administrative and support costs and urged the Executive Director to reduce those costs so that the resources released could be used for programmes in the developing countries. In view of current resource limitations, the Fund had to be able to direct its resources to the priority areas. It was therefore gratifying that the Executive Director had taken steps to reverse the downward trend in assistance for the family planning programme. The Fund was to be commended for reaching the goal of providing up to two thirds of country programme resources to the priority countries, and it was to be hoped that the volume of resources allocated to intercountry activities would be reduced in the near future to the 25 per cent level decided on by the Council.

27. The Fund's support to the activities of the regional commissions and training institutions was of crucial importance for the success of UNFPA field activities. UNFPA's support in the area of research and development should likewise be given careful consideration. His delegation supported the Executive Director's recommendation (DP/1983/21, para. 15 (b)) that the Council should approve an annual UNFPA allocation to the WHO Special Programme Research, Development and Training in Human Reproduction. His delegation agreed with the Executive Director's view (DP/1983/21, para. 9) that UNFPA should continue to fund family planning research, taking into account the priorities set by the Governing Council. The Fund should give greater emphasis to biomedical research, which would directly contribute to the reduction of population growth.

28. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the International Conference on Population in 1984 would provide fresh impetus for future action in that important field.

29. Mr. BARDECI (Latin American Demographic Centre, Economic Commission for Latin America) said that since ECLA had no specific unit for population matters, the Centre was responsible for all population activities. It dealt directly with the individual countries of the region in providing technical assistance and training; most of its activities were therefore national, rather than regional, in nature. It was wrong to classify the Centre as a regional programme and apply to it the Council's decision limiting total allocations for intercountry programmes to 25 per cent of programme resources. He urged the Council to introduce a more flexible system of classification in order to enable the Centre and similar institutions to provide more effective support to national programmes.

30. In reply to a question asked during the discussion, he said that the Centre offered a wide range of training courses for national personnel. For example, there were intensive four-week courses for civil servants in statistics and data analysis. The intensive short-term courses trained specialists to carry out
population policies in their own countries. The Centre also offered two-year courses, leading to a Master's degree, which provided training in demography and the social aspects of population activities. In answer to another question asked during the discussion, he said that the support provided by ECLA to the Centre was very substantial. Following the cut in the Centre's budget, ECLA had taken responsibility for the costs of support services, administration, personnel and financial services, and document reproduction. The support provided by ECLA, together with UNFPA support, formed the foundations for the activities of the Centre.

31. Mr. ROHNER (Switzerland) said that his country attached great importance to the work of the Fund and its multilateral approach, which respected the sovereign right of each country to define its own population policy and the right of parents to decide freely the size of their families.

32. With regard to the apportionment of resources between country and intercountry programmes it was gratifying to note that a trend which had been unfavourable to country programmes had been reversed in 1982, even if the 75 per cent target had still not been achieved. His delegation urged the Fund to take all necessary steps to reach that target as quickly as possible. Much progress had been made with regard to concentrating on the needs of priority countries. The figure of 69 per cent for the 53 countries in question was by no means too high in view of the fact that those countries held three quarters of the third world's population; indeed the concentration of the Fund's activities on the countries with the greatest needs in the field of population should be intensified. In that connection he supported the proposal of the Swedish delegation that the Executive Director should report to the Council at the following session on the practical application of the criteria for defining priority countries.

33. UNFPA had made progress in 1982 in increasing the share of programme resources allocated to family planning and he urged the secretariat to strengthen its activities in that field. His delegation appreciated the efforts of the secretariat to adapt the activities and expenses of the Fund to the level of available resources, but care needed to be taken to ensure that administrative costs did not rise more rapidly than resources.

34. The Executive Director's proposal to incorporate the Fund's field representatives into the permanent staff had several advantages, notably the opportunity to rotate personnel between headquarters and the field. The serious implications of the proposal would, however, have to be considered thoroughly before a decision was taken.

35. In view of its limited resources, UNFPA should intensify its efforts to reduce the cost of projects. It should do more to encourage non-priority countries to bear a larger share of project costs. The international community should also do more: the appeal made by the Fund to that end was addressed to all countries, particularly those in a position to make larger contributions.
36. His delegation had taken note of the secretariat's interest in having a growing number of projects financed by multi-bilateral funds. Although his delegation would far prefer projects to be financed from the Fund's regular resources, it would not oppose such arrangements as long as the fundamental principles of UNFPA, particularly its multilateral character, were in no way affected.

37. Mr. HUSAIN (Pakistan) said that the projected income for the period 1982-1985 was expected to fall far short of the initial target set by the Council. His delegation, therefore, appealed to donor countries to do their utmost to ensure that the Fund's income targets were fully met in the coming years.

38. His delegation was gratified to note the steps taken by the Executive Director to implement previous decisions of the Council, although in certain cases the objectives laid down by the Council had not been fully achieved. He urged the Executive Director to continue his efforts to reach as speedily as possible the target of allocating no more than 25 per cent of new programmable resources to the intercountry programme.

39. The information regarding the regional and sectoral allocations of resources revealed healthy trends. It was gratifying that in 1982 UNFPA had for the first time reached the goal of providing up to two thirds of country programme resources to priority countries. With regard to the geographical distribution of UNFPA resources, it was to be hoped that the Asia and Pacific region would continue to receive the attention that it deserved in view of the fact that it contained the largest concentration of the world's population. His delegation also supported continued UNFPA assistance to the high-priority countries, many of which were in Africa, and to developing countries in other regions.

40. The Fund had provided valuable support to Pakistan for its population welfare plans. His Government was fully committed to a comprehensive and development-oriented approach to the population problem. Population growth rates could not be reduced unless the quality of life in rural and urban areas improved. Pakistan's current population welfare plan envisaged management of fertility rates as part of an overall plan to improve the welfare of the people. The plan recognized the interaction between fertility levels, on the one hand, and income, nutrition, health services, education and employment for women, on the other.

41. His Government had significantly increased its contribution to the Fund in the last two biennia and had decided to make a token contribution of $10,000 towards the expenses of the International Conference on Population in 1984; it was gratifying to learn that the target for extrabudgetary resources for 1982-1983 for the Conference had been exceeded, and he hoped that the overall target for extrabudgetary resources for the Conference would be attained.

42. His delegation supported the recommendations of the Executive Director (DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/8) and the recommendations contained in paragraph 42 of document DP/1983/20 and paragraph 15 of document DP/1983/21. It was his
delegation's understanding that the approval of the recommendation in paragraph 15 (b) of document DP/1983/21 would not hinder the attainment of the target of allocating not more than 25 per cent of UNFPA new programme resources to intercountry programmes. His delegation took the view that the assistance in question should be reviewed annually.

43. Mrs. RACICOT (Canada) said that UNFPA would probably continue to face problems resulting from an imbalance between long-term programming and the immediate availability of resources for some time; consequently, the Governing Council must monitor the budgeting and evaluation of UNFPA activities as well as the rephasing of Fund programmes. She commended the Executive Director for the prudent planning assumptions that he had advanced for the 1984-1985 biennium; however, she was concerned by the assumption of a 10 per cent annual increase in resources for the years after 1985, and suggested that a more conservative figure should be used for those years, particularly in view of the 5 per cent over-programming of resources. Her delegation agreed with the Executive Director that over-programming no longer represented a cautious approach and believed that its use must be reviewed annually, on the basis of programme implementation rates and realistic revenue assumptions. She asked for more detailed information regarding the $10 million which had been carried forward from previously approved programmes.

44. With regard to UNFPA project allocations for 1982 and intended allocations for 1983, careful planning was needed if allocations for intercountry programmes were to be limited to 25 per cent of all resources. Her delegation strongly supported the 25 per cent target and therefore wished to know why a number of new intercountry projects had been approved. With respect to allocations for country activities, her delegation had been pleased to note, from table G in document DP/1983/20, that the necessary reductions in allocations to country activities approved by the Governing Council were smaller than those absorbed by "other country activities". However, at the previous session the Governing Council had approved a number of programmes that contained incomplete projects; she asked whether those projects had been formulated in the light of Council guidelines for rephasing in order to ensure that they were still relevant to the needs of the countries concerned. She also asked whether some of the projects classified as "other country activities" could be incorporated within the category entitled "Governing Council approvals", given the desirability of including as many new country projects as possible within comprehensive country programmes.

45. Her delegation had been puzzled by paragraph 31 of the document, which stated that roughly $6-7 million would be allocated between 1983 and 1985 for such activities without their being submitted to the Governing Council for approval. She proposed that in future an annex should be prepared to the document containing the Work Plan and request for approval authority, in which a summary would be provided of prior approvals by the Council, specifying for each country the period covered and total commitments.

46. Mr. JERE (Observer for Malawi), speaking as the representative of one of the least developed countries, urged donor countries to heed the Administrator's
warning that reductions in allocations for development assistance would have serious consequences for least developed countries throughout the world. His Government appreciated the financial assistance which it had received from UNFPA. Nevertheless, the resources allocated by the Fund for assistance in rural, maternal and child health were not adequate; consequently, the Government planned to seek additional assistance from both bilateral and multilateral sources. Malawi's per capita GNP for 1980 had been $230, it had no known mineral or petroleum resources, and its meagre agricultural resources had been ravaged by two years of drought.

47. He appealed to both the Governing Council of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNFPA to consider increasing project resources for his country. He also urged that increased support should be given to the regional demographic centres at Yaounde and Accra, whose work was greatly appreciated by African countries.

48. Mr. KRSTAJIC (Yugoslavia) welcomed the information on the sound financial situation of UNFPA during 1982 and joined other delegations in expressing satisfaction at the Fund's achievement of its goal to allocate two thirds of all country programme resources to priority countries. He was also gratified by the progress made towards reducing allocations for intercountry activities to 25 per cent of the total. His delegation had been especially pleased at the increase in the number of donors to the Fund and the number of projects directly executed by Governments.

49. However, programme bottlenecks should be studied further, particularly problems regarding the absorptive capacity of countries and the uneven performance of executing agencies. With regard to the International Conference on Population, his delegation hoped that it would provide an opportunity to discuss high-priority issues as part of the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

50. His Government attached great importance to developing human resources and improving the quality of life, and thus considered population policy to be a matter of priority. Although priorities and problems related to population planning and policy in Yugoslavia were different from those of most other developing countries, it still required UNFPA assistance in certain specific areas. In that connection, he expressed his country's gratitude for Fund projects in Yugoslavia, which were listed in document DP/1983/19/Add.3, and requested that such assistance should be continued.

51. Mr. BIDAUT (France) said that the population question was crucial to socio-economic development and should constitute part of any effective planning in that domain. His delegation favoured continued support for activities conducted by UNFPA in co-operation with the regional economic commissions. With regard to financial projections, he acknowledged that certain rules had been made by the Governing Council for various operations; those rules had, however, been framed in response to the conditions obtaining at a given time, so that what once might have represented a base figure had since become a ceiling. Financial conditions therefore had to be constantly reviewed.
52. Support for the regional and interregional demographic centres should be continued. He asked whether it could be determined which regional activities could be conducted only within a regional context and which within the framework of country programmes. He had found the descriptions of regional activities to be of interest, but thought that in future more detailed information should be provided so that the Governing Council might gain a better understanding of the results. With regard to new country programmes, the programme for Thailand was of particular interest, since it involved considerable financial and operational participation by the country itself. The programme for Zaire, which involved the taking of a national census, was also noteworthy, since the scientific aspects of demography could not be separated from such practical applications as family planning. The projects for Benin, Zimbabwe and Malawi were also of interest to his delegation.

53. He was glad to note that UNFPA activities were well distributed among the priority countries and asked that action taken jointly with other specialized agencies should be increased. For example, an annual review of the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction would be valuable.

54. Mr. GRECU (Observer for Romania) said that his delegation was particularly concerned with document DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/8, which contained the Executive Director's recommendations concerning assistance to the regional and interregional demographic centres, including the Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR). The Centre, which had been established after the 1974 World Population Conference at Bucharest, was the only UNFPA-supported demographic centre specializing in the integration of population factors in development planning. CEDOR had been especially designed for trainees from French-speaking developing countries. His Government had consistently provided the Centre with financial support, staff and facilities, and had pledged an additional 3.5 million lei to the Centre at the 1982 Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Since 1975, 166 students from 35 developing countries had attended regular CEDOR courses, while short-term seminars on the relationship between population and development had been organized for some 150 trainees whose work prevented them from attending the Centre for the entire academic year.

55. He hoped that the information which he had just provided would convince members of the Governing Council of the need for continued UNFPA financial support for CEDOR during the following four years. In approving the resources requested by the Executive Director, the Governing Council would demonstrate its responsibility and understanding of the population concerns of developing countries. His Government, for its part, would continue to assist with the operation of the Centre in the knowledge that it was helping to train qualified personnel for other developing countries.

56. Mr. ROY (India) said that his country was faced with immense demographic problems and was therefore grateful for UNFPA assistance. He commended the Work Plan proposed by the Executive Director, the fact that increased allocations for family planning activities were being made within country programmes was especially...
encouraging. Moreover, that emphasis was in harmony with India's goal of encouraging voluntary family planning through intensified outreach programmes.

57. Rapid strides had been made in the area of family planning in his country under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Ghandi, who had recently received the United Nations Population Award. On behalf of his delegation, he thanked the Award Committee and the United Nations for that honour.

58. In preparation for the International Conference on Population, India had served as host for a meeting of a group of experts in January 1983 which had made a substantial contribution to the preparatory work. The International Conference would provide a suitable occasion for identifying major population issues until the year 2000 and charting future UNFPA activities. He concluded with an appeal to donor countries to help countries receiving UNFPA assistance to meet their population objectives.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.