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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1983

	Page
INTRODUCTION	2
THE UNFPA IN 1983: PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	4-6
I. A GENERAL OVERVIEW	3
Progress report regarding the experiences gained by the Fund in regard to the priority countries.....	3
II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION	7
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	7
Asia and the Pacific	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	13
Middle East and Mediterranean	15
Projects in the Europe region	17
Interregional and global	18

(Continued in DP/1984/28(Part II))

INTRODUCTION

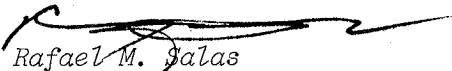
In designating 1983 as "World Communications Year", the United Nations General Assembly recognized "the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries". This has been one of the objectives of UNFPA since 1969.

Adequate communication is essential for the success of any population policy or programme, and education and communication projects constitute a major sector of UNFPA assistance to developing countries.

UNFPA support in this area has been utilized by developing countries in a variety of ways - the establishment of communication units to co-ordinate population activities that involve a wide spectrum of ministries or agencies, such as agriculture, health, education and labour; the utilization of a variety of groups such as agriculture extension colleges, teacher training institutions, co-operatives, labour unions, literacy organizations, national units of international non-governmental organizations, women's organizations and community groups in developing population information, communication and education programmes; and the development of training programmes, study tours and seminars for newspaper people, broadcasters and others in the media in reporting on population and development activities.

At the intercountry level, the Fund is assisting the worldwide Population Information Network (POPIN), designed to speed the flow of population information throughout the world, particularly in developing countries. Regional POPIN organizations are already in place in the Africa and Asia and Pacific regions and are being developed in the Latin America and Caribbean and Middle East and Mediterranean regions. The UNFPA has also assisted the various geographic regions and countries in establishing and supporting population information centres or clearinghouses. At the national level, many countries have requested assistance, both financial and technical, for the establishment of clearinghouses that would support national population/family planning programmes. Most of these centres or clearinghouses are already a part, or will be a part, of the POPIN network.

The forthcoming International Conference on Population in Mexico in 1984 calls for a large variety of informational materials about population. Many of these will be prepared by the United Nations Department of Public Information and the UNFPA. One UNFPA publication that will be distributed at the Conference will be the 10th anniversary edition of the "Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World". The ten editions of this publication reflect in its some 5,800 cumulative pages the changing concerns and interests in the population field on the part of both developing and developed countries as well as the UNFPA and comprise the most comprehensive record of technical assistance in population from all sources and to all recipient countries. As a source of information for the population community, the "Inventory" serves as an effective example of how UNFPA communicates with both the developed and developing countries involved in its programme of assistance.


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

I. A GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. Again in 1983, as in 1982, there was an increase in the percentage of total programme allocations for UNFPA-assisted family planning programmes and projects, an increase in total programme allocations to the communication and education sector and a decrease in total programme allocations to basic data collection activities. (See table, page 6.) These increases and decreases are in line with the priority areas for UNFPA assistance as outlined by the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session in decision 81/7, I, paragraph 3.

2. Previously, in these Annual Reports the budgets of the Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population were included in the figures for project allocations and expenditures, and thus also included in the calculations of percentage shares to each major sector, geographical region, country and so on. However, in the "Report of the Executive Director on the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985" (DP/1982/28), submitted to the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council, a methodology was used according to which these budgets are to be regarded as part of UNFPA's operational costs, since they are field administrative costs comparable to headquarters administrative costs. They were, thus, not regarded as project allocations. At its twenty-ninth session, the Governing Council in decision 82/20, I, paragraph 2, endorsed the methodology used in determining the amount of programmable resources.

3. In order to ensure consistency in the presentation of all financial data to the Governing Council, the decision was made that henceforth the same basis for calculations would be used in all documents submitted to the Governing Council as was used in the review and reassessment document. Thus, the budgets for Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population, amounting to \$5.0 million in allocations in 1983 and \$4.6 million in expenditures in 1982 are not included in any figures for project allocations and expenditures or the calculations of the percentages for 1982 and 1983 in this Annual Report. (For comparison purposes, if the budgets of the DRSAPs were included in the calculations, the percentage for family planning in 1983 would be 44.2 per cent; for communication and education, 13.8 per cent; for basic data collection, 10 per cent, etc.)

4. In 1983, the UNFPA again exceeded the goal approved by the Governing Council that two-thirds of country programme resources be made available to priority countries. The percentage of allocations for 1983 reached 70 per cent compared to 1982's 69.1 per cent.

5. In terms of geographic areas, there was a percentage increase in allocations to the Africa and Asia and Pacific regions, and a slight percentage decrease in allocations to the other regions. The percentage for interregional and global activities was 16.8 per cent of allocations compared to 18.4 per cent of expenditures in 1982.

6. With regard to intercountry activities (regional, interregional and global), the percentage of total allocations was 30.4 per cent, compared to 32.8 per cent of expenditures in 1982. It should be noted that 1983 was the final year of a four-year funding cycle for interregional and global projects and it is expected that this percentage will decline further in 1984.

7. While there was a slight increase in income in 1983 compared to 1982, requests for assistance continue to exceed resources. It is also expected that requests for population assistance will increase after the forthcoming International Conference on Population as they did after the 1974 World Conference on Population.

Progress report regarding the experiences gained by the Fund in regard to the priority countries

8. At its thirtieth session, the Governing Council in decision 83/17, I, paragraph 4, requested the Executive Director to provide, in his annual report to the Council, a progress report regarding the experiences gained by the Fund in using the present set of criteria for selecting priority countries.

UNFPA IN 1983
PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pledges and contributions

- Income in 1983 totalled \$134.4 million, compared to 1982 income of \$130.9 million, an increase of 2.7 per cent over 1982.
- Pledges totalled \$129.6 million, an increase of \$1.0 million over 1982 and a percentage increase of 0.8 per cent over 1982. At year's end, cumulative pledges through 1983 totalled \$1.1 billion from a cumulative total of 133 donors.
- The number of donors in 1983 totalled 93, one more than in 1982. There was 1 first-time donor (Zimbabwe) in 1983, compared to 2 in 1982.
- The Fund continued its efforts to seek additional resources for population projects and programmes through multi/bilateral arrangements. See paragraphs 162-175 in Part II.

Programme: allocations and expenditures

- Total programme authority given by the Governing Council for 1983 was \$149 million, compared to \$144 million for 1982.
- Project allocations in 1983 totalled \$117.4 million, including \$14.2 million carryover from 1982 of which \$9.1 million was covered by resources and \$5.1 million was overprogramming as allowed by the Governing Council, compared to project allocations in 1982 of \$115.3 million. (Figures exclude DRSAP budgets.)
- Expenditures (provisional) in 1983 totalled \$122.7 million, compared to \$123.8 million in 1982. The 1983 figure included \$69.2 million for country programmes, compared to \$68.3 million in 1982; \$31.7 million for intercountry programmes, compared to \$33.5 million for 1982; \$4.5 million for the budgets of the UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population, compared to \$4.6 million in 1982; \$6.3 million for overhead payments, compared to \$6.7 million in 1982; and \$11.0 million for the administrative budget, compared to \$10.7 million in 1982.
- The project implementation rate (provisional) was 86.1 per cent, compared to 88.3 per cent in 1982.
- 271 new projects were approved in 1983, amounting to \$15.2 million, compared to 290 new projects in 1982 amounting to \$15.6 million.
- At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 1,831 projects: 1,397 country and 189 regional (463 country and regional projects in Africa; 652 in Asia and the Pacific; 262 in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 209 in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe); 85, interregional; and 160, global. In 1983, 240 projects were completed, bringing the cumulative total of all projects completed through 1983 to 2006.
- Allocations in 1983 - by major function, by geographical area, and by country category - see p.6 (Part I).

Country activities

- 219 new country projects were approved in 1983, amounting to \$11.6 million or 14.2 per cent of total allocations to country projects, compared to 200 new country projects in 1982 amounting to \$13.1 million or 19.2 per cent of total expenditures for country projects in 1982.
- Allocations to continuing country projects amounted to \$70.0 million or 85.8 per cent of total allocations to country projects compared to expenditures for continuing country projects amounting to \$55.3 million in 1982 or 80.8 per cent of total expenditures for country projects.
- For allocations to country activities, by Work Plan category, and by priority and non-priority country and regional activities, see tables, p. 6 (Part I).

Priority countries

- By decision 82/20, adopted at its twenty-ninth session in June 1982, the Governing Council, *inter alia*, approved a revision of the criteria for designation of priority countries for UNFPA assistance. Under the new criteria, 53 countries have been given priority status, compared with 40 priority and 13 "borderline" countries under the criteria which went into effect in 1977 with the initiation of the priority system. By geographic area, these priority countries number: Africa, 30; Asia and the Pacific, 16; Latin America and the Caribbean, 2; and Middle East and Mediterranean, 5.
- Total allocations in 1983 to the 53 priority countries amounted to \$57.1 million, compared to \$47.2 million in expenditures for these 53 countries in 1982.
- Of the total amount of resources allocated to country programmes and projects in 1983, 70 per cent was allocated to these 53 priority countries, compared to 69.1 per cent of expenditures for these 53 countries in 1982.
- For allocations to priority countries in 1983 by region, see tables for geographical areas, p. 11 (Part I).

Evaluation and monitoring

- Six major evaluations were conducted. See paragraphs 133-141 in Part II. Some 302 tripartite project reviews and 24 annual country reviews took place. See paragraph 142 in Part II.

Intercountry activities

- Allocations for intercountry activities (regional, interregional and global) totalled \$35.8 million in 1983, compared to \$33.5 million in expenditures in 1982. By category of activity, these allocations were: regional, \$16.1 million in 1983, compared to \$14.8 million in expenditures in 1982; interregional, \$9.2 million in 1983, compared to \$7.7 million in expenditures in 1982; global, \$10.5 million in 1983, compared to \$11.0 million in expenditures in 1982.
- By functional category, allocations for intercountry activities in 1983 were: (1) technical assistance and backstopping, \$18.9 million or 53 per cent, compared to \$14.7 million or 41 per cent in 1982; (2) training, \$6.5 million or 18 per cent, compared to \$6.8 million or 19 per cent in 1982; (3) research, \$7.2 million or 20 per cent, compared to \$9.6 million or 27 per cent in 1982; and (4) information exchange activities through clearinghouses, population information networks, etc., \$3.2 million or 9 per cent, compared to \$4.6 million or 13 per cent in 1982.
- Intercountry programmes represented 30.4 per cent of 1983 total allocations, compared to 32.8 per cent of expenditures in 1982. Regional projects represented 45.0 per cent of intercountry activities, compared to 44.2 per cent in 1982; interregional, 25.7 per cent, compared to 23.0 per cent in 1982; and global 29.3 per cent, compared to 32.8 per cent in 1982.
- If the UNFPA contribution of \$2.0 million to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training were not included in the calculation of the percentage of total allocations to intercountry programmes, the percentage would be 28.8 per cent, as compared to 30.9 per cent of expenditures in 1982.

Execution of projects

- The number of projects directly executed by governments numbered 429, compared to 444 in 1982 and totalled \$34.9 million or 29.7 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$21.2 million or 20.9 per cent in 1982.
- For allocations in 1983 by executing agency, see table, page 6 (Part I).

Population needs assessment

- In 1983, UNFPA undertook needs assessment missions to 3 countries - two in Africa (Zaire, a priority country, and the Ivory Coast, a non-priority country) and one in Asia and the Pacific (China, a priority country), the same number as in 1982, bringing the total conducted since 1977 through 1983 to 73 (45 needs assessment missions to 44 of the 53 priority countries, including one repeat - Viet Nam, and 28 to other countries, including one repeat - Thailand).
- By geographic area, a summary of all needs assessment missions shows: Africa, 24 to priority countries, 5 to non-priority countries; Asia and the Pacific, 15 priority, including one repeat; 9 non-priority, including one repeat; Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 priority; 8 non-priority; Middle East and Mediterranean, 5 priority, 6 non-priority.

Administration and personnel

- In 1983, administrative expenditures (provisional), including both headquarters and field staff, were \$15.5 million or 11.5 per cent of the 1983 total income of \$134.4 million, compared to \$15.3 million or 11.7 per cent of the total 1982 income of \$130.9 million.
- At year's end, total headquarters staff numbered 165 - 82 professionals and 83 general service staff, the latter of which consists of 25 staff members at the administrative and programme assistant level and 58 staff members at the secretary/clerical level. UNFPA field staff numbered 34, which included one vacancy at the end of the year, compared to 33, which included three vacancies at the end of the year, in 1982.
- The percentage of women on UNFPA's professional staff at headquarters and in the field continued to be 36 per cent (the same as in 1982), and remained one of the highest percentages among United Nations agencies and organizations.
- UNFPA continued to maintain a close operational relationship with UNDP, which also provides administrative support, on a reimbursable basis, for financial and computer services, personnel, travel, and the processing of Governing Council documents. Following agreement between UNDP and UNFPA on the subvention arrangement, approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-ninth session, UNFPA reimbursement to UNDP for the services rendered was set at \$2,660,000 for the years 1982 and 1983 and \$2,826,300 for the biennium 1984 and 1985.

UNFPA PROGRAMME IN 1982 AND 1983 AT A GLANCE
(Data for 1982 are expenditures; data for 1983 are allocations^{1/2/})

UNFPA assistance by major function

	In million	\$US	Per cent of total programme	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Family planning	42 296	54 157	41.5	46.1
Communication and education	11 450	16 916	11.2	14.4
Basic data collection	18 152	12 197	17.8	10.4
Population dynamics	13 158	14 269	12.9	12.1
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	6 801	6 670	6.7	5.7
Implementation of policies	825	1 270	1.0	1.1
Multisector activities	7 886	10 295	7.7	8.8
Special programmes	1 303	1 678	1.2	1.4
	<u>101 871</u>	<u>117 452</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

UNFPA assistance by geographical region

	In million	\$US	Per cent of total programme	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Africa	15 952	20 978	15.6	17.9
Asia and the Pacific	42 289	50 321	41.5	42.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	14 040	14 907	13.8	12.7
Middle East, Mediterranean, and Europe	10 889	11 511	10.7	9.8
Interregional	7 720	9 211	7.6	7.8
Global	10 981	10 524	10.8	9.0
	<u>101 871</u>	<u>117 452</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

UNFPA assistance by country/intercountry category

	In million	\$US	Per cent of total programme	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Country	68.3	81.6	67.2	69.6
Intercountry	33.5	35.8	32.8	30.4
	<u>101.8</u>	<u>117.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

UNFPA assistance by country category, all regions

	In million	\$US	Per cent of total country programme	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Priority country	47 210	57 154	69.1	70.0
Other country	21 147	24 475	30.9	30.0
	<u>68 357</u>	<u>81 629</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

UNFPA assistance by executing agency

	In million	\$US	Per cent of total programme	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
Governments (directly executed)	21 295	34 931	20.9	29.7
United Nations	22 993	16 092	22.6	13.7
Regional Commissions	6 059	6 839	5.9	5.8
ILO	5 041	6 591	5.0	5.6
FAO	1 866	947	1.8	1.0
UNESCO	4 049	5 591	4.0	4.8
WHO	16 846	22 108	16.5	18.8
UNIDO	-1	--	--	--
UNICEF	3 154	1 924	3.1	1.6
UNFPA	11 078	13 685	10.9	11.6
Non-governmental organizations	9 491	8 744	9.3	7.4
	<u>101 871</u>	<u>117 452</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1/ Expenditure data for 1983 are not available until after the due date for submission of this document to the Governing Council.

2/ Totals exclude expenditures of \$4.6 million for 1982 and allocations of \$5.0 million in 1983 for budgets of Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population.

9. In accordance with Governing Council decision 82/20, I, paragraph 4, at its twenty-ninth session, a set of modifications to the criteria for the determination of priority status of countries was adopted. According to the revised criteria, for countries to be designated as priority countries, they should satisfy the criterion of per capita gross national product of \$500 or less, and any two of the following demographic criteria: an annual increment of 100,000 or more in population size; a gross reproduction rate of 2.5 or more; infant mortality rate of 160 or more per 1000 live births; and density of agricultural population on arable land of 2.0 persons or more per hectare. The application of the modified criteria resulted in the designation of 53 priority countries.

10. The Fund's assistance to the group of priority countries has increased from \$47.2 million in 1982 to \$57.2 million in 1983. In proportionate terms, this has meant a slight increase, from 69.1 per cent to 70.0 per cent, in the share of assistance to priority countries. The distribution of priority country assistance for 1982 and 1983 by programme area, given in the accompanying table, shows that there has been an increase in favour of family planning programmes and population education and communication and a decrease for basic data collection activities. In percentage terms, while assistance to basic data collection declined from 23.3 per cent to 11.4 per cent, there was a corresponding increase from 54.2 per cent to 60.1 per cent for family planning and from 6.0 per cent to 12.1 per cent for population education and communication. These trends by programme area are in line with the directive of the Governing Council contained in its decision 81/7, I, paragraph 3, taken at its twenty-eighth session.

11. While a comprehensive report on the experiences gained by the Fund in using the present set of criteria for selecting priority countries will be submitted to the Governing Council, as requested, at its thirty-third session, it should be pointed out, as an interim assessment, that the priority system appears to be functioning well.

UNFPA assistance to priority countries by major sector
(Expenditures for 1982; allocations for 1983)

<u>Major sector</u>	<u>In million \$US</u>		<u>Per cent</u>	
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Family planning programmes	25.6	34.4	54.2	60.1
Communication and education	2.8	6.9	6.0	12.1
Basic data collection	11.0	6.5	23.3	11.4
Population dynamics	4.2	4.8	8.9	8.4
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	1.3	1.7	2.8	3.0
Implementation of policies	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
Multisector activities	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.0
Special programmes	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Total	<u>47.2</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

12. Almost all countries in Africa are currently funding maternal and child health/family planning/birth spacing programmes with UNFPA assistance. In 1983, eight new projects in this area of activity, amounting to more than \$2.5 million in allocations over the next few years were initiated in the following countries: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania.

13. As indicated in the table on page 11, total UNFPA allocations to the region in this area of activity increased considerably, reflecting not only the priority programme areas as outlined by the Governing Council in decision 81/7, I, paragraph 3, but also the wishes of the countries themselves, which, having, in many cases, completed their initial census rounds, adopted population policies reflecting their concern not just about population growth rates but equally important their concern about maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

14. Another area of major concern has been the integration of population into the formal school and into out-of-school programmes and the development of communication projects in the population area. Assistance was provided to population education/communication projects in Cameroon, Cape Verde, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

15. Two major and complementary developments in population communication and education in Africa have been (a) the establishment of the Population Information Network (POPIN-Africa, part of the global population information network known as POPIN), which seeks to develop an information network comprising major subregional population institutes and to build up reference centres and data bases on population projects, research findings and demographic and bibliographic data, and (b) the establishment of an African population and development information network which seeks to raise public awareness of the relationships between population, resources, the environment and development through regular reporting on these matters for the African media, through the training of African journalists in the coverage of development issues and through strengthening of communications infrastructures.

16. In regard to POPIN-Africa, UNFPA is funding the costs of a co-ordinating unit for this project within the Economic Commission for Africa. A meeting in New York in November 1983 was held to discuss possible additional funding by the International Development Research Centre, the Canadian International Development Agency and the United States Agency for International Development of various aspects of the project, including assistance to such African institutions as the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques, the Research and Documentation (RESADOC) unit of the Institut du Sahel and the Cairo Demographic Centre for the work of these institutions in POPIN-Africa. (It should be noted that IDRC has pledged to continue its support to RIPS under the Population Information and Document System for Africa (PIDSA) project.)

17. Concerning the African population and development information network, this project, which is being executed by the Inter Press Service (IPS), is being funded primarily with multi-bilateral funds from the Government of Italy, with some additional assistance from the UNFPA. By the end of 1983, the African network was expected to have regular reporting from 15 countries of Africa, supplemented by occasional contributions from another ten; teleprinter links, allowing direct two-way communication via computer-managed satellite channels with 11 countries; and distribution agreements with a dozen national news agencies. Coverage is in both English and French. In early 1983, IPS held a two-week training seminar for IPS correspondents and news agency personnel from various African countries.

18. The two networks are expected not only to speed the flow of information to African policy-makers and planners throughout the continent, but also to work closely in providing each other with the basic information with which each can fulfill its own mandate in this area.

19. In the African region, activities in the field of data collection showed a downward trend. Many countries took their censuses during 1983 or were in final stages of preparation. Seventeen countries were engaged in activities related to data processing and analysis from previously-conducted, UNFPA-assisted censuses. Four countries - Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea and Mauritius - undertook their enumerations in 1983 (in the case of Guinea, this was a first-time census). Ethiopia and Zaire are both in the final stages

of preparation for first-time censuses. Angola, Congo, Ghana and Liberia are also involved in preparatory activities. Other ongoing assistance to data collection included demographic survey activities in six countries - Benin, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria and Rwanda - and civil registration activities in six countries - Burundi, Kenya, Niger, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania.

20. UNFPA continued to provide assistance to Cameroon, Mali, Rwanda and Sierra Leone for the development of population units within their respective national ministries of planning. The year also saw assistance extended to Upper Volta to establish a similar population unit. Units are also scheduled to be established in Cape Verde, the Gambia and Nigeria.

21. In order to enable the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the specialized agencies' bureaux in the region to provide technical backstopping to national activities, UNFPA continued to provide assistance through various regional activities.

22. Support was given for fellowship and teaching programmes of United Nations-established regional demographic training and research institutions: the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon. In 1983, the Regional Training Centre in Family Health in Mauritius became fully operational (see World Health Organization entry in DP/1984/29).

23. Support was also given for personnel infrastructure and regional technical advisory services of the Population and Statistical Divisions and Women's Centre of the ECA (this project was terminated in June 1983), while regional advisory services were supported for the regional bureaux of the ILO, UNESCO and WHO in order to enable these organizations to help countries plan and implement population and development projects within their respective mandates.

24. At the sub-regional level, UNFPA continued to provide assistance to the Institut du Sahel in Mali for the integration of population factors into the recovery plans of those Sahelian countries affected by the drought. Furthermore, as in previous years, assistance was provided to the Regional Centre for Population Studies of the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) to assist in the co-ordination and harmonization of population programme activities among member countries of the Union, namely Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo and Gabon. Assistance was given to ECA for a Population Information Office and to the Organization of African Unity for the establishment of a Labour and Population Unit. Furthermore, assistance was given for participants from African countries to attend the second African Population Conference which took place in the United Republic of Tanzania, 9-13 January 1984.

25. During 1983, UNFPA project formulation missions were sent to eight countries to assist in the development of project activities in various population sectors. A mission was fielded to Rwanda to reevaluate the post-census survey. In addition, Needs Assessment Missions were sent to the Ivory Coast and Zaire while at the end of the year a Needs Assessment Mission to the Congo was being organized. Evaluations were conducted on several projects in the Africa region (see section on "Evaluating and monitoring UNFPA programmes and projects").

26. Reflecting the increase of UNFPA assistance to the countries of Africa is the fact that of the six country programmes or projects submitted to the Governing Council for approval at its thirtieth session in June 1983, five were for African countries: Benin, Malawi, Niger, Zaire and Zimbabwe, totalling almost \$11.5 million over the next few years.

27. One new UNFPA project in 1983 which reflects the increasing concern of African countries was in the area of population and family life in refugee settlements in the United Republic of Tanzania, for which about \$50,000 in allocations are scheduled for the three-year period 1983-1985. Since a major problem on the African continent is that of

refugees, estimated at some six million, the seminars funded by the project are designed to create awareness among leaders and policy-makers of the importance of the population factor among refugees and in refugee settlements.

28. A continuing concern of the Governments in the region is the high mortality rates, especially among infants. Another special concern of many countries is internal and international migration which has led several countries to launch migration studies and activities related to population distribution.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

29. Despite the declining fertility rates in many of the Asian countries, there continues to be an increasing demand for assistance from UNFPA to support the rapidly expanding population programmes, particularly in the area of family planning. In addition, Asian countries have been becoming more concerned with the socio-economic implications of population issues other than population growth, such as migration, urbanization, and aging. These were discussed in national and regional meetings such as the Population Committee meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Additional funds from national governments and the international donor community are required to translate these concerns into operational programmes.

30. As can be seen in the table on page 11, the general trend in recent years of allocating the largest proportion of UNFPA assistance to maternal and child health and family planning programmes continued in 1983, reflecting the keen concern of the countries and territories in the region. Almost all countries/territories in the region have now established programmes to provide family planning services through their maternal and child health service systems. UNFPA assistance was particularly utilized to support the training of programme personnel and provide essential medical supplies including contraceptives as well as vehicles to increase the mobility of programme personnel, particularly in rural areas. Many of the MCH/FP programmes in the region were facing increasing demands for services which they could not fully meet, particularly for sterilization and injectibles. A major continuing concern has been the growing demand for contraceptives and the difficulty in meeting the demand. Wherever possible, UNFPA assistance has been extended for the establishment and/or expansion of local contraceptive production facilities, notably in China and India, both of which have received materials and/or equipment. UNFPA also supported a technical feasibility study for the local production of condoms in Viet Nam. It is hoped that, pending Governing Council approval at its thirty-first session of the proposed country programme for Viet Nam, the establishment of a condom production facility will help to meet the requirements of the expanding family planning programme in that country. A number of countries and territories in the region, particularly in the South Pacific, continue to provide natural family planning services with UNFPA support.

31. Population information, education and communication activities also continued to receive the second largest proportion of UNFPA allocations to countries of the region. These activities ranged from inter-personal communication to mass media communication approaches and from formal to informal education programmes. In addition to the 15 countries which had population education programmes supported by UNFPA, a few countries such as Viet Nam began introducing population elements into their educational curricula. Population education in the organized labour sector continued to be supported by UNFPA, since workers - both male and female - are prime target groups for family planning educational efforts. UNFPA organized independent evaluations of selected population education projects in the organized sector in Bangladesh, India and Nepal and the Regional Advisory Team for Family Planning of the WHO South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) in 1983 (see section on "Evaluating and monitoring UNFPA programmes and projects".) The recommendations from the evaluations are being incorporated into new projects as they are being formulated.

32. A modest proportion of UNFPA resources went to support activities related to basic data collection and analysis and to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, primarily because in these areas, many of the countries

UNFPA expenditures (1982) and allocations (1983), by region

	Africa (Sub-Saharan)				Asia and the Pacific				Latin America and the Caribbean			
	(in \$US 000)		Per cent of total programme	Per cent of total programme	(in \$US 000)		Per cent of total programme	Per cent of total programme	(in \$US 000)		Per cent of total programme	Per cent of total programme
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
<u>By major sector</u>												
Family planning	3 999	7 589	25.1	36.2	24 647	30 738	58.3	61.1	6 215	7 674	44.3	51.5
Communication and education	1 299	1 690	8.1	8.1	4 572	8 540	10.8	17.0	1 254	1 564	8.9	10.5
Basic data collection	5 817	5 756	36.5	27.4	5 410	1 887	12.8	3.7	1 798	987	12.8	6.6
Population dynamics	3 147	3 570	19.7	17.0	2 941	3 558	6.9	7.0	1 731	1 538	12.3	10.3
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	604	1 080	3.8	5.2	1 865	1 770	4.4	3.5	2 295	2 267	16.3	15.2
Implementation of policies	-	-	-	-	296	634	0.7	1.3	-	-	-	-
Multisector activities	852	1 165	5.3	5.5	2 313	2 736	5.5	5.4	600	551	4.3	3.7
Special programmes	234	128	1.5	0.6	245	458	0.6	1.0	148	326	1.1	2.2
<u>Total</u>	<u>15 952</u>	<u>20 978</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>42 289</u>	<u>50 321</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>14 041</u>	<u>14 907</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>By country category</u>												
Priority country	9 166	11 811	57.4	56.3	32 717	37 278	77.4	74.1	935	725	6.6	4.9
Other country	2 364	4 036	14.8	19.2	4 713	7 562	11.1	15.0	9 491	10 738	67.6	72.0
<u>Total country</u>	<u>11 530</u>	<u>15 847</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>76.5</u>	<u>37 430</u>	<u>44 840</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>89.1</u>	<u>10 426</u>	<u>11 463</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>76.9</u>
<u>Regional</u>	<u>4 422</u>	<u>5 131</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>4 859</u>	<u>5 481</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>3 615</u>	<u>3 444</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>23.1</u>
<u>TOTAL REGION</u>	<u>15 952</u>	<u>20 978</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>42 289</u>	<u>50 321</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>14 041</u>	<u>14 907</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

	Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe				Interregional and Global			
	(in \$US 000)		Per cent of total programme	Per cent of total programme	(in \$US 000)		Per cent of total programme	Per cent of total programme
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1982
<u>By major sector</u>								
Family planning	3 129	3 813	28.7	33.1	4 306	4 331	23.0	22.0
Communication and education	1 531	2 164	14.1	18.8	2 794	2 987	15.0	15.1
Basic data collection	3 441	1 663	31.6	14.4	1 686	1 883	9.0	9.5
Population dynamics	1 668	2 091	15.3	18.2	3 671	3 734	19.6	18.9
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	425	433	3.9	3.8	1 612	1 222	8.6	6.2
Implementation of policies	6	65	0.1	0.6	523	554	2.8	2.8
Multisector activities	663	808	6.1	7.0	3 459	4 732	18.5	24.0
Special programmes	26	474	0.2	4.1	650	292	3.5	1.5
<u>Total</u>	<u>10 889</u>	<u>11 511</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18 701</u>	<u>19 735</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>By country category</u>								
Priority country	4 386	4 733	40.3	41.1				
Other country	4 586	4 901	42.1	42.6				
<u>Total country</u>	<u>8 972</u>	<u>9 634</u>	<u>82.4</u>	<u>83.7</u>				
<u>Regional</u>	<u>1 917</u>	<u>1 877</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>16.3</u>				
<u>TOTAL REGION</u>	<u>10 889</u>	<u>11 511</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>				

Priority countries	
Africa:	Angola, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Asia and the Pacific:	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam.
Latin America and Caribbean:	Dominica, Haiti
Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe:	Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen

and territories of the region are achieving a greater degree of increasing self-reliance. For example, the Government of Burma carried out a census enumeration in April 1983 without direct assistance from external funding sources. Through previous assistance, UNFPA had provided support to the Government to help it in strengthening the national capability to undertake a population census and to build up the country's infrastructure in this area. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the United States Bureau of the Census, UNFPA assisted the Government with support for the procurement of computer equipment and for fellowships in census data processing and analysis.

33. A number of country programmes in the region were completed while others were scheduled for completion in 1983. A proposed programme in support of Phase IV of Thailand's National Family Planning Programme in the amount of \$5.9 million for the period 1983-1986 was approved by the Governing Council at its thirtieth session in June 1983. During 1983, project formulation missions were undertaken to China and Viet Nam, following up on the Needs Assessment Missions undertaken to these two countries in 1983 and 1981, respectively. It is hoped that part of the specific needs identified by the Mission can be supported from either bilateral or multi-bilateral resources. With this in mind, the UNFPA organized a meeting in June 1983 of interested donors to present the proposed UNFPA assistance programme for China for the period 1985-1989.

34. A project formulation mission was also fielded to the Maldives to assist the Government in formulating its population programme, particularly in three key areas - basic data collection and analysis, MCH/FP and population education. Preparations were also made for the formulation of new country programmes for those countries with programmes terminating during the period 1985-1986, including Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines. In addition, a programme formulation exercise was undertaken in the first half of 1983 to develop the second phase of the current Nepalese programme (1984-1985) after an exhaustive programme review conducted jointly with the Government. UNFPA also participated in a World Bank-sponsored meeting of aid donors to Nepal on development issues, including population, in Paris in December 1983.

35. The proportion of UNFPA resources allocated for the regional programme declined somewhat in 1983. This reflects to a great extent the increasing sophistication and development of population programmes at the country level and is in line with the Governing Council directive concerning intercountry activities. However, there is still need to provide technical assistance partly to help solve increasingly complicated programmatic problems and/or identify emerging new population issues. Appropriate technical backstopping continued to be supported by UNFPA through regional advisory teams of the United Nations specialized agencies and ESCAP. The technical assistance from these agencies covered the fields of family planning and maternal and child health, population education, labour and population, rural development and population, and basic data collection and analysis.

36. UNFPA continued to assist the population programme of ESCAP in its monitoring of demographic trends in the region, in the development and application of more practical research methodology to examine the interrelationship between population and development and in studying the determinants of fertility and their programmatic implications. UNFPA assistance was also extended to the clearinghouse of ESCAP to disseminate population information for policymakers, media personnel and experts within the region and to help further strengthen the regional network of national population information clearinghouses. UNFPA continued to support the regional demographic training programme of the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS) in Bombay, India.

37. A number of sub-regional activities continued to be supported by UNFPA to stimulate technical co-operation among developing countries. UNFPA supported a study tour for policymakers from the member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). UNFPA assistance was continued for training and research activities of the South Pacific Commission in population policy formulation with emphasis on migration and employment.

38. UNFPA also continued to support a unique sub-regional project of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) to integrate family planning with primary health care service in eight Asian countries. The Fund also continued its assistance to the sub-regional training programmes of the Press Foundation of Asia and of the Asian Institute for Broadcasting and Development in the field of population information dissemination through mass media.

39. A major development in the Asia and Pacific region was the establishment in 1982 of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, headquartered in New Delhi, India, which grew out of the UNFPA-sponsored Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Beijing, China in October 1981. At year's end, the Asian Forum, which received assistance from the UNFPA, was planning the First Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development to be held in New Delhi in February 1984 with some 200-250 representatives of 25-30 countries of the region expected to attend.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

40. While the Latin America and Caribbean region as a whole appears to be experiencing a period of rapid demographic change as indicated by declining fertility and mortality, there are a number of individual countries which continue to have a high and only slightly declining population growth rate (such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Peru and Nicaragua), primarily because fertility and mortality continue to be high in rural areas and in the marginal urban populations in many countries of the region.

41. The increased awareness of population issues by the Governments of the region has contributed to improved primary health care in the public sector, including better access to family planning services. Another indication of the increased awareness has been the creation of population units in the ministries of planning and these have helped to improve the linkage between development planning and population in the region.

42. The combination of increased awareness of population issues and the prolonged economic recession affecting the entire region has led to increasing requests for UNFPA assistance.

43. In 1982, under the revised criteria for determining priority countries, two countries in the region - Dominica and Haiti - were designated as priority countries. In Haiti, the majority of UNFPA funds have been channelled into support of the MCH/FP component of the national primary health care programme. In addition, Haiti initiated a new strategy for regionalizing its health services, which previously had been highly centralized, in an attempt to make MCH/FP programmes more effective in reaching individuals and couples in rural areas. In 1983, UNFPA provided support to the enumeration and analysis of Haiti's 1982 population and housing census, which constitutes a major step in providing the statistical basis for population programmes. In Dominica, an MCH/FP project was approved in 1983 for the period 1983-1986 which emphasizes provision of family planning services in co-ordination with the national health system as well as the creation and implementation of public information, communication and education programmes on fertility and family planning based on the concept of "family life education".

44. The 1983 distribution of UNFPA's resources to Latin America (see table on page 11) reflects the overall emphasis of the Governments of the region on integrated MCH/FP programmes and integration of population components in the planning process. In 1983, 51.5 per cent of total resources allocated to the region went to MCH/FP projects. UNFPA funded 35 MCH/FP projects in 24 countries throughout the region during the year.

45. In the Dominican Republic, major new steps were taken towards integrating the delivery of family planning services into the national maternal/child health care programme executed by the Ministry of Health, including reassessment of the capacity of the national health system for providing family planning services, strengthening of the MCH/FP service

statistics system, and improvement of the supervisory network, logistics and research and evaluation functions. The improvement of service statistics systems in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Mexico is contributing to a more timely collection and analysis of primary health and family planning statistics for programme planning. The development and revision of MCH/FP norms based on the risk approach is being undertaken in Bolivia, Brazil, Nicaragua and Paraguay to provide MCH/FP services better targetted to the high-risk populations in those countries.

46. In eight countries and territories of the English-speaking Caribbean - Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat and Saint Christopher and Nevis, UNFPA-assisted family planning projects included a strong component of family life education and information oriented to adolescents.

47. UNFPA continued to support natural family planning projects in Chile and Ecuador, implemented by institutions associated with the Catholic Church. A third project, in Colombia, is assessing the efficiency of techniques used to teach natural family planning to couples preferring this method.

48. As proposed by a UNFPA-sponsored evaluation mission, the Government of Cuba is improving its contraceptive manufacturing facilities with the support of consultants and equipment provided by UNFPA.

49. Multi-bilateral resources have effectively complemented UNFPA's funding in several countries (see section on "Funding population projects through multi-bilateral financing arrangements".)

50. In the field of population education and communication, UNFPA assisted 18 projects in 12 countries. Incorporation of population components in the school curricula is being undertaken in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay. A new project in Haiti is concerned with curriculum revision which will incorporate population education as a major component. In addition, population components are being integrated into the literacy campaign of Honduras and maternal/child health services in Cuba are being strengthened through the introduction of periodic population-oriented courses and information programmes for teachers, youth and leaders.

51. UNFPA continued to provide assistance to projects in basic data collection to 13 countries. The processing of the results of the 1980-1981 Eastern Caribbean censuses, involving data from 12 countries and territories, which had been undertaken in Barbados, is near completion. During the year, a national demographic survey was carried out in Honduras. At year's end, preparations were under way for the census enumeration scheduled for 1984 in Costa Rica.

52. UNFPA also continued supporting projects aimed at integrating population policies into development plans and programmes. National seminars were sponsored in Bolivia, Guatemala and Panama in order to assess findings related to population and development factors.

53. Support to training and research activities, including studies on labour migration, were undertaken in 11 countries of the region. In Bolivia, UNFPA supported the analysis of recent internal migration flows as inputs for the development of a policy on labour migration. Similar projects are being carried out in Panama and Peru.

54. Studies on demographic characteristics and trends were prepared and population projections for the period 1980-2025 formulated by the Government of El Salvador, and quantitative goals in terms of the country's future population growth were prepared in Honduras for incorporation into the country's development plan. The National Population Council in Peru is co-ordinating the collection and analysis of demographic data, training of demographers, and the design of research programmes leading to the formulation of population policies. The preparatory phase of a new project dealing with the issue of

population and socio-economic planning has been completed in Ecuador, while methodological and administrative guidelines for the integration of population and development planning at the sectoral and regional levels have been developed in Mexico.

55. A major new initiative in 1983 in the Latin America and Caribbean region was a renewed emphasis on the role of women leaders in population and development. During the year, First Ladies from Costa Rica, Panama, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines visited UNFPA Headquarters and received briefings on the total UNFPA population assistance programme, with special emphasis on UNFPA-assisted projects in the Caribbean as well as UNFPA's programme to strengthen activities aimed at the full integration of women into the population programmes it assists.

56. In November, the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis and UNFPA jointly sponsored a Seminar for Women Leaders on Population and Development in the English-speaking Caribbean, held in Basseterre, Saint Christopher and Nevis, the newest Member State of the United Nations. The Seminar was attended by First Ladies, ministers of government, and directors of government units concerned with population, maternal/child health/family planning, family life education, and women's affairs from countries and territories throughout the area. (See section on "Special programme interests" for future information on this Seminar and a similar seminar held in Tunis, Tunisia.)

57. Regional activities, have been developed to meet the guidelines established by the Governing Council. Hence, in the area of maternal/child health and family planning, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has been provided with the means to continue furnishing technical assistance, on an increasing scale, in management and administration of MCH/FP programmes throughout the region. Furthermore, consistent with its often expressed needs, the English-speaking Caribbean was given assistance in family life education, family planning, and in the training of paramedical personnel entrusted with the responsibility of servicing these programmes.

58. UNFPA support also helped to enable technical assistance to be provided by two regional UNESCO teams. Assistance continued to be provided to national entities involved in preparing teaching materials, designing communication strategies through the media, and, more generally, in introducing population components in existing educational curricula for youth and adults, in both urban and rural areas.

59. Through ILO's Regional Programme of Employment for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), technical assistance was provided to integrate population variables with employment policies and programmes. Likewise, the Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE) continued to receive substantial UNFPA assistance in 1983. This permitted it to provide support to countries through technical assistance, training, operational research, and dissemination activities, in such areas as the preparation of population estimates and projections; organization and implementation of population censuses and surveys; and the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of national population policies and programmes.

60. Finally, in order to assist countries in the improvement of their civil registration and vital statistical systems, the Fund provided resources to the Inter-American Children's Institute - a specialized organ of the Organization of American States - for short-term consultancies.

MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN

61. In 1983, programmes in the Middle East and Mediterrean region continued at about the same pace as in 1982. Again, the largest percentage of allocations to country programmes went to the area of family planning, as can be seen in the table on page 11.

62. In regard to family planning, major emphasis in many of the programmes funded by UNFPA has been on the expansion of coverage to rural areas, particularly through the strengthening of regional and rural health centres with adequate staff and equipment.

63. In the Sudan, for example, the UNFPA country programme provides, among other things, for in-service training of medical and paramedical personnel who staff health centres in four provinces. Because of the number of requests for this type of training during the year, the training programme was extended to eight additional provinces. By the end of September 1983, after the Annual Country Review had been concluded, some 3,000 medical personnel at various levels had completed their training. At the same time, a health teacher training programme was consolidated in the Barakat Health Manpower Development Institute to meet the needs of the Ministry of Health for a cadre of personnel knowledgeable and trained in MCH/FP. A major development in the Sudan in 1983 was the creation by the Ministry of Health of a Directorate for MCH/FP headed by an Under-Secretary, of equal status with other directorates in the Ministry.

64. In Tunisia, expansion of family planning services to the rural areas was enhanced by the strengthening of 21 regional family planning referral centres. These centres supervise the delivery of family planning services through a network of 760 clinics and the work programmes of 20 mobile units. During 1983, the Government provided support for the creation of an additional 60 clinics and requested UNFPA support for 40. These actions by the Government mark a considerable expansion of the MCH/FP network in an effort to make family planning services available to rural populations throughout the country.

65. In Egypt, UNFPA continued its support to the project entitled "Linking population objectives to development planning efforts at the community level", an ongoing effort of the Government to integrate community development and family planning at the grassroots level. This approach is being utilized in the villages of 12 governorates in which some 17 million people reside. The programme has elicited interest on the part of such other donors as the Netherlands and the United States Agency for International Development. Preliminary results from an evaluation being undertaken by the International Population Programme of Cornell University (U.S.A.) seem to confirm the suitability of the community development/family planning approach in the objective of reaching more family planning acceptors. The preliminary findings show that women in villages covered by the project have a greater knowledge and use of contraception than do women living in villages not covered by the project.

66. In the area of information, education and communication, programmes for in-school and out-of-school activities continued in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan, and Tunisia. Teacher training manuals in Arabic have been completed and published, to be used in introducing population concepts into such courses as civics, biology and history.

67. In the area of basic data collection and analysis, final or preliminary publication of census data has been completed for Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Morocco and the Sudan. Of particular interest were the findings of the population census in the Sudan, for which enumeration was conducted in February 1983. Compared to the Sudan population census of 1973, the results were felt to be more accurate since the Government, with UNFPA assistance, was able to complete cartographic mapping for the entire country, some 2,500,000 square kilometres. In addition, guidelines were adopted which permitted more accurate counting of nomads and of people involved in seasonal labour movements. In the area of basic data collection, UNFPA has provided assistance for preparations for the 1985 censuses in Democratic Yemen, Somalia and Yemen.

68. Analysis of available census and other data and strengthening the capacity for dissemination and publication of such data to users has continued in Egypt through the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and through the Statistics, Population Planning and Policy Centres in Democratic Yemen and Yemen. Finally, programmes to improve vital statistics and reporting of statistical information from periphery to central units have been designed for Egypt, together with a programme to establish small demographic units at the governorate level to gauge the impact of the national family planning programme on rates of population increase.

69. Under the auspices of UNFPA, the National Tunisian Women's Organization convened an Arab-Islamic Conference on Women, the Family and Development, held in Tunis, Tunisia, 19-21 October 1983. This Conference resulted in several recommendations designed to enhance programme efforts and to improve the status of women in the Arab and Islamic World. (See section on "Special programme interests" for further information on this Conference.) Emerging from this Conference was the creation, in October 1983, of a new Ministry for the Promotion of Family and Women's Affairs of the Government of Tunisia.

70. In July 1983, UNFPA participated in a League of Arab States Conference convened to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations specialized agencies and those of the Arab League. One of the results of the Conference was the inclusion in the mandates of the regional Arab specialized agencies of population and family planning programmes, particularly support to the field of MCH/FP, data collection and analysis and information, education and communication activities.

71. While progress has continued and several positive results were achieved, some problems still remain. Among these is the difficulty in locating suitable international experts with an adequate command of Arabic. This has caused delays in recruitment to a certain extent. With the transfer of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Western Asia from Lebanon to Iraq, some activities in the regional programme were delayed until the staff of the Population Division settled in. With the approval by the Governing Council of new principles to guide the work of the interregional demographic training and research centres, the scaling down of the budget to be allocated to the Cairo Demographic Centre for the next four-year cycle has caused some reduction in the scope of its teaching and research programme.

PROJECTS IN THE EUROPE REGION

72. During 1983, UNFPA funded 22 projects in eight countries in the European region. Most of the projects were in the area of family planning information and clinical services. Training of public health physicians and nurses in methods of family planning continued in Greece and in Portugal, and a second course in family planning for physicians from developing countries was given at the Debrecen (Hungary) University Medical School.

73. In Bulgaria, the research phase of a project to investigate the causes of sterility/infertility ended and the remedy phase began. Family planning counselling for families at risk continued with the extension of a nationwide counselling network.

74. The Government of Romania hosted an international seminar on the infant risk approach to MCH/FP in September 1983. About 25 participants from French-speaking developing countries discussed the relevance of this approach to the situations in their own countries and developed risk-approach studies for use upon their return home.

75. A programming mission of the Government of Albania visited Geneva early in 1983 to formulate a project in co-operation with UNFPA and the Europe Regional Office of the World Health Organization. A project to reduce maternal and infant mortality will commence in 1984.

76. In Yugoslavia, the Teachers College at Niksic completed its revision of school curricula in order to exclude sex-biased material and introduce responsible parenthood concepts. During 1984, the College will conduct a series of workshops to train teachers throughout the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to use the new curricula. Courses in counselling on responsible parenthood and sex education continued at the University of Sarajevo.

77. A seminar to study the impact of urbanization and environment on population and to develop guidelines for corrective action by Governments was held in September 1983 in Budapest. About 30 experts from European countries attended the session, the final report of which is expected to have an input into the development of national policies relating to urbanization and environmental impacts of demographic trends.

78. With regard to demographic statistics and analysis, UNFPA is supporting Hungary's Central Statistical Office in the production of a series of six studies on aspects of rising mortality rates and is assisting the Government of Bulgaria to develop an integrated system of demographic and social statistics for more effective development planning.

79. At the regional level, UNFPA continued to provide assistance to the Centre Démographique ONU-Roumanie (CEDOR) and Moscow State University for the population and development planning courses provided by these institutions for students from developing countries. In addition, UNFPA is funding studies on the economic and social consequences of aging in selected countries of Europe and studies on migration and development trends in Southern Europe. Although these projects are being executed by the Economic Commission for Europe, the studies themselves, based on a model developed by participating Governments, will be carried out by national institutions. This approach is the result of recommendations by UNFPA that regional projects focus more directly on national problems. Finally, the concerns reflected in these UNFPA-supported country and regional projects were also expressed during the regional Meeting on Population, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Europe, and held in Sofia, Bulgaria, 6-12 October 1983. This was the first meeting of members of the ECE on population; 27 of the 34 member countries of ECE participated.

INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL

80. The year 1983 saw the end of the four-year programme cycle for most UNFPA-supported interregional projects executed by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and a variety of non-governmental organizations. By the end of the year, the final products of these activities were being prepared for dissemination to countries during 1984 for use in programme planning and implementation. For example, the ILO will publish a manual for migration surveys that will assist policy researchers and planners at the country level. Interest in FAO's study of land-carrying capacity for populations of the future, funded with UNFPA assistance, has been expressed by a number of countries as an important input to their planning. The possibility of replicating the study at national levels is also being explored. Task-oriented teachers' guides in MCH/FP, based upon training programmes in a number of countries undertaken with interregional funds, will be produced by WHO.

81. During the year, UNFPA internal working groups completed reports on the intercountry aspects of the various substantive areas of UNFPA support. Taking into account Governing Council decisions and the expressed needs and anticipated directions of country programmes over the next few years, the reports were presented to the United Nations and specialized agencies, and served as the basis for the programming of intercountry activities for the 1984-1987 cycle. The resulting intercountry programme for the next four-year period is expected to be within the limit of approximately 25 per cent of total programmable resources as set forth by the Governing Council.