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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1983

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III. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA

FAMILY PLANNING

In 1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$54.1 million or 46.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$42.3 million or 41.5 per cent in expenditures in 1982.

During the period 1969-1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$441.0 million or 44.8 per cent of total assistance.

82. For the second year in a row, there was an increase in allocations to UNFPA-assisted family planning programmes - both absolutely and as a proportion of the total programme - although the increase was not as dramatic as in 1982 when the declining trend of 1981 was reversed.

83. The increase in allocations to family planning programmes in 1983 is further evidence of the priority given by UNFPA to this area, as directed by the Governing Council. In 1983, assistance was especially concentrated on projects designed to enhance the acceptance of family planning at the community level and to expand the delivery of services in both rural and urban areas.

84. In this connection, UNFPA also provides assistance to a variety of projects designed to support and backstop family planning efforts, such as information, education and communication programmes as well as motivational campaigns utilizing a variety of means such as radio, television, films, exhibitions and booklets. Together, allocations to family planning and IEC support activities totalled \$71.0 million in 1983 or 60.5 per cent of total allocations.

85. To improve the accessibility and the quality of services, funds have been provided at the country level for training new personnel, organizing refresher courses, strengthening of supervision, development and improvement of management and logistics systems, and provision of vehicles, medical equipment and contraceptive supplies. National and international expertise has been utilized to prepare training materials and develop relevant methodologies.

86. Particular attention has been given to improve the management of integrated MCH/FP programmes. The risk-approach concept, a technical and managerial tool to improve the quality of services and to insure a cost-effective utilization of limited resources, is now being applied at the country level in all regions. Workshops have been organized at which national and international staff of technical agencies and UNFPA have worked to devise measures to improve the conceptualization and execution of UNFPA-supported programmes.

87. In April 1983, the "Guidelines for UNFPA Support of Family Planning Programmes" were officially issued. Without endorsing any particular approach, UNFPA will continue to extend assistance for family planning activities requested by countries providing they fall within these Guidelines. The Guidelines adhere to two fundamental principles that the Fund has applied since its inception, namely, that every nation has the sovereign right to determine its own population policies and programmes; and that the right to determine family size lies with all couples and individuals.

88. With respect to trends in family planning programmes supported by the Fund, the evolution towards more comprehensive programmes continues, with renewed emphasis on training programmes, institutional development and research in promotional and service delivery activities. Integration of family planning services into maternal and child health services and into health services is generally becoming the rule. Delivery systems are becoming more community-oriented and the use of auxiliary personnel such as traditional midwives and village health volunteers more widespread.

89. The evolution of family planning programmes has differed from region to region. In some Asian countries in which family planning programmes have been in operation for two decades or more, and where basic services at the community level are available, UNFPA has

begun to support perinatal care projects. In China, for example, UNFPA support has been given to the training of staff and providing modern equipment in a few teaching institutions which will, in turn, play a leading role in promoting advanced perinatal care.

90. UNFPA is also sponsoring the transfer of contraceptive technology, primarily utilizing the expertise of the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT). The best means to achieve self-reliance in the production of various contraceptives is being studied in several Asian countries and in some cases the first steps towards achieving this goal have been undertaken.

91. The Fund has also continued to support research in the family planning field. The need for increased social, programme and biomedical research in family planning is evident. While the safety of family planning technologies remains an important issue, equally important research needs are in the programme area, particularly management and service research. The need for institution-strengthening at the country level in the area of biomedical research has also been fully supported by the UNFPA.

92. As directed by the Governing Council, UNFPA has continued to provide assistance to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. UNFPA's contribution to the WHO Special Programme in 1983 totalled \$2.0 million, bringing the total allocated to the Programme by UNFPA through 1985 to \$10,150,000. Selected national research institutions and non-governmental organizations such as PIACT have also been supported in their programmes of social or biomedical research in family planning. (See document DP/1984/36 for a report on UNFPA strategy for support of contraceptive research through all appropriate organizations, including UNFPA support to WHO/HRP.)

93. While there have been encouraging developments in the family planning area, particularly the improvement in, and increasing use of, management technology directly applicable to family planning programmes and in the increasing number of national and local programme administrators and staff trained in family planning management techniques, problems remain. For example, contraceptive supply pipelines are often unreliable or over-extended; education and information programmes do not always allow the necessary feedback; too often centralized bureaucracies slow down rather than speed up the flow of supplies and information to distribution centres, particularly in rural areas. However, as more national and local administrators gain more experience in all of these areas, it is expected that many of these problems will be solved.

POPULATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

In 1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$16.9 million or 14.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$11.4 million or 11.2 per cent in expenditures in 1982. During the period 1969-1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$114.0 million or 11.6 per cent of total assistance.

94. The number of countries interested in initiating population education and communication activities continued to grow in 1983. In addition to assistance in this area from UNFPA, multi-bilateral funding is also being utilized, viz., a communication support programme for maternal and child health in Ethiopia being funded by the Governments of Norway and Italy, population activities for women through agricultural extension work in Nepal funded by the Government of the Netherlands, and a family life education programme in the Seychelles being funded by the Government of Norway.

95. A major constraint has been the fact that the growing population education and communication needs of Governments have continued to outstrip the capacity of the specialized agencies' regional education and communication advisers - the source for most technical backstopping - to handle them. Needs have been partially met by the establishment in all regions of permanent regional mobile teams usually based in one of the regional

offices of their respective agencies. In an effort to enhance the effectiveness of the team advisers and to expand the team coverage without increasing costs, an arrangement was made in 1983 among UNFPA and its specialized agency partners on procedures for improved co-operation and co-ordination between agency teams. In the Africa region, plans were devised for grouping the regional non-formal population education and communication personnel in one location, with each agency serving a co-ordinating role on a rotating basis.

96. Population education. In Africa, seven countries had ongoing school population education projects in 1983 and eight had non-school projects under way. All of them required technical backstopping from regional advisers. Thirteen additional countries in Africa (eight of which are priority countries) have expressed interest in instituting population education programmes.

97. In Asia and the Pacific, fourteen countries had school population education projects in operation in 1983 and eight countries were implementing population education projects in the non-school sector. Major population education projects are taking place in China and India. Although there are still some fourteen countries in this region which have not yet undertaken population education projects through their school systems, six have expressed interest in launching such activities during the next few years. Great strides have been made in many countries in the institutionalization of population education in school systems and in the organized sector. In 1983 regional activities resulted in the publication of strategies for the co-ordination of formal and non-formal population education, and of an outline of steps for the qualitative improvement of population education programmes in countries.

98. In Latin America and the Caribbean, sixteen countries were implementing population or sex education projects in schools and in non-school settings in 1983, with requests expected from additional countries over the next few years. Technical backstopping to most of these countries (as well as to others with nationally financed small-scale activities) was provided by regional and headquarters advisers from FAO, UNESCO and the Pan American Health Organization. A significant development in this region was the introduction of family planning concepts in education programmes for youth in a number of Caribbean countries and, to a lesser extent, in Central America.

99. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, eight countries had population education projects under way. Because of the dearth of teaching materials, a major concentration has been on the development of such materials, particularly in Arabic, in such areas as family life and sex education. At the same time, due to the development of important innovations in population education in some countries, plans were made in 1983 to begin receiving study tour fellows from other regions.

100. In Europe, UNFPA continued to support innovative pilot activities in teacher training and curriculum development in family planning and education regarding human sexuality.

101. At the interregional level, a major project being executed by FAO in a number of countries in four regions involves the introduction of population concepts into the curricula of agricultural institutions such as university faculties of agriculture, rural training centres and colleges. Another important FAO activity has introduced population content into rural training and outreach programmes in over a dozen countries. The ILO headquarters has been providing advisory services on educational materials development to a large number of countries.

102. In 1983, UNESCO issued a handbook, entitled Preparing Teachers for Population Education (130 pp.), studies for the elaboration of which were started in 1980 with financial assistance from UNFPA. The handbook has been designed to answer the felt needs related to teacher preparation and training in the field of population education. It is addressed to teacher educators, curriculum specialists, and educators involved or interested in population education programmes. With UNFPA funding, UNESCO is executing a major project in the population education area: a two-year study to document the experience of project

administrators of population education programmes in overcoming obstacles to the successful implementation of country projects. Data was collected on eight country projects to determine the nature of common problems faced in implementing population education projects and, more importantly, specific ways devised in each country for overcoming these problems. The idea behind the study is not only to document but also to share widely the experience of these countries in the interest of helping others save time and money and to avoid costly mistakes by learning from the experience of others.

103. Population communication. This is normally an integral part of action projects. At times, however, separate communication projects are developed in support of other activities. Many of these projects have been designed for direct support of family planning activities, for example, while others have taken the form of co-ordinating units at the national level for the provision of technical support to various kinds of population activities.

104. In the Africa region, population and MCH/family planning communication projects were under way in nine countries in 1983. While formerly a great deal of emphasis had been on communication support to data collection activities, in 1983 the emphasis was clearly shifting to support to MCH/family planning and rural family planning outreach. In addition to the specific projects referred to here, other countries have utilized communication activities funded by UNFPA at the global level to introduce population/family planning contents into large ongoing rural communication projects. This means that population communication (and education) coverage is greater, not only in Africa but in all regions, than the number of discrete country projects would imply.

105. The Asia and Pacific region has a long history of utilizing communication techniques for the promotion of family planning. This tradition was continued in 1983 as some thirteen countries carried out family planning support communication projects. They included family planning for workers, training in natural family planning methods, communication for village participation, and the strengthening of information services and IEC activities in connection with family planning/family health services.

106. The focus of communication projects in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1983 was on youth and on the rural areas, with principal emphasis on family planning rationale and techniques. Nine countries implemented such projects. Most were located in the Caribbean. Many others, however, mostly in Spanish-speaking countries, launched smaller-scale activities in family planning communication and population information with the assistance of specialized agency regional and interregional advisers. Most of these were training activities designed to make effective use of local health, agriculture and education infrastructures, in the context of nationally-funded programmes, for incorporation of family planning and population contents.

107. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, eight countries carried out family planning/MCH communication projects which included major training activities, the establishment of central units for purposes of co-ordination and technical support to interested government ministries/agencies and the design of family planning communication strategies. In Europe, one country, Portugal, continued its work in family planning communication in small communities.

108. At the global and interregional levels, most attention has been given, where possible within the mandates of the executing agencies, to the incorporation of population contents or components into national development activities where such executing agencies might not otherwise have given any attention to population at all. The major activities consisted of an FAO development support communication project which incorporated population elements into ongoing FAO projects in some 24 countries in 1983, WHO's research on how to enhance the role of health education in family planning and the ILO's development of audio-visual aids for use in multi-cultural settings.

BASIC DATA COLLECTION

In 1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$12.2 million or 10.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$18.1 million or 17.8 per cent in expenditures in 1982. During the period 1969-1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$162.9 million or 16.5 per cent of total assistance.

109. UNFPA support to basic data collection continued in 1983 with much the same emphasis as in previous years. However, the total amount approved and allocated for 1983 was substantially less than in 1982 - a reduction of 32.6 per cent. This decrease has resulted principally from the completion or phasing out in 1983 of a large number of projects and the fact that costly census enumeration, including the purchase of data processing equipment, has been completed and less assistance is required for data processing and analysis.

110. As in the past, major assistance has been in support of population censuses (\$8.1 million), the second largest amount has been for surveys (\$2.2 million), and the remainder (\$1.9 million) for civil registration and vital statistics systems and other related statistical activities.

111. Support to intercountry activities amounted to \$3.1 million in allocations in 1983, including more than \$1 million in assistance to the World Fertility Survey.

112. Support by region (including regional intercountry activities) included \$5.7 million for Africa, \$1.9 million for Asia and the Pacific, \$1.0 million for Latin America and the Caribbean, and \$1.7 million for the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe.

113. Among the 153 developing countries/territories, 149 carried out censuses during the period 1970-1983. Of the 149 countries/territories, 109 received UNFPA support. In addition to census activities, 46 countries/territories received UNFPA support for population surveys, 36 for the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems, and 11 for other related activities.

114. Considering the importance of population statistics as the foundation on which other activities in population and development depend, UNFPA continues to support basic data collection activities. However, taking into account Governing Council decisions, previous assistance and national self-reliance achieved at the country level, it is expected that future UNFPA support in this area will require a smaller amount of funding than in the past, even though the number of projects may be equal or greater. Future UNFPA assistance will be primarily directed to helping countries in the areas of processing, analysis, publication, dissemination of results and utilization of population data.

UTILIZATION OF POPULATION DATA AND POPULATION RESEARCH FOR POLICY FORMULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

In 1983, UNFPA assistance to (1) population dynamics totalled \$14.2 million, or 12.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$13.1 million, or 12.9 per cent in expenditures in 1982; (2) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes in 1983 totalled \$6.6 million, or 5.7 per cent of total programme allocations compared to \$6.8 million, or 6.7 per cent in expenditures in 1982; and (3) implementation of policies in 1983 totalled \$1.2 million, or 1.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$.8 million, or 1.0 per cent in expenditures in 1982. During the period 1969-1983, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled (1) population dynamics, \$101.0 million or 10.3 per cent of total assistance; (2) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$52.1 million or 5.3 per cent of total assistance; and (3) implementation of policies, \$8.0 million or .8 per cent of total assistance.

115. Population dynamics includes general demographic analyses, projections, and determinants and consequences of fertility, mortality, migration and population trends. During 1983, as in previous years, the main areas of support in this sector continued to be related to research, training, institution-building including support to national, regional and interregional demographic training and research centres, technical backstopping and the exchange of information.

116. At the country level, there were 89 ongoing projects. Of these, 24 were in the Africa region, 24 in the Asia and Pacific region, 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 20 in the Middle East and Mediterranean, and 6 in Europe. Regional projects numbered 20 and interregional and global projects totalled 35.

117. The considerable number of projects and the financial support provided are indications of the increased awareness by national policy-makers and development planners of the importance of a better understanding of population factors, their interrelationships with development policies as well as the demographic impact on development. Most UNFPA-sponsored Needs Assessment Missions note this trend, and at the same time identify the need for special efforts and continued technical and financial assistance to related activities. The need for research at the local level continues to be strong. Institutional capacity remains extremely limited in many developing countries. Training of personnel to undertake the research, therefore, will require continued support and special efforts for some time to come.

118. The category of activity known as "formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes", includes the integration of population factors into development programmes, legislative measures and administrative programmes as well as implementation of other measures to influence population trends or other demographic variables either directly or indirectly.

119. The main area of UNFPA support in this category continues to be the creation and strengthening of national population commissions and units, and related activities to facilitate the formulation of population policies, not limited to factors affecting the rate of population growth, fertility, mortality, but also policies on migration, population distribution and structure. This support has been based on the identified need to strengthen personnel capabilities as well as co-ordinating mechanisms through which population activities undertaken in different ministries and institutions can be implemented without unnecessary duplication of effort. Activities have also included efforts to enhance the utilization of research findings in population policy formulation. Requests for support for research related to development of policy alternatives on migration have been increasing, indicating the interest of the countries in this subject. Whereas previous research on migration dealt mostly with its magnitude, characteristics of countries of origin and destination, and duration of stay abroad, the most recent requests for research funding concentrate on the intentions of migrants, their expectations and their influence on cultural, social and demographic patterns.

120. The number of project requests received and funded in training activities indicates the felt need for more highly trained personnel in order to ensure the successful planning and evaluation of various aspects of integrated population programmes.

121. Projects in this area in 1983 numbered 83. Of these, 57 were country projects. The Asia and Pacific region accounted for 21, the Africa region for 14, Latin America and the Caribbean for 11, the Middle East and Mediterranean region for 8 and the European region for 3.

122. Implementation of population policies includes policies on fertility (other than family planning), sterility, morbidity, mortality, migration, and determinants and consequences of these demographic factors. The main areas of project support in this sector deal with strengthening the process of policy formulation and programme development as well as activities related to institutionalizing the process of, and the responsibilities for, the implementation of policies. In 1983, this area included 7 country projects and 4 projects at the interregional and global level.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME INTERESTS

In 1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$1.6 million or 1.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.3 million or 1.2 per cent in expenditures in 1982. During the period 1969-1983, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$16.9 million or 1.7 per cent of total assistance.

123. Women, population and development. The Fund continued to expand its work in the sector dealing with the integration of women in all aspects of population programmes during 1983, the main objective being the enhancement of the active participation of women in such programmes and ensuring that population projects are developed and implemented taking into account the concerns and needs of women. The Fund has also taken the necessary actions to ensure that, in the appraisal and evaluation of all UNFPA-supported projects, the participation of women is one of the criteria for consideration.

124. There were 41 ongoing country projects in this sector in 1983. The Asia and Pacific region accounted for 18 projects, followed by the Africa region with 11, the Middle East and Mediterranean with 6, and the Latin America and Caribbean region also with 6. In addition, there were 7 regional and 6 interregional and global projects in this category of activity.

125. Total UNFPA assistance to activities in 1983 relating exclusively to women's concerns amounted to almost \$2 million. This relatively small amount covers a wide range of projects, but does not include women's components of projects concerned with family planning, etc. Larger projects included one in Senegal aimed at promoting the situation of women in the family and the community for which allocations of \$529,000 are planned, and a project for skills development and training for women in Mexico amounting to \$509,581 for a four-year period.

126. With the main objective of enhancing and increasing the participation of individual women as well as women's organizations in all aspects of population programmes, the Fund initiated several new activities during 1983, including:

(a) establishing contacts with women leaders interested in population issues. As part of the activities to increase the awareness of these women in regard to population factors and their relationship to the situation of women in the family and society, women leaders and First Ladies were invited to visit UNFPA in New York. These direct contacts provided excellent opportunities for briefing the visitors on UNFPA's work as well as for the exchanging of experiences and ideas concerning the needs and priorities for action at the local level;

(b) strengthening contacts with women's organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. These groups, because of their knowledge and experience in their countries, can be considered as influential channels for increasing awareness of population issues as well as for the implementation of population projects. In 1983, the Fund organized two regional seminars with the participation of women's groups and individuals interested in population questions.

127. The first of these seminars was held in October 1983 in Tunis, Tunisia. This seminar on "Women, Family and Development" was organized by the Tunisian National Women's Union in co-operation with UNFPA. It was attended by Arab and Islamic delegations from 15 countries representing governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as by representatives of international and regional Arab organizations. The discussions concentrated on the changing roles of women and men within the family and society. The participants identified issues requiring special attention and action and made recommendations for follow-up activities, such as upgrading basic health services including maternal and child health care, educational and employment opportunities; and intensifying Governments' and women's organizations' efforts to enhance women's capabilities to participate effectively in the planning and implementation of national population and development strategies; improving co-operation among private, public, regional and international organizations in order to further boost their roles in promoting the status of women; and increasing national Governments' and international organizations' budgetary resources for support of women, population and development programmes.

128. The second of these seminars for women leaders on population and development was held in Basseterre, Saint Christopher and Nevis, for the English-speaking Caribbean region in November 1983, with funding from UNFPA. This seminar, hosted by the First Lady of the newly-independent country of Saint Christopher and Nevis, was attended by First Ladies from the region, ministers of Government, members of parliament concerned with population, health, family planning and women's affairs and representatives of international and regional organizations involved in a great variety of women's programmes. The main objective of the seminar was to review and to reinforce the provisions of the 1974 World Population Plan of Action with respect to the roles and status of women, family planning, family life education and development. The participants discussed these issues within the context of the Caribbean islands' specific needs and priorities for action. The seminar recognized the need for giving due attention to the significant role of the family as the primary social unit which can influence the participation of men and women in other social institutions and at the same time can facilitate the adaptation to changes in these institutions. The recommendations of the seminar included the need for identifying new approaches for providing family planning information and services for various age groups, availability of various contraceptive methods as well as adequate and reliable information. The importance of the participation of women in all aspects of such programmes as well as increasing educational and training facilities for young women in and out of school, and the need to review existing laws and legislation pertaining to women were also among the recommendations for future action.

129. Similar seminars are planned for other geographical regions in 1984.

130. "Aging is a population issue..." The International Plan of Action on Aging, approved by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging held in Vienna, Austria, in August 1982, noted that "Aging is a population issue which affects development..." The growing importance of this issue was underlined in the responses of the nations of the world to the Fifth Population Inquiry Among Governments conducted by the United Nations Population Division. An interim analysis of replies indicated that a number of countries wish to see the issue of aging as an item of discussion at the International Conference on Population. Concern with the problems of aging individuals and population was voiced from different regions of the world and was not limited to developed countries. Most recently, UNFPA was urged by the General Assembly to "continue its assistance, within its mandate, in the field of aging, particularly in developing countries" (resolution 38/27, paragraph 12).

131. At the Inter-Agency Meeting on the Follow-Up to the World Assembly on Aging, held at the Vienna Centre 17-18 February 1983, UNFPA expressed its continuing interest in the subject of aging of populations, and agreed to work with the other agencies and specialized organizations of the United Nations system within the limitations imposed by its mandate and present resource constraints.

132. As a follow-up to the series of international and regional workshops sponsored by Opera Pia International for Active Aging in 1981 and 1982, with UNFPA support, three research projects were begun in Colombia, India and the Philippines. The projects are designed to develop a better understanding of the situation of the aged and their potential contributions to the development of their communities and nations. The results of the studies, to be completed early in 1984, will be presented to the International Conference on Population.

IV. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

Evaluating and monitoring UNFPA programmes and projects

133. During 1983 six independent in-depth evaluations organized by UNFPA were undertaken, and two more were in an advanced stage of preparation. (These evaluations are reported on in greater detail in the "Report of the Executive Director on the evaluation activities of UNFPA, DP/1984/33.)

134. Population education projects executed by the International Labour Organisation in the Asia and Pacific region. Eight ILO-executed population education projects were evaluated in three countries of the region - Bangladesh, India and Nepal - resulting in three country reports and one report with general conclusions and recommendations. The focus of the evaluations was on the achievement of the project objectives, particularly the training and education activities undertaken, the extent to which the projects have been institutionalized in country-level programmes, and the impact of the projects on the various target groups. The Evaluation Mission concluded that the greatest effect of these types of projects has been in the change of attitudes and behaviour of top and middle-level management towards family planning for workers. At the worker level, as a result of the extensive training activities, there is now a cadre of trained worker-motivators in many of the larger industrial establishments who can influence fellow workers and potentially other members of the community to accept family planning. The institutionalization of population education within the implementing agency structure in the countries is likely to be achieved in most of the projects evaluated.

135. Population education project in Sierra Leone. This was the first in-school population education project in Africa to receive UNFPA support. The Evaluation Mission found that the focus of the project which was initiated in 1977, had been to develop both the social studies generally and the population education component of these studies. The Mission concluded that the population component was more extensive than in most other social studies programmes in other countries and found that the programme approaches were particularly keyed to the Sierra Leone situation. The project had made considerable progress towards meeting its immediate objectives and the delays encountered were mainly due to UNFPA reductions in the original allocations. The Mission recommended that priority be given to consolidating the gains achieved thus far in the social studies sector before expanding the project to the science field. As a result of the positive evaluation report, UNFPA decided to extend the project through 1983.

136. Regional Advisory Team for Family Planning of the World Health Organization South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO). The foremost objective of the Regional Advisory Team, located in Delhi, is to provide technical backstopping to UNFPA-funded MCH/FP country programmes in the eleven member countries of the SEARO region. The Evaluation Mission found that the Team had been underutilized in backstopping UNFPA-supported country projects. The three major causes for this were identified as: (a) absence of a UNFPA regional programming process (b) monitoring deficiencies and (c) lack of co-ordination between UNFPA and SEARO. The Mission recommended that certain measures be undertaken before considering long-term funding for the project. Following-up on one of the major measures recommended, UNFPA is presently developing a system for regional programming with WHO/SEARO based on tripartite consultations among Governments, SEARO and UNFPA.

137. Regional Advisory Services of the ILO, FAO and UNESCO, in population education and communication in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Evaluation Mission concluded that the achievements of UNFPA-funded regional advisory projects in population education and communication in Africa of the ILO and UNESCO, and related activities of FAO, have been relatively limited during the period under review (1978-1982). The limited achievements were assessed as being partially due to inherent difficulties associated with the provision of intercountry advisory services in this region, for instance, the long distances involved and problems in communications within and between countries; cultural, linguistic, social, economic, and other variations; and weaknesses in the formulation and implementation of the projects, e.g., differing views on the part of the agencies and UNFPA about the functions of the regional advisers, insufficient planning of the regional advisory teams' activities, and recruitment difficulties leading to vacancies and high turnover as well as to hiring of advisers not fully qualified for the post. The Mission concluded that the present arrangement for the delivery of regional services in this area, i.e., separate agency teams and the advisers being located in different countries, impedes the effective delivery, particularly from the point of view of the countries served. It was recommended that the tasks to be performed by the advisers be more limited and more clearly defined and that more co-ordination by the regional advisers be initiated. Such co-ordination was considered to be of particular importance for the non-formal sector. Subsequently, UNFPA has decided to finance an interagency team for this sector to be stationed in Nairobi, Kenya.

138. Support to the National Family Planning Programme of the Dominican Republic. The Mission concluded that the Programme had been mostly successful in achieving its immediate objectives. While progress towards the demographic objectives could not be ascertained due to unreliable vital statistics and other registration systems, other project achievements were the substantial expansion of the physical and human resources in health, the politico-institutional commitment to carry out integrated MCH/FP services, and other factors which accounted for a large spontaneous demand for family planning services by the female population. The Mission also identified some issues which seemed to weaken programme performance and hindered its development and consolidation, such as the absence of a tradition of public health and preventive medicine as a result of which there has been inadequate training of medical personnel and lack of motivation, the extreme centralization of the health system, and the limited number of health centres offering IUDs and sterilization. The Mission made a series of recommendations to address these issues which were taken fully into account by the Government and UNFPA when a new proposal for future UNFPA assistance was formulated.

139. A sixth Evaluation Mission, to Senegal, to study a UNFPA-funded project in the area of population distribution took place in November-December 1983; the final report was not available at the time of writing this report.

140. In addition, preparations were made for missions in January-February 1984 to evaluate the project for integration of population policy with development plans and programmes in Mexico and to evaluate jointly the MCH/FP programmes in Malawi and Zambia.

141. During 1983 the testing of "UNFPA Guidelines and Procedures for Independent, In-Depth Evaluations" was concluded. The guidelines will be finalized in early 1984. UNFPA efforts to build in evaluation components in new projects were intensified during the year. Guidelines and training materials for built-in evaluation are in the process of being developed.

142. Monitoring. Monitoring of projects through project progress reports, tripartite project reviews (TPRs) and annual country reviews (ACRs), is a continuing process during the life of a programme or project. It helps to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targetted outputs, and other required actions are proceeding according to plan, and to identify problems and difficulties, in order to enhance the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of UNFPA-assisted programmes and projects. Monitoring also provides feedback information which may be necessary for adjustments in work plans and budgets, as well as information on future programme and project needs. During 1983, the following number of TPRs and ACRs took place, compared with 1982:

	1982		1983	
	TPR	ACR	TPR	ACR
Africa	79	10	79	7
Asia and the Pacific	113	7	107	7
Europe	-	-	-	3
Latin America and Caribbean	47	1	51	2
Middle East and Mediterranean	40	-	65	5
	<u>279</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>24</u>

Helping countries to help themselves and each other

143. Cutting across all aspects of the work of UNFPA are efforts to promote technical co-operation among developing countries and the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on TCDC. The UNFPA has been directed by both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to promote the self-reliance of recipient countries and to assist in the exchange of knowledge and experience between and among those working in the population and development fields in the implementation of population policies and in managing programmes and projects.

144. UNFPA has, for example, provided assistance to bring together statisticians, demographers and census takers from developing countries for exchanging experiences and training at the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Latin America Demographic Centre in Santiago, the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, the Institute for Training and Research in Population in Yaounde, and the International Institute for Population Studies in Bombay. UNFPA has also, among other activities: (a) provided funding to the Association of South East Asian Nations for bringing together government officials for finding appropriate ways to link population with agriculture and rural development activities and for exchanging experts in these projects among ASEAN countries; (b) provided funds for study tours of government officials working in family planning, population communication and education to observe the operation of population programmes and projects; and (c) funded the establishing of regional population clearinghouses for exchange of information among countries within the same region and the operation of Population Information Network of the Inter Press Service Third World News Agency, the African Population and Development Information Network and other similar agencies and organizations in developing countries.

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

145. Total UNFPA procurement handled by UNFPA Headquarters in 1983 amounted to nearly \$11 million, almost the same as in 1982. While the value of purchase orders placed by UNFPA in 1983 was about the same as the 1982 figure of \$7.0 million, 50 per cent more purchase orders were placed, thus greatly increasing the workload.

146. The three largest single transactions during the year were for audio-visual equipment in the value of \$2.0 million for China, contraceptives for India in the value of \$1.5 million and audio-visual equipment and contraceptives in the value of \$2.08 million for Bangladesh.

147. Equipment in the value of \$3.5 million was procured through UNICEF using the Reimbursable Procurement procedures. Although the amount was approximately the same as in 1983, the pattern was different in that almost all of the commodities supplied were shipped from the UNIPAC warehouse at Copenhagen, Denmark. The utilization of the UNICEF Supply Division for the procurement of non-UNIPAC items was considerably reduced.

148. Since the beginning of 1983, UNFPA has been procuring all the contraceptives used in family planning programmes funded by UNFPA that were formerly procured by UNICEF. This has come about as a result of the relocation of the major part of the New York-based and Geneva-based UNICEF Supply Division staff to Copenhagen.

149. During 1984, the small UNFPA Procurement Unit will be strengthened and this is expected to result in considerable savings for the organization.

150. Local procurement, either by UNFPA's field offices or by Governments themselves, continues to be encouraged, wherever locally-manufactured goods of government quality are available. Government agencies, however, seem reluctant in some cases to ask central government procurement services to buy on their behalf, because of internal delays and difficulties in avoiding taxes. In the main, offshore procurement of specialty equipment remains the most cost-effective way of delivering goods to projects. The Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU) has, particularly in the case of vehicles, been able to establish country standards and uniform prices for all United Nations agencies when purchase orders are placed directly with the manufacturers.

Policy and programme information publications

151. In 1983, the UNFPA issued several policy and programme-oriented publications intended for use by Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and libraries. These included: (a) the ninth (1981/1982) edition of the annual UNFPA Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World; (b) Needs Assessment Reports on 11 countries (Benin, Central African Republic, Fiji, Kiribati, Peru,

Samoa, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Upper Volta, and Viet Nam (second report)), bringing the total number issued in the series to date to 61; (c) population policy analysis reports on an additional seven countries in the joint United Nations Population Division/UNFPA Population Policy Compendium (Bhutan, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Mozambique, Singapore and Viet Nam), bringing the total number issued in the series to date to 47; (d) number eight in the Policy Development Study series on Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics by Dr. Nazli Choucri of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (U.S.A.) which focusses on the role of population dynamics in conflict situations and underscores the need to resolve population issues within a development framework if peace is to be ensured; and (e) the ninth (1982) edition of the Annual Review of Population Law

V. SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

Co-ordination of operational and programme matters

152. In accord with its mandate to play "a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund" as well as its leadership responsibilities within the global population community, as the largest source of multilateral population assistance, UNFPA convened or participated in a variety of meetings, workshops, and other forums, in addition to the normal day-to-day consultations with its executing agency partners, other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental agencies and organizations and academic and research institutions. These included the following:

153. In January, a memorandum co-signed by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was issued. It elaborated and clarified the relationship between the two organizations, especially the roles and functions of the UNDP Resident Representatives in their capacities as the Representative of UNFPA, and the relationship between the UNFPA Representative and the UNFPA Deputy Representative in those countries in which the UNFPA maintains a Deputy Representative. The memorandum updated an exchange of correspondence in early 1977 and reflects the increasing co-operation between the two organizations and the desire to confirm and strengthen the working arrangements between UNDP and UNFPA in order to assure that the needs of the countries that they both serve are effectively met.

154. On 28 February-1 March, the Fund convened an ad hoc Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting of its executing agency partners within the United Nations system as well as other interested organizations within the United Nations systems. The meeting reviewed the UNFPA resource situation for 1983 and the future, the impact of Governing Council decisions in 1981 and 1982 on future programme trends and on the system of priority countries, a draft of the document presented to the Governing Council at its session in June 1983 on the future role of the United Nations system in family planning research including contraceptive research and development, intercountry programmes and preparations for the 1984 International Conference on Population.

155. On 16 February, UNFPA held its second annual briefing in New York for non-governmental organizations. Co-sponsored by the Development Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO), the Population Committee of the Conference of United Nations Representatives of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A., the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, UNFPA-related non-governmental organizations, and the NGO Population Task Force, the meeting was designed to allow an exchange of information on population problems and progress worldwide, to provide information on the 1984 International Conference on Population and to discuss support for the Conference. Some 150 representatives from NGOs and the United Nations system attended the one-day briefing session. A summary report on the briefing session was issued by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service under the title "Population and the Future: From Bucharest (1974) to Mexico City (1984)" (32 pp.).

156. WHO and UNFPA held a second joint workshop, this time for staff from French-speaking African countries, in Brazzaville, Congo, from 11-15 April 1983. The purpose of the workshop was to strengthen the co-ordination between WHO and UNFPA and to provide participants with a better understanding of the policies and country programming approaches of the respective organizations, including basic needs procedures and missions, project development, and implementation and monitoring processes of family planning projects within the context of WHO's family health programme. This workshop followed up an earlier one held in Geneva in April 1982. The total number of participants was 36, 28 of whom were regional or national project directors in Africa or nationals closely associated with UNFPA-supported projects in Africa; the others were from WHO or UNFPA headquarters.

157. In 1983, UNFPA chaired the three meetings (29 April, 29 September, and 16 November) of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), the membership of which comprises officials at the Assistant Secretary-General level responsible for the programmes of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA, respectively. The JCGP, the chairmanship of which rotates annually and which usually meets three times a year, was set up to improve co-ordination of programmes among the organizations, particularly at the field level, in those sectors where their respective mandates overlap. Family planning/maternal and child health in the context of primary health care, women's participation in development, and data collection were identified as the principal substantive areas in which more systematic collaboration would be of considerable benefit to Governments and to the JCGP members. In 1983 the JCGP was particularly concerned with:

(a) Co-ordinated programming. Keenly aware of the need to improve system-wide collaboration in operational activities in order to respond more effectively to country needs and to use development assistance more effectively, the JCGP drew up a set of principles on which co-ordinated programming among the organizations would be based. It was agreed that the organizations will work together at early stages of their programme cycle to identify areas for complementary and supplementary interventions; that each organization will retain autonomy over its own resources and programme; and, that the programming procedures and time frame of each organization will be observed. Indonesia was selected as the country in which to systematically explore a new approach to co-ordinated programming. This choice was based on the fact that each of the organizations would be initiating a new programme within the next two years and on the Resident Co-ordinator's interest in such an undertaking;

(b) Activities on the role of women in development. The JCGP set up a working group under the chairmanship of UNDP to recommend ways in which the organizations could work together in this area. The recommendations are expected early in 1984;

(c) MCH/FP. Since this sector is an integral part of the mandates of UNICEF and UNFPA, both organizations are examining avenues for complementary activity at the country level. UNICEF has set up a task force to identify how it can work more effectively with other organizations in the field of family planning and maternal and child health;

(d) Data collection and utilization. The organizations have circulated lists of the data they publish and discussed how various data sources pertaining to a country could be made more readily available in the UNDP field offices.

158. The Ninth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Geneva took place on 2-3 May. Some 48 representatives from 49 international non-governmental organizations participated in the discussions, which focussed primarily on the International Conference on Population.

159. In September 1983, the UNFPA met with the directors of the various interregional and regional demographic training and research centres, prior to the Fourth Meeting of the Directors - the first such meeting held since 1981 - convened by the United Nations and funded by the UNFPA. The meeting was, inter alia, to review implementation of the principles for future programme direction approved by the Governing Council at its thirtieth session in June 1983 (decision 83/17, I, paragraph 20). A report on this meeting is contained in DP/1984/41, being submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session.

160. Seminar on Population and Development Planning. In order to understand better the experiences of agencies and organizations in promoting the integration of population factors

into development planning, the UNFPA convened a two-day "Seminar on Population and Development Planning", 26-27 September, at UNFPA headquarters. Resource persons were drawn from bilateral and international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as well as from the academic community. The meeting examined the various major issues in this subject area, namely, what is integration, why integration, and how and where integration is to be achieved, including methodological, technical and organizational aspects. A major recommendation of the Seminar was the holding of an expert group meeting in 1984 to clarify further the concept of integration of population into development planning and to make proposals for future directions.

161. During the course of 1983, UNFPA staff both at headquarters and in the field attended more than 120 meetings, many of which were sponsored by Governments, United Nations agencies and organizations or by non-governmental organizations. In addition to attending regular meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, ECOSOC and other United Nations bodies, UNFPA staff attended, for example, the International Symposium on Research on the Regulation of Human Fertility sponsored by the Government of Sweden in February, an Expert Group Meeting on Improving Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women sponsored by the United Nations in April, an International Conference on Health for All sponsored by the Government of Cuba in July, the 10th Asian Parasite Control/Family Planning Conference sponsored by the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning in September, and the Muslim Scholars Conference on Health, Population and Development sponsored by the Government of Indonesia in December.

Funding population projects through multi-bilateral financing arrangements

162. UNFPA continued its efforts in 1983 to find additional resources for population programmes through multi-bilateral (multi-bi) financing arrangements. In June, just prior to the Governing Council session, the second edition of a compendium of population projects, entitled "Selected Projects Suitable for Multi-Bilateral Funding" (189 pp.), was distributed to members of the Governing Council, major donors to UNFPA, other Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations. The updated compendium provided summary information on 58 population projects in 27 countries, totalling \$41.8 million. Of these projects, 11 were in the Africa region, 17 in Asia and Pacific, 1 in Europe, 13 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 16 in the Middle East and Mediterranean region. Preparation of the third edition was begun during the year. It is expected to be issued in June 1984.

163. During 1983, \$5.7 million in new multi-bilateral resources were received by UNFPA through contributions by donors to trust funds established especially for the financing of multi-bi projects. This compares with contributions of \$4.8 million for the year 1982, and brings the total of support for multi-bi projects, since the start of the multi-bi programme in 1976 to \$20.5 million.

164. In addition, some \$615,000 worth of contributions-in-kind were made available in 1983 for a number of ongoing projects (see below).

165. The following are highlights of 1983 multi-bi activities, including information, where available, on 1984 support:

166. Following negotiations between the Government of Canada, UNFPA and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR/B), the International Non-Governmental Organization Division (INGO) of the Canadian International Development Agency will provide direct support, beginning in 1984, to the ICDDR/B's demographic surveillance system project. Previous UNFPA assistance for the project, which was authorized by the Governing Council, amounted to \$1.7 million for the period 1980 through 1983; Canadian support will cover the four-year period 1984-1987, for a total of approximately Can\$ 5 million. As the Canadian contribution will be channeled directly from INGO to the ICDDR/B, no trust fund arrangements with UNFPA are required.

167. The Government of Denmark contributed \$940,236 in multi-bilateral trust funds in 1983 for continuing support to an integrated maternal and child health and family planning project in Bangladesh, bringing the cumulative contribution to this project to \$2.7 million. An additional \$2 million has been pledged for the two-year period 1984-1985.

168. The Government of Finland provided \$261,097 in new trust funds in 1983 for ongoing support to a maternal and child health services and family welfare project in Nicaragua. This project is receiving additional funding under a multi-bi arrangement with the Government of Italy. Unspent funds, previously committed to a second Finnish-assisted activity--a census preparation project also in Nicaragua--were fully utilized in 1983. Through 1983, total assistance made available to the Finnish trust fund for UNFPA's multi-bi programme, amounted to \$650,000, exclusive of \$100,000 retained for payments covering the contribution-in-kind of ambulances. Negotiations were completed in 1983 for activities to be supported in 1984, and it has been agreed by the Government of Finland that an additional sum of one million Markka (approximately \$170,000) will be offered in continuing assistance to the Nicaragua project. At the same time, the Government of Finland has announced that it will provide a contribution-in-kind of 500,000 copper-T IUDs in 1984 for India's population programme; the contribution is valued at approximately \$400,000, exclusive of shipping costs, with shipments to begin in August, 1984.

169. The Government of Italy provided \$2.3 million in 1983 for a varied programme of multi-bi activities, bringing the total of such assistance to \$2.7 million. Continued assistance was made available for the African information network project executed by Inter Press Service. Other activities supported with new 1983 multi-bi contributions include the expansion of a maternal and child health and family planning services project in Colombia; a communication support project for health and maternal and child health programmes in Ethiopia (in a co-operative multi-bi funding arrangement with the Government of Norway); a maternal and child health services and family welfare project in Nicaragua (in a cooperative multi-bi funding arrangement with Finland); and a maternal and child health and population project in Peru.

170. The Government of the Netherlands contributed \$.8 million in 1983 for continued assistance to a population and development project in Egypt, a health manpower training project among women in Nepal, and another Nepal project involving population education activities for women through agriculture extension work, as well as a population manpower development project in Bangladesh. New multi-bi support will also be made available for a two-year project (1984-1985) covering family welfare education, motivation and services through rural development co-operatives in Bangladesh. The total of the Netherlands multi-bi contributions through 1983 stands at \$2.3 million.

171. The Government of Norway contributed \$1.4 million in 1983 for assistance to both ongoing and new multi-bi projects. Ongoing activities included a primary health care and family planning project in Jamaica, a family planning and maternal and child health services project in Nepal, and the strengthening of a hospital-based family planning services project in Sri Lanka. A portion of the Norwegian contribution was utilized for the costs of fielding and reporting on population needs assessment missions. Norway's support for these missions and reports is expected to be phased out in 1984, after having made it possible for UNFPA to conduct needs assessments in more than 70 countries. Support from Norway in 1983 was made available for a number of activities, including the purchase of a Chinese character processing system to be used in the publication of results of the 1982 China census, a communication support component for the health and maternal and child health programme in Ethiopia (in a co-financing arrangement with UNFPA and the Government of Italy), and a family life education project in the Seychelles. Total multi-bi funds contributed through 1983, amounted to \$8.6 million. Contributions-in-kind, notably paper and ink supplies for census-related activity in Burma and China, were valued at approximately \$615,000. Beginning in 1984, Norway will be supporting selected new multi-bi activities which include the extension of integrated maternal and child health care in Bolivia, a China census surveys project and a new phase of the Nepal family planning and maternal and child health project. Support will be continued in 1984 for other projects in Ethiopia, Jamaica and the Seychelles. Contribution of computer-related equipment for the Burma census project has also been planned for 1984.

172. Sweden's multi-bi contribution of \$2 million to Mexico's national programme of sex education had essentially been utilized in the period 1976 through 1982; however, a remaining trust fund amount of \$8,000 was expended in 1983 to complete the project. During 1983, a new phase of activity was launched with the Mexican Government's decision to commit \$2.7 million of its own resources over the next four-year period. UNFPA, for its part, made available \$160,000 to the project in 1983, and additional multi-bi funding will continue to be sought for other components for 1984 and beyond.

173. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland began providing, in 1983, a contribution-in-kind of equipment valued at £84,000, for a maternal and child health and family planning services project on Rodrigues Island, Mauritius.

174. In 1983, final expenditures were recorded under a 1982 \$1.5 million grant by the OPEC Fund for International Development for assistance to family welfare centre projects in Pakistan. Under the grant, medical equipment was purchased and shipped to family welfare centres throughout Pakistan. The OPEC Fund continued to encourage Governments to utilize local currency counterpart funds for UNFPA-assisted population projects in their own countries. Counterpart funding is required of countries receiving balance of payments loans from the OPEC Fund.

175. Discussions with a variety of other donors have been held regarding other multi-bi activities and there are expectations that additional agreements will be completed in 1984.

Staff training and development

176. 1984 Global Meeting of UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population. A meeting of an organizing committee, composed of UNFPA staff members from headquarters and the field, met from 7-9 September 1983 to plan and draft an agenda for the 1984 Global Meeting of UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population (DRSAP), which will be held in New York from 25 July to 1 August 1984, prior to the International Conference on Population. (This will be the fifth such conference, the previous ones being held in 1973, 1975, 1978 and 1980.) The forthcoming meeting will focus on all aspects of the work of UNFPA including policy, programming and monitoring procedures, project formulation and implementation, evaluation, administrative, financial and personnel matters, relationships with executing agencies and other headquarters/field matters of mutual concern. Preparatory to the Global Meeting, regional meetings of UNFPA DRSAPs were held in Bangkok, Thailand, 22-26 October and in Harare, Zimbabwe, 5-10 December, with staff from both headquarters and the field participating. (At year's end, preparations were under way for a similar meeting with DRSAPs in the Middle East and Mediterranean area in Amman, Jordan, 23-24 March 1984, and for the Latin America and Caribbean region in the spring of 1984.)

177. Training and orientation courses. Two four-day training courses for national UNFPA finance and administrative assistants in the Africa region and in the Middle East and Mediterranean region were held in October. Given by headquarters personnel, the courses covered UNFPA financial and administrative management policies and procedures, with particular emphasis on the financial regulations recently approved by the Governing Council and on working relationships between headquarters and the field. The Africa region course was held in Nairobi, Kenya, and was attended by 24 participants; the Middle East and Mediterranean region course was held in Cairo, Egypt, and attended by 12 participants.

Promoting awareness of population issues

178. In 1983, UNFPA continued to provide a wide variety of information services to institutions and individuals in both developing and developed countries. The year saw an increasing number of requests for publications and audio-visual materials as well as for background information on the world population situation, UNFPA programmes, and especially the 1984 International Conference on Population.

179. Publications. The Fund's three regular publications are Population, a newsletter published monthly in English, French, Spanish and Arabic and every two months in Chinese (a total of more than 200,000 copies are distributed annually of all these editions); Populi, a quarterly magazine published in English and surveying various issues in the population field (about 25,000 copies distributed); and Commitment, a newsletter published in English, French and Spanish for parliamentarians interested in population and development matters (over 20,000 copies distributed annually). UNFPA also produces an information packet, UNFPA: What It Is, What It Does, updated annually and available in English, French and Spanish. A revised and updated publications and audio-visual aids list (43 pp.) was issued in January 1983. In addition to these publications, the UNFPA Annual Report for 1982 was issued in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The printed version of the Annual Report contains the 1983 State of World Population Report issued annually by the Executive Director of UNFPA, which is also released to the print and broadcast media as part of a press kit including photographs and articles. Worldwide media coverage for the Report increased by one-third over 1982.

180. Audio-visual materials. With UNFPA support, BBC-TV produced in 1983 a 30-minute documentary as part of a series of eight programmes entitled "Global Report 1983", shown on British television. The UNFPA-supported segment concerns population in the Indian State of Kerala. The programme, called "The Kerala Solution", investigated the dramatic fall in population growth which has taken place there in the last decade. A 28-minute colour television programme, entitled "World Population 1983", was released by Video-77-Vision on 17 June 1983. It featured an analysis of the 1983 State of World Population Report. A programme on the 1984 International Conference on Population was produced as part of the "International Byline" series and televised in New York in October 1983. The Turner Broadcasting System in the United States, in association with UNFPA, produced a series of special films on population in the "Finite World" series: A 28-minute colour television programme on China premiered on 25 October 1983 and a film on Sri Lanka was shown on 29 October 1983, followed by one on Thailand on 3 December 1983. A 30-minute videotape on population activities in Bangladesh was produced by the Media Centre of the Worldview International Foundation in Dhaka with UNFPA assistance, focussing on the Government's population programme in family planning and related fields as well as on UNFPA-assisted projects. A video presentation, Population: The UNFPA Experience, was produced during the year. A collage of existing footage, with a linking script, the 22-minute presentation was determined to be an inexpensive but effective way of reaching television and local audiences. United Nations Television covered the United Nations Population Award ceremony held on 30 September 1983. Two separate radio programmes sponsored by United Nations Radio Service in Africa were broadcast in September and October 1983. Short radio spots on population and related issues were produced during the year for the weekly United Nations radio programme, UN Calling.

181. Media relations. In addition to working with international and regional media groups on the dissemination of features on population matters, UNFPA continued support for the training of print and broadcast media journalists in the Third World in the reporting of population and development events. For example: As part of the programme of dissemination of population-related information through the media, UNFPA continued to provide assistance to the Manila-based Press Foundation of Asia and the Rome-based Inter Press Service in the training of journalists and strengthening the reporting of population and development matters. UNFPA is a partner with the Government of Italy in assisting an IPS-executed African population and development information network project designed to increase awareness of population issues through Africa media (see Africa section in "An overview by geographic region" for further information on this project). Close co-operation continued with media representatives accredited to the United Nations as well as with visiting journalists and media representatives. As an example, Aftenposten, the Norwegian daily, carried three separate features with colour pictures on population issues in January and April 1983.

182. Activities related to the International Conference on Population. In co-operation with the United Nations Department of Public Information, UNFPA assisted in the preparation of an extensive programme of public information activities for the 1984 International

Conference on Population. Conference brochures and a conference poster were produced and sent to all Member States of the United Nations, to United Nations Development Programme and UNFPA field offices and to United Nations Information Centres. Four monographs on the topics of the Expert Group Meetings held during 1983 were in preparation for distribution to a wide audience, including the media. A 25-minute film was produced by the Department of Public Information in collaboration with UNFPA, focussing on developments in the field of population since 1974. Footage for the film was shot in Mexico, Thailand and Tunisia. Background information on the Conference was given during the annual meeting of the Joint United Nations Information Committee in Geneva in April 1983. United Nations Information Centres were asked to assist national-level preparatory committees in their activities to heighten awareness of the importance of population issues in the context of the Conference. The year saw a heightened level of involvement of non-governmental organizations in preparatory events leading to the Conference. For example, a significant event was the International Consultation of NGOs on Population Issues held in Geneva 13-15 September. Organized by the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council and attended by 196 participants from 44 countries representing 92 NGOs, the Consultation was particularly concerned with issues relating to women, environmental concerns and family planning. This was the largest meeting of NGOs on population issues since the Population Tribune, which was held as a parallel activity to the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974.

