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S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Supplementary information on the work in 1983  
of agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-  
funded programmes and projects

Summary

This support paper provides detailed information for the year 1983 on the work and experience of the United Nations and various United Nations and other agencies and organizations responsible for executing UNFPA-funded programmes and projects.

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

1. The activities of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs are in general oriented towards enhancing the ability of Governments and of the international community to respond to population problems in a more informed and effective manner. The work programme consists chiefly of research as well as facilitation of the sharing of experience in the field of population. Overall guidelines for the work programme are drawn from the World Population Plan of Action; specific implementation is carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission.

2. Three of the programme elements supported by UNFPA were directed to fertility problems and to the efforts of Governments and other agencies to formulate effective responses to them. One of these elements was directly concerned with the continuing utilization of data gathered under the aegis of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). The valuable body of data which has been gathered can now provide useful information for programme planning at both the national and the international levels. The comparative analysis of WFS data carried out by the Population Division is of particular relevance to programme development at the international level. Specific activities included the preparation of a series of analytical reports on the relationship between education and fertility, on marital status composition and fertility, on the impact of population structure on crude fertility measures, and on variations in the incidence of knowledge and use of contraception. Work was also done on factors affecting contraceptive use among women who say they do not want more children but who are not using a contraceptive.

3. Under a second programme element concerned with fertility problems, studies to enhance the effectiveness of family planning programmes were undertaken. A Third Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility was held in April 1982. The specific focus of activities was identification of new evaluation methods given the increasing availability of survey data and the trend towards programme integration. A report on this programme element was under preparation during the year and is scheduled for publication in 1984.

4. Under the third programme element in the area of fertility, work continued on a series of case studies in selected countries where a sustained decline in fertility has occurred (often in marked contrast to neighbouring countries with some otherwise similar conditions). The goal is to pinpoint those social and economic conditions which precipitated and helped to sustain the transformation in fertility patterns. This project is scheduled for completion in 1984. A report containing the analyses of the country studies as well as a comparative report will be published as the end-product of the project.

5. Another broad area of activity concerned problems encountered in the establishment of goals and procedures for population policy implementation in general. One of the programme elements in this area dealt with the preparation of a series of reports directly concerned with population policy. One set of reports, the joint UNFPA/Population Division Population Policy Compendium series, concerns population policies in individual developing countries. Reports on seven countries were published during the year: Bhutan, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Mozambique, Singapore and Viet Nam, bringing the total number of reports issued to 47. A second set of reports dealt with specific topics of particular interest. Reports were under preparation concerning metropolitan planning in the Indian sub-continent; aging in developing countries; and population in the least developed countries. Two studies which had been prepared earlier, on International Migration Policies and Programmes, and on Population and Human Rights were published during the year.

6. The second programme element in this area was designed to enhance the ability of countries to make better use of population projections, an essential component of all social and economic planning. Preparation of appropriate projection models, testing of their use as applied to a variety of social and economic conditions, and development of computer programmes for their use were carried out during the year. A report on the project is scheduled to be issued in 1984.

7. As part of the programme in mortality, implementation is continuing on the joint programme with the World Health Organization on mortality structure, determinants, and policy effectiveness. In 1983, the proceedings of the Meeting on Trends, Determinants and Consequences of Sex Differentials in Mortality, which was convened in 1981, were published. Work on a set of five country case studies of determinants of mortality change and differentials from a policy viewpoint was completed, with publication scheduled for 1984. A study on social and economic correlates of early age mortality and the report of the Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality were in press in late 1983. A volume on the consequences of mortality trends and differentials is also under preparation.

8. The Population Division continued its joint efforts with UNFPA in the development and operation of a worldwide Population Information Network (POPIN), established in January 1981 under the aegis of the United Nations, for the co-ordination of national, sub-regional, regional and international population information activities in order to facilitate the exchange and transfer of population information. To date, the Network comprises 100 population information services, such as libraries, clearinghouses, information systems, documentation/reference centres and institutions supporting population information activities, mostly in the developing countries. A Co-ordinating Unit within the Population Division acts as a secretariat to the Network and is responsible for guiding, stimulating and co-ordinating the development of the Network.

9. POPIN activities that have been carried out include: semi-annual publication of the POPIN Bulletin to serve as a forum for members and others in which to share ideas on common problems and possible solutions; preparation and publication of an Inventory and Evaluation of Training Materials for Population Information Services, the first bibliography of training materials ever produced for population information services; and the organization of working groups to deal with such matters as development of various guides for the establishment and strengthening of population information services, and dissemination of population information. Through the co-operative efforts of POPIN members, five manuals are under preparation for publication in mid-1984 dealing with computerization of population documentation storage and retrieval systems, selection of a classification scheme for a population information centre, repackaging and dissemination of population information for special user communities, networking, and management of a population information centre. The revised edition of the Population Multilingual Thesaurus, to be entitled POPIN Thesaurus: Population Multilingual Thesaurus, and a global report on major developments in the population information field during the past 10 years are also scheduled for publication in 1984. POPIN also provides technical support, as requested, to member institutions that are organizing or developing population information services. For example, the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit is collaborating closely with the Economic Commission for Africa in the establishment of POPIN-Africa.

10. In connection with the upcoming International Conference on Population preparatory arrangements have been initiated to set up a POPIN Reference Centre to be set up at the Conference site as a joint POPIN/Mexico Government initiative. The proposed Reference Centre, which will include a working library collection of donated publications from POPIN member institutions and commercial publishers, as well as computerized population information data bases, will provide Conference delegates with an operational reference service equipped to answer questions efficiently and effectively.

11. During the course of 1983, the work programme of the Division was greatly affected by preparations for the International Conference on Population, including contribution of substantive documentation to and organization of the four Expert Group Meetings convened in this connection. The reports of the four meetings were prepared and issued and then made use of in the preparation of the Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and the draft Proposals for Recommendations for Further Implementation of the Plan. Much professional and support staff time was absorbed by these preparations. As a consequence, some activities of the programme carried out jointly by the Population Division and UNFPA had to be deferred to the 1984-1985 biennium. However, performance levels were maintained to the greatest extent possible.

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

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

Basic Data Collection

13. In 1983, with the substantive support of the United Nations Statistical Office, DTCD executed some 82 UNFPA-funded projects in the field of basic population data collection in developing countries. Some of these projects have been ongoing from earlier years, but a number of them were approved in 1983. The immediate objectives of the projects are, in general, to collect, process and disseminate the population data needed to formulate, implement and evaluate national development plans. The long-term objectives are to develop and strengthen national capabilities in the field of population data collection, including population censuses and surveys and civil registration and vital statistics systems. To assist the countries in achieving the outlined objectives, technical assistance has been provided in planning and organizing population censuses; carrying out census cartographic work; preparing questionnaires, manuals of instructions and other technical documents; training of census staff; using sampling for census; census enumeration; editing and coding; data processing; tabulation; dissemination and statistical evaluation. In the field of civil registration and vital statistics, technical assistance has been given for the revision of existing laws for registering births and deaths; pilot testing of new methodologies with revised forms and schedules; editing and processing of data; generating vital statistics from civil registration data; dissemination and statistical evaluation. Similar assistance has also been given for demographic survey projects.

14. The large amount of data collected in national population and housing censuses makes it imperative that means be employed to process the data as expeditiously as possible. To this end, UNFPA has continued to assist countries in the acquisition and use of computer equipment.

15. Because of shortages of trained technical staff, developing countries continue to request assistance in processing basic population data. Accordingly, UNFPA has continued to support, through DTCD, the supply of computer software and related training for such fundamentals as editing and tabulating population data from censuses and surveys. In 1983, the software project delivered data-edit and data tabulation software packages to 42 countries, provided intensive training at headquarters for 4 participants, and conducted a training workshop in Tunisia in population data tabulation for the francophone African countries.

16. A brief description of some of the various factors that can lead to difficulties in projects related to basic data collection is given below. It is understood, however, that such difficulties are encountered only in some projects, and that the degree of acuteness of the problems varied considerably.

17. For undertaking a general census of population, particularly to hold census enumeration, a legal base, usually in the form of a decree, is required in most countries. Some countries may require this authorization every time they undertake a population census. On occasion, political, administrative and/or financial considerations lead to postponement of census enumeration despite the completion of all necessary preparatory work, including census cartography, by the scheduled date as expected by the national census office. Such postponements can tend to invalidate the census cartographic work, and necessarily increase census costs. In the case of civil registration, legal support is imperative in order to introduce compulsory registration of births and deaths.

18. Countries which depend largely on external assistance, especially technical advisory assistance, often find it difficult to release the capable nationals to undergo higher training abroad. Technical resources within some countries are so limited that replacement personnel is hard to find during the period of absence of a senior level staff member of the census/statistics office.

#### Demographic projects

19. DTCD also executed more than 100 UNFPA-supported demographic projects in 1983, of which approximately 35 per cent were in demographic training, 45 per cent in analysis of census and survey data (some in collaboration with the Statistical Office), and 20 per cent in population policy and development. Most were individual country projects, covering about 74 developing countries. About 60 demographic experts, in addition to a number of short-term consultants, assisted in the implementation of these projects.

20. Support and backstopping in the field of demographic training was provided to individual developing countries through support of national demographic training institutions and departments of demography, three United Nations interregional demographic training centres and programmes (the Cairo Demographic Centre, the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre (CEDOR) in Bucharest, Romania, and the demographic training programme at Moscow State University), and fellowships for population study abroad. Approximately 69 fellows from 25 developing countries were approved for new fellowships or extensions of ongoing ones (under both country projects and the Block Allocations for Population Fellowships), and approximately 75 fellows from developing countries in all regions were trained at the three interregional centres. It is expected that in order to meet the challenge of selecting appropriately qualified counterpart personnel for necessary training abroad, to replace United Nations experts as expeditiously as possible, greater use will be made in future of shorter-term, "on-the-job" middle-level training, together with more rigorous local selection procedures for United Nations fellowship candidates.

21. UNFPA-funded, DTCD-executed projects in the field of demographic analysis dealt particularly with the evaluation and analysis of data collected by developing countries as part of the 1970-1980 round of censuses. Through the analysis of population data (including estimates of measures of fertility, mortality, migration, and urbanization) and projections of total and sectoral population levels, Governments are becoming increasingly aware of the demographic processes taking place in the countries, as well as prospects for the future. DTCD has also initiated activities for making computer software programs and packages available to developing countries in a usable form, in connection with the demographic evaluation and analysis of data, including preparation of population projections.

22. In the field of population policy and development, most Governments are now well aware of the important role of population in social and economic development planning and of the need for defining adequate population policies and implementing them as an integral part of their development strategy. UNFPA support has enabled DTCD to provide technical co-operation for studies of the interaction between demographic factors and social and economic variables, analyses of the impact of alternative population policies, and integration of demographic factors in planning (especially in the establishment and/or strengthening of national population commissions and population units).

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

24. DTCD continued to collaborate with UNFPA and DIESA on the arrangements for the 1984 International Conference on Population, including (a) participation in and preparation of papers on technical co-operation for the four preparatory Expert Group Meetings; and (b) the preparation of a module on technical co-operation in the Fifth Inquiry Among Governments on Population, an analysis of government's responses thereto, and contributions to the draft Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

### III. United Nations Regional Commissions

#### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

25. UNFPA assistance to population activities carried out in 1983 by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe was limited mainly to work in regard to the economic and related implications of changes in the age structure of the population and the aging process; work on population and development problems in southern Europe, with special reference to international and internal migration; and support to a Meeting of Experts on Population, Urbanization and Environment (Budapest, Hungary, 12-21 September 1983). The activities were aimed specifically at strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with their population problems in the subject areas mentioned. UNFPA also collaborated with the ECE secretariat in the regional Meeting on Population (Sofia, Bulgaria, 6-12 October 1983) in preparation for the International Conference on Population.

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

26. UNFPA continued in 1983 to provide support to the ESCAP Population Programme to enable it to co-ordinate regional population activities, to organize regional studies, training and expert groups, and to provide advisory services and other technical assistance in population matters, including assistance in the formulation of population projects at country level.

27. Under the project "Country monographs on population situations", the monographs on Australia, Cook Islands, and India were published, while those for Japan and Malaysia were technically edited and those for Fiji, Indonesia, New Zealand and Pakistan were at various stages of preparation. Under the project, "Comparative study of the relationships of migration and urbanization", reports on migration, urbanization and development in Malaysia and in Thailand were published.

28. Under the regional and sub-regional training programme, ESCAP organized a sub-regional seminar on population and development planning in Bangalore, India from 1-21 December 1982. Eighteen middle to senior level planners, administrators and demographers from eight member countries participated in the seminar. An in-country training course on the "Analysis of mortality and fertility data" was organized in collaboration with the General Statistical Office (GSO) of Viet Nam at Hanoi, Viet Nam from 11 April to 12 May 1983. There were 27 national and provincial level participants from GSO and other ministries.

29. The International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS), Bombay, India has been assisting ESCAP members and associate members by training ESCAP-sponsored candidates in population studies. During the academic year 1983-1984, 15 international students from 14 member countries were awarded fellowships for the diploma and certificate courses at the IIPS. Three nominees of the Government of Viet Nam who were enrolled at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), New Delhi, during the academic year 1982-1983 completed the course work in August 1983.

30. A variety of workshops, studies and reports have been undertaken. A regional workshop on Multivariate Analysis of Nuptiality and Fertility from World Fertility Data for Selected ESCAP Countries was organized, and a follow-up seminar was planned for late 1983. A study of the determinants of recent fertility declines in the region was conducted as part of the United Nations Population Division's minimum research programme for comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data. A report on the study of the relationship between fertility behaviour and size, structure and functions of the family in Japan was issued, as was a report on the first phase of the in-depth study of integration of family planning activities and other development efforts at the community level. A study, based on census data, of the fertility levels and trends in 13 countries of the ESCAP region was undertaken. Development of the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System and the ESCAP Information Processing System continued in order to enable the ESCAP secretariat to input bibliographic population information files and to further harmonize the population terms in the listing of economic and social development descriptors.

31. Three regional advisers, on demographic analysis, on data preparation and processing, and on population census and surveys, respectively, continued providing technical assistance, on request, to member countries. The demographic adviser finalized the report on the analysis of the 1977 Maldives population census. The adviser on data preparation and processing visited the Federal States of Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands to assist in data processing of an employment/unemployment survey and a vital statistics survey, in the use of a micro-computer and with the installation of a computer software package. The adviser on population censuses and surveys visited a number of countries to assist in the processing, evaluation and analysis of their most recent population censuses. These included Burma, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu. He also assisted the Governments of Kiribati and Maldives in planning for their next censuses.

32. The Clearinghouse and Information Section of the Regional Population Information Centre continued to provide technical assistance to countries in the establishment and strengthening of national population information centres. Eleven national centres had been set up in the region with ESCAP technical assistance. A sub-regional population information network of the Association of South East Asian Nations is in operation with four participating countries. Linkages among the national centres, the sub-regional network and the Regional Population Information Centre are being strengthened to form the basis of a regional population information network in co-operation with the co-ordinating unit of POPIN, the global population information network. In connection with its efforts to develop the regional network and to improve the intercountry flow of population information, the Section is participating in population information projects in China and Viet Nam. Continuing activities to assist countries in mobilizing national population information resources include organizing and conducting national workshops, in-service training of information personnel, and assistance in formulating, implementing and evaluating project proposals related to national population information activities. Other activities of the Information Centre include production and selective dissemination of six serial population publications tailored to specific audiences, reference centre enquiry services, regional user needs surveys and monitoring of information exchange activities.

33. The Regional Population Data Bank continues with computerized production of the Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics (ADOPT), a monthly current awareness journal; the provision of on-line search services through the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System Population File (EBIS/POPFIL), a regional bibliographic information storage and retrieval system; the exchange of machine-readable bibliographic information; preparations for offering a decentralized POPLINE search service to countries in the region; the storage of data collected from the 1980-1981 round of censuses; the creation of directory data bases; and the provision of technical support and training to the countries of the region in developing computer applications pertaining to national population information programmes.

34. During the year, selected papers presented at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 20-29 September 1982) were revised and edited for publication and distribution to member countries. In addition, the ESCAP Population Division contributed papers to, and participated in the work of the four Expert Group Meetings preparatory to the 1984 International Conference on Population.

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

35. The activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) are carried out within the framework of the Latin American Regional Population Programme, established by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in 1975, with substantial support from UNFPA.

36. The Programme's objectives and contents are periodically revised by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), a specialized body set up under resolution 310 (XIV) of the Commission, that has specific guidance and consultation functions with regard to CELADE's activities in the field of population. This and other intercountry mechanisms permit CELADE to be permanently in touch with the countries, adapting its work programme to



meet their needs, and constantly updating its activities as new problem areas in the field of population are identified in the region. CEGAN held its First Meeting on Population in Quito, Ecuador, in March 1979, when it made specific recommendations for CELADE's activities in the region, and held its Second Meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 16-21 November 1983.

37. During 1983, CELADE continued its population activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, including an increasing collaboration with the English-speaking Caribbean, in the following six main lines of action or subprogrammes.

38. Under the subprogramme concerning demographic statistics and estimates of population trends, CELADE prepared updated reports on the present demographic situation and future prospects of the region; promoted the development of appropriate methods for improving the quality and degree of effective utilization of the available demographic information; helped to develop national research capacities through experimental censuses and surveys, and carried out studies on fertility, mortality and internal and international migration, as well as on the evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning programmes. These activities were undertaken in collaboration with the national institutions in charge of these tasks in the respective countries. Technical co-operation agreements have been signed with almost all the countries of the region, with the dual purpose of disseminating the demographic methods which are most appropriate for each particular country and ensuring that the estimates and projections prepared are officially adopted both by the countries and the United Nations.

39. In the population and development area, CELADE assisted the countries of the region in studying the economic and social determinants and consequences of population dynamics; helped them to integrate population variables in planning instruments and processes; and provided assistance in the formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies, concentrating on priority areas such as population distribution and urban concentration, growth in the demand for social services and employment, and the impact of specific government actions on these demographic variables. Most of these activities were carried out jointly with the national institutions responsible for the formulation and co-ordination of global, regional and sectoral programmes in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

40. Regarding teaching and training, the demand for training opportunities in demographic analysis and in the study of the relationships with the development process has not only increased in quantitative terms but has also become increasingly varied in terms of the type of courses requested from CELADE by the countries. Therefore, during 1983 CELADE trained national personnel in the field of population through diversified programmes specially designed to meet the needs of the countries. At its Headquarters in Santiago, Chile, as well as at its Office in San José, Costa Rica, CELADE provided training in demographic analysis, specific techniques applied to the study of population, and interdisciplinary studies, especially in the field of the interrelations between population and development, through the following activities: basic training programmes in demographic techniques; degree programmes in demography and in social studies of population; regional and national intensive courses; national courses on the use of the demographic inputs in economic and social planning; regional course on electronic data processing; national seminars on recent demographic techniques as applied to census or survey data; research fellowships; and courses in collaboration with other institutions. A total of 178 national officials and students were trained in the various CELADE courses during 1983.

41. In the area of population documentation and data processing, during 1983, the Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL) assisted population professionals in the countries to keep abreast of developments in their specialities, and users in general to locate specific information in books, articles, reports and other documents written on population in or about Latin America and the Caribbean. Technical co-operation to assist national agencies to improve or establish their own population information services was also provided to several countries. For this purpose, CELADE/DOCPAL has developed compatible computerized and manual procedures for storing and retrieving bibliographic information both of which are available for transfer to national institutions. The CELADE Population Data

Processing and Data Bank assisted countries of the region to utilize computer technology for processing and analyzing statistical data and provided national agencies with information from its Data Bank. During 1983, much of its resources was devoted to providing national statistical offices with the technical co-operation, training and technology required for the processing of the 1980 round of censuses.

42. During 1983, CELADE disseminated technical and scientific literature on population in Latin America and the Caribbean through the publication in Spanish of specialized material. In addition to books, monographs and reports, CELADE continued publishing the periodicals "Boletín Demográfico", "DOCPAL Resúmenes" and "Notas de Población", as well as the new series "Fascículos de Población", which contains the basic population projections for each country of the region and is published jointly with the respective national institution.

43. Within the subprogramme concerning regional advisory services in population statistics, undertaken in collaboration with ECLA's Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, technical co-operation was provided, at the request of the countries, in the execution and analysis of household surveys in order to obtain reliable demographic data and to strengthen national capabilities in this field.

#### Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

44. As in previous years, UNFPA provided major financial support towards the implementation of the work programme of the ECA Population Division during 1983. During this period, UNFPA provided support to: (a) Regional Demographic Advisory Services; (b) infrastructure posts in the Population Division; (c) The Population Information Network for Africa; (d) The two regional demographic centres -- the Institut de Formation et de Recherches Demographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon, and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana; and (e) The Demographic Unit of the Institut de Sahel. All these regional projects are executed by ECA with the technical backstopping of the ECA Population Division.

45. Regional Demographic Advisory Services continued to be provided to ECA member countries by regional demographic advisers in demographic data evaluation, analysis, preparation of analytical reports, and related population activities. An important component of the regional advisory services is to provide on-the-job training to nationals in the countries during advisory services missions.

46. UNFPA support to the ECA Population Division during 1983 enabled the Division to undertake such activities as studies on population dynamics, including fertility, mortality and migration; population planning and policies; and population information activities. With UNFPA support, and in co-operation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and RIPS, the Division organized a training workshop in demographic data collection, evaluation and analysis in Zanzibar for middle-level Tanzanian personnel. (The Division also organized a seminar on the Use of Population Data in Development Planning for African Planners. This seminar was held in Moscow, USSR, in 1983 with funds provided by UNDP Trust Fund.) Two other activities in which the Division was involved in 1983 were preparations for the Second African Population Conference, held in the United Republic of Tanzania from 9-13 January 1984, for which some UNFPA funding was provided, and preparation of papers for the third session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 1984. The former was particularly important in that the major outcome constitutes the African regional input into the 1984 International Conference on Population.

47. The activities of Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) continued with some UNFPA support (see "Africa" regional overview section in DP/1984/28).

48. Publications by the Division issued in 1983 included: Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets for ECA Member States; and African Population Newsletter issues 42/43 and 44/45. African Population Studies Series No. 4 and 5 and the fifth issue of the African Directory of Demographers were prepared for publication during the year.

49. UNFPA support to RIPS and IFORD continued during 1983. Both of these institutions were decentralized to ECA in 1980. Arrangements for the involvement of member countries served by these institutions in their management and operating expenses were undertaken by ECA. Although progress has been rather slow, ECA is continuing its efforts along these lines. The need for trained population personnel in the region is far from being met and these institutions are contributing significantly towards meeting such needs.

50. RIPS has been operating under difficult conditions given the economic situation prevailing in the host country, Ghana. However, with assistance from the Government, the training activities of the Institute have continued to be provided.

51. ECA took over as executing agency for UNFPA funding of the socio-economic and Demographic Unit (USED) of the Institut du Sahel, located in Bamako, Mali, in 1982. USED continued to support demographic research and training in the eight Sahelian countries it serves. A meeting on evaluation of all national projects was held in Bamako in March 1983. The sixth annual working meeting on the programme of demographic research for the Sahel was held in Praia, Cape Verde, in July 1983. The meeting supported the proposals that in future USED should have a staff of high technical competence so as to provide technical assistance to the member countries as well as being a research centre where researchers from the member countries can take data and undertake analytical studies.

52. UNFPA support enabled the Statistical Division of ECA to field six regional advisers in demographic statistics, covering the areas of organization of censuses and civil registration, and cartography and data processing. Three advisers provided technical backstopping for country projects in member countries throughout the continent. ECA also performed the role of executing agency, under the technical supervision of the Statistical Division, for the population unit within the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC), extending assistance in the implementation of census, civil registration and other data gathering activities in the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, and the Republic of Cameroon.

53. The Population Division of ECA participated in and contributed papers to three of the four Expert Group Meetings in preparation for the 1984 International Conference on Population.

#### Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

54. Activities of the population programme of the Economic Commission for Western Asia continued in 1983 with emphasis on collection and analysis of demographic data on ECWA member countries. Data on several demographic parameters, including age and sex structure of the population and labour force participation, were updated for each member country of ECWA.

55. The ECWA population reference centre and clearinghouse continued to distribute ECWA publications, as well as to gather sources of information for research on population and development in the region, including references to and summaries of the most recent censuses and surveys in the region. A two-issue volume of the ECWA Population Bulletin was under preparation during the year, and is expected to be issued during the first part of 1984.

56. Under the population programme, the ECWA Secretariat prepared papers for presentation to the four Expert Group Meetings preparatory to the 1984 International Conference on Population. In addition, major efforts were undertaken in preparation for the ECWA Third Regional Population Conference, held in Amman, Jordan from 25 to 29 March 1984.

57. The UNFPA-supported ECWA regional advisors, one in demography and one in statistics, undertook several missions in the region, upon Government request, to provide technical backstopping for country activities.

#### IV. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

58. The ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme, most of which is financed by UNFPA, consists of three components: (a) Family welfare education and family planning in work settings; (b) Research for the development of methodologies for the analysis of interactions between demographic variables and employment, migration, women's work, etc.; and (c) Policy and research work of an operational nature to facilitate integration of population factors into human resources and development policies and planning at the country level.

59. As regards the family welfare/planning component, a number of new or second phase projects have or will soon become operational -- in particular in India, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines in Asia and in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in Africa. In addition, steady progress has been maintained in some 30 ongoing projects in the various regions.

60. During 1982-1983, a promising start was made in the South Pacific on projects being carried out in about half-a-dozen islands with a primary focus on family and community welfare in a broad sense. The national implementing agencies are trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations, etc., in collaboration with the Governments concerned. In the wake of rapid population growth, issues affecting youth are becoming exacerbated in many islands. This is reflected in, among other things, migration flows. A UNFPA/ILO project, in collaboration with the South Pacific Commission, has been under way to measure and analyze the migration processes with a view to advising on the appropriate national and regional policy measures to deal with the development and welfare issues they raise.

61. A major bottleneck in the effective implementation of family welfare education and planning activities is the shortage of suitable training and communication materials. To meet this need a large number of national training workshops have been organized during 1982-1983 with the help of the regional advisers and the relevant ILO Headquarters staff to impart skills to nationals in designing and producing suitable materials.

62. During the first quarter of 1983, an independent mission organized by UNFPA evaluated ILO-executed labour and population education and family planning projects in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Some of the conclusions of the mission are discussed in the "Report of the Executive Director on the evaluation activities of UNFPA" (DP/1984/33).

63. The current phase of the second programme component on developing research methods was nearing completion at the end of 1983. An increasing volume of reports and publications were issued or in preparation. This component is also making direct contributions to work at the country level, especially within ILO's technical co-operation projects in the population and labour field. Most of the activities are carried out in co-operation with government agencies and research institutions in developing countries and involve the development of new techniques of data collection and policy analysis of relevance for subsequent country-based activities.

64. Publications already issued or planned on the theme of women's roles and demographic issues include: The demographic and socio-economic impacts of development and development programmes; the description and analysis of the relationships of women's work with their reproductive behaviour; estimates of the economic value of housework; and the interdependence of female employment and fertility and impacts of household divisions of labour, power, resources and parental roles. In addition, a number of methodological volumes have been issued, including studies emphasizing the continuing inadequacy of documentation on women's work and labour force participation, analyses of state policies, female employment and fertility and analyses of sex segregation and the labour market. At an ILO/UNITAR seminar of policy-makers, administrators, and scholars held in Tashkent in October 1983, the relevance of the methods and findings of the work carried out on this subject was discussed for future programme design and execution. Two UNFPA/ILO country technical co-operation projects are already under way (in Bangladesh and Egypt) which focus

mainly on the relationship between government policies, women's work and fertility. Building upon current work, it is planned to develop approaches and methods to analyze developmental changes and interventions at local and community levels (such as income generation schemes for women, rural electrification, and community development projects) which can be harnessed to influence reproductive behaviour in support of family planning-related activities. In this regard, it is expected that in certain country settings research will be integrated into ongoing action projects so as to assist in devising, monitoring and evaluating these projects.

65. As regards migration and population mobility, a volume containing a detailed set of guidelines for techniques of data collection and analysis for migration surveys in low-income countries was under preparation. To complete the series of studies on state policies and internal migration previously published for Latin America and Africa, a new volume in this series concerning Asia was in press. The major objective of the study is to identify causes of success or failure of specific policies, such as direct controls on mobility, resettlement programmes and urban dispersal schemes. A study on the causes and consequences of internal migration based on extensive field surveys carried out in the Indian Punjab has now been published.

66. Studies of short-term migration patterns covering some ten countries are nearing completion. Work is in hand on the evaluation of land settlement schemes in a number of countries. Here the emphasis is on the assessment of programme achievements, identification of causes of success or failure of the programme and the analysis of the extent to which colonization programmes are an appropriate policy response to population distribution problems.

67. The work on population and poverty includes in-depth analysis of survey data from India, Mali and the Sudan, the completion of analysis of the situation in Nepal and an international comparative analysis. It is planned to publish in 1984 a synthesis of the ways in which population growth affects poverty and the implications for policy. Finally, the research component provided analytical contributions to the preparations for the International Conference on Population.

68. Under the third programme component, dealing with population, human resources and development planning, about a dozen projects were operational in 1984. More than half of these projects are designed to set up population or population and human resources units in the national development planning agencies. Four projects are concerned with migration issues while two others have a focus on fertility reduction.

69. The projects, centred on the integration of population factors into development planning and policy, are mostly in the Middle East, Africa, and Central America. The primary objective is to set up a population unit within the planning agency which would seek to ensure that demographic data, analysis and projections are taken into account in general and sectoral planning. A second important objective is to provide, where appropriate, a substantive basis for the formulation of population policies taking the longer term perspective.

70. A major problem encountered is that the demographic processes, for the most part, are of a long-term nature and usually lie beyond the time horizon generally employed by policy-makers and planners. Another serious challenge is how to measure the impact on fertility and other demographic variables of socio-economic development policies and programmes. A further difficulty is how to ensure the harmonization, to the greatest extent possible, of objectives of population policy and those of development and welfare where inconsistencies or conflicts may possibly arise. The development of methodologies to contribute towards the objective of fuller integration of population issues into development planning and policies is envisaged for the coming years.

71. As in most fields, training and the preparation of training materials in order to achieve the objectives outlined above, remain a priority need. In 1983, a number of

national and intercountry seminars and training workshops were organized for officials drawn from planning agencies, sectoral ministries, statistical offices and development research institutes. In November 1983, a training course was organized in collaboration with the Population Research Centre of the Nihon University, Tokyo, for participants from East Asia, while a similar course was planned for the end of 1983 in New Delhi, India, for participants from South Asia. It is planned to expand such training activities, where possible, and to develop suitable training materials.

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

72. During 1983, the FAO Population Programme, while continuing to promote the linkages between population and rural development policies and programmes, has, with the support of UNFPA, concentrated upon strengthening the development and implementation of population-related activities directed towards an improvement in rural living standards and the eradication of malnutrition and poverty.

73. Against this background, concerted efforts were made in the course of the year to develop an approach which could expand the volume of the Programme's activities at country level. For this to be achieved, the existing linkages with the relevant entities, both at Headquarters and at the regional and country level, had to be strengthened. Thus, there has been extensive contact and consultation with the officers of these divisions and units in beginning a systematic assessment of the relevant country information required for the integration of population considerations into a wider spectrum of FAO activities.

74. Population education and communication activities have continued to provide advisory services to Governments on the development of rural education and communication strategies which include population components, assistance in introducing population considerations into agricultural education, training and extension and other rural development programmes, and in the production of low-cost media.

75. Country activities have reflected the new approach by integrating population/family life education components into relevant FAO projects. Appropriate teaching materials have been developed, tested and published. A new teaching-learning format for use by the trainers of agricultural extension workers focussed on "The Fuelwood Crisis and Population". The preparation of similar teaching aids depicting the relationship between food and population and water resources and population was initiated, with publication scheduled for 1984 and 1985 respectively. Ongoing activities were supported in Bangladesh, China, the Comoros, Guatemala, Haiti, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Tuvalu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

76. Two population education curriculum guides were produced during 1983. One aimed to strengthen courses in rural sociology by including relevant demographic considerations. The second was a guide for the inclusion of population considerations into agricultural economics courses. The latter has been reviewed and evaluated by Faculties of Agriculture in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Publication by the FAO Regular Programme is planned for 1984.

77. Regional and sub-regional activities in population education have been pursued with the University of the West Indies, Faculty of Agriculture on the preparation of two curriculum supplements to be entitled "Population and Development" and "Land Use and Population in Agricultural Development". The Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (AFAA) received continued FAO Population Programme support in its efforts to achieve the widespread integration of population education within the training and extension programmes of Faculties of Agriculture, in intercountry workshops on population education, held in Sierra Leone and Togo respectively, in 1983. An AFAA workshop on Home Economics and Rural Development was similarly supported by FAO Population Programme since family life education was one of the main themes of the workshop.

78. The project for the integration of population education into rural development programmes expanded and reinforced its activities within the Development Support

Communication Programme of FAO. Population education, including family planning, was included in field campaigns for print media, radio fora, audio-cassette programmes, filmstrips, training workshops on communication planning and design and baseline surveys directed towards agriculture and rural development. Activities were supported in Bangladesh, Benin, China, Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Thailand, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

79. The final report on the UNFPA-funded study of "Land Resources for Populations of the Future" was completed and a popular version of the report was prepared for publication. Several countries have already expressed interest in the use of the methodology of the study to assess their future carrying capacities in relation to their individual population/land resource situations. Filmstrips and cassette tapes based on the study were being prepared for presentation at the International Conference on Population.

80. FAO presented, at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1983, a folder entitled, "Food, Agriculture and Population". The documents contained therein included the World Food Report (1983), "Land, Food and Population", a paper based mainly on the study on "Land Resources for Populations of the Future", and "FAO Population Activities" which described the broad spectrum of population-related activities carried out by the Organization. The latter was reprinted in Arabic, English, French and Spanish for distribution to FAO Representatives.

81. The study "Agriculture from the Perspective of Population Growth" was completed and published with UNFPA assistance. It analyzed the findings of the FAO study "Agriculture: Toward 2000" in relation to medium variant population projections of the 1978 United Nations assessment. The findings emphasized the need for a rapid expansion in agricultural development to balance expected population growth.

82. The publication "FAO in Africa" highlighted population problems in relation to depletion of natural resources, the increase in population unmatched by a similar increase in food production and the poverty of Africa's subsistence farmers in terms of nutrition, mortality and literacy.

83. FAO's Population Documentation Centre (PDC) has, with UNFPA support, responded to an increasing number of requests for dissemination of population information and bibliographic materials. PDC was also engaged in updating the FAO and PDC data base, improving processing methodology and finalizing a bibliography on demography extracted from the AGRIS data base.

84. In addition to the above, FAO participated in the four Expert Group Meetings preparatory to the 1984 International Conference on Population, and presented papers to three of the Meetings.

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

85. During 1983, UNESCO, with funding mainly from UNFPA, continued activities in support of national population programmes in: (a) population communication designed to build up and strengthen national communication services and training facilities; and (b) population education for the training of teachers and other educators, and the production of materials to introduce population education into schools and in out-of-school programmes. Work continued on following up the project "Population, resources and development: An approach to integrative planning", and approaches are being tested in Kenya, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka with bilateral funding.

86. The scope of UNESCO's population communication activities has been extended to include studies and action research on problems linked to migratory movements, including "brain drain"; the aging of populations (in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs); the human rights implications of population

programmes; and training workshops in the planning, management and evaluation of communication activities in support of population and family welfare programmes. Projects to help countries strengthen their communication capability to serve the whole gamut of population activities (from census taking, to data analysis, population policy and programme planning, family planning, and activities to advance the status of women) were initiated in a number of countries through projects designed to establish a central communication unit, and/or develop strategies and institutions for media, group and interpersonal communication support for maternal and child health and family welfare services.

87. As the problems of premature parenthood have become increasingly recognized, particularly in Africa, a number of countries began receiving, or have requested UNESCO's technical co-operation in planning and implementing sex and family life education in schools and through community level organizations (e.g., Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritius and Yugoslavia).

88. Other crucial needs identified during 1983 were for the development of management skills in planners and administrators responsible for communication activities in support of population programmes; in-depth socio-cultural research on which to base the design and implementation of population communication and education programmes; strategies to reach the estimated 900 million illiterates by the year 2000 with population information, communication and education; and more effective participation of the target population groups in planning and decision-making in communication and education activities.

89. In addition to the above research and operations, papers were produced for presentation to the four Expert Group Meetings in preparation for the upcoming International Conference on Population. Also, some nine titles were published by UNESCO in the series, "Population Communication: Technical Documentation".

90. In the field of population education, the "Handbook for Teacher Training in Population Education/Family Life Education/Sex Education", published in English in 1983, was translated during the year into French and Spanish, to be circulated worldwide in 1984.

91. The data collection phase of a comparative Study of Programme Development Strategies in Population Education, initiated in 1982, was carried out in 1983 by means of two questionnaires submitted to seven countries selected in accordance with their experience in the field of population education. The purpose of this study is to assemble relevant information on the development of population education in schools as well as problems encountered and the solutions applied.

92. At the regional level, ongoing activities dealing with the identification of population education needs and the formulation and execution of projects have been continued and intensified. The training of population education educators and national project authorities has been carried out by means of seminars, workshops, training courses and study tours. Didactic material has been produced and distributed throughout most regions.

93. In sub-Saharan Africa, most population education projects had previously been limited to a few West African countries. In 1983, an effort was made to expand these activities to other parts of the continent, and four countries have started new programmes. In addition to these activities, UNESCO began preparation of a publication and an audio-visual series on population education for use in African countries. These are the "Reference Book for Population Education in Africa South of the Sahara", and the series entitled "Learning about our population", made up of 200 photographic slides and intended for the training of teachers.

94. In the Asian and Pacific region, population education programmes are being implemented in twenty countries. A growing number of countries have placed emphasis on the institutionalization of population education programmes. UNESCO has, therefore, paid particular attention to: (a) the reconceptualization of population education relevant to



national contexts; (b) the strengthening of coherence between in-school and out-of-school programmes; and (c) the development of instructional materials and training programmes with a view to facilitating the inclusion of adequate population education content in the programmes and the systematic training of teachers. In this context, two important publications were issued in 1983: (a) "Multi-Media Package for the Training of Teachers in Population Education", intended to contribute towards enhancing the quality of training of secondary school teachers and other personnel; and (b) "Strategies for the Coherence and Co-ordination of Formal and Non-formal Population Education Programmes".

95. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, new country programmes were developed in 1983. Particular emphasis has been focused on the training of educational personnel, in order to strengthen the pedagogical content of population education, with regard to the promotion of self-reliance.

96. In the Arab States, the need to extend population education in both the formal and non-formal systems has been increasingly recognized, partly due to the high level of demographic increase and partly to the acceleration of urbanization and in the "brain-drain" phenomenon. Training activities have been strengthened as have those activities dealing with the production of Arabic language teaching material.

#### VII. World Health Organization (WHO)

97. WHO directly supports the integrated maternal and child health/family planning component of primary health care in over 80 countries and in 1983 was executing agency for 108 UNFPA-funded projects in 75 countries. Technical and managerial support, frequently by the regional and interregional teams, continued to be provided to intercountry and country projects. Team members also participated in needs assessment missions, project formulation exercises and project evaluations.

98. To improve co-ordination among UNFPA, WHO and national programme managers in order to provide more effective support to the implementation of national MCH/FP programmes, two workshops with the participation of UNFPA and WHO staff, as well as national project staff, were held in 1983 for French-speaking African countries.

99. Training programmes in MCH/FP were organized at national, intercountry and global levels for various categories of health personnel as a response to the need for new methods and materials. Innovative community-based teacher training programmes were further developed in several countries. The analysis of tasks performed by health workers, and the application of appropriate instruments to measure their performance in accomplishing MCH/FP tasks, have provided a basis for continued development of task-oriented teacher guides in MCH/FP. An interregional task force was held to develop problem-based learning modules for teaching the application of the risk approach in MCH/FP to community health workers and their teachers.

100. The important role of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) is being increasingly recognized. A training package for teachers of TBAs was field-tested and translated into local languages. A global review of the expanded role of TBAs in primary health care was undertaken.

101. The Regional Training Centre in Family Health for Africa (Mauritius) held courses for participants from both English- and French-speaking African countries. Nearly 40 participants, including trainers, service providers, physicians, nurses and programme managers, from 20 countries were trained. Intensive short courses for trainers were also conducted.

102. To improve the development and implementation of MCH/FP care at the country level, programme research was promoted. The risk approach, aimed at reorienting and strengthening existing health systems and reallocating available resources to achieve greater coverage, was more widely applied. Through its use an increased need for the inclusion of family

planning in family health activities was frequently indicated. In this regard, WHO has continued to prepare guidelines on family planning for the use of those involved in the planning and management of such services. In 1983, guidelines on Intrauterine Devices: Their Role in Family Planning Care were published.

103. During 1983, health service research training activities were expanded in response to country requests for support in strengthening national capacities in this area. Nearly 20 national, intercountry and global workshops and seminars were held. Promotional and training materials were produced, including a workbook on How to Plan and Carry Out Research on the Risk Approach to MCH/FP, available in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, and a monograph entitled The Risk Approach in Health Care.

104. Studies were in progress in 15 countries. Based on the results of the study findings, Cuba, Malaysia, and Turkey formulated intervention strategies including referral of women to appropriate levels of health care; strengthening of family planning programmes; intersectoral activities; appropriate distribution of MCH/FP tasks, including to the family and others outside the health system; and activities aimed at improving the status of women.

105. The prevention of pregnancy at too early an age and the establishment of sound fertility and reproductive patterns among adolescents continued to be important goals for country activities. An interregional meeting on contraception in adolescence emphasized the need for preventive action research focused on successful models in developing countries where strong family ties remain and the majority of adolescents do not have unwanted pregnancies; and action research aimed at developing intervention measures for sexually active adolescents at high risks of unprotected sexual behaviour.

106. A publication on methodology entitled Adolescent Reproductive Health: An Approach to Planning Health Service Research was published to aid communities in the development of local projects relevant to the health needs, both general and reproductive, of adolescents.

107. Based on health services research carried out in four WHO regions, the development of national programmes on family life education was supported. Studies aimed at improving the effectiveness of health services for adolescents and identifying specific problems related to adolescent pregnancy were carried out in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Turkey. Promotional activities have stimulated several countries to include adolescent health and reproductive behaviour among their national priorities.

108. The relationship between lactation, fertility regulation and contraception as a significant programme and policy issue received special emphasis during 1983. Scientific evidence drawn from the WHO Collaborative Study on Breast-feeding and from other studies indicates that prolonged and exclusive breast-feeding constitutes a more influential means of child spacing than any other method. This has led to the development of programme policy guidelines to support the promotion of breast-feeding and contraceptive use as complementary measures. Technical support to countries in the adaptation of the WHO methodology for the determination of breast-feeding patterns and contraceptive use was continued and national studies using this methodology were under way in more than 20 countries of all regions. During 1983, 18 additional national investigators from nine countries were trained in its use.

109. UNFPA, together with 11 Governments, continued to support in 1983 the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. This Programme, which is WHO's major resource for biomedical, psychosocial and service research and institution strengthening for research in family planning, brought together in a collaborative effort scientists and administrators from 70 countries, of which 44 were developing countries. During the year, 600 projects were under way in 160 centres, while 220 publications resulted from the research supported by the Programme. Twelve patents have granted to WHO or are pending relating to new contraceptive technology developed by the Programme.

110. To improve the acceptability and accessibility of family planning programmes, increased knowledge and awareness of women's issues as related to health and development is crucial. Activities in this area aim at ensuring that women's needs and perspectives are taken into account in the planning, implementation and evaluation of family planning programmes. A booklet on the status of women and family planning was prepared to encourage the involvement of women and of women's organizations in the promotion of family planning activities. Current knowledge of the extent and causes of maternal mortality and the coverage of maternal health care, including mortality due to illegal abortion and the role of family planning in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, was reviewed for a monograph.

111. WHO activities in 1983, in the area of population, health and development, have focused on preparation for the 1984 International Conference on Population. Working papers were prepared for the four Expert Group Meetings preparatory to the Conference. Promotion of an awareness of the health aspects of child-spacing and the provision of appropriate family planning information and services have continued to be WHO priorities in the population area.

#### VIII. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

112. In addition to UNICEF's own budgeted assistance to maternal and child health programmes in developing countries, UNICEF co-operates with UNFPA through reimbursable procurement of supplies and joint programming. Under the latter arrangement, UNFPA provides supplementary funds to strengthen maternal and child health care services, including family planning, through provision of such items as medical supplies and equipment, contraceptives, expendable and non-expendable equipment, audio-visual equipment, transport, stipends for training, honoraria, production of educational materials and salary support.

113. The following is a brief illustrative example of joint programming in Sri Lanka. From the start of UNFPA assistance to Sri Lanka in 1971, UNICEF has actively supported UNFPA programmes in that country, especially in the field of estate family health, and has served as the executing agency for the duration of this project. Until 1971, most of the larger tea, rubber and coconut plantations were owned and administered by private agency houses and proprietary planters. The responsibility for the provision of basic services was largely left to the discretion of individual estate managements, resulting in wide-ranging service disparities between individual estates. This contributed to an overall increase in morbidity and mortality on estates when compared with the other sectors of the country. When all company-owned estates were nationalized, provision of basic services, including health, became the responsibility of the Government. The plantation sector, with a health status much lower than the national average, has experienced a rising birth rate.

114. Since the initiation of the Estate Family Health Project, great efforts have been made by the Government, with support from UNICEF and UNFPA, to build up the service network for preventive health care, especially maternal and child health services, including family planning, to cover the estate population. The main activities involved: (a) training of Assistant Medical Practitioners and Family Health Workers for employment on estates; (b) establishing polyclinics on estates including provision of basic drugs and equipment necessary for the full range of services; (c) upgrading a dozen estate polyclinics to offer adequate facilities for IUD insertion and vasectomy; (d) conducting an initial survey of all eligible couples resident within "polyclinic estates" with a view to determining the current status of family planning practice among couples and adopting appropriate strategy towards acceptance of family planning practice; (e) co-ordinating the estate polyclinic programme with other social welfare activities initiated for the estate sector; and (f) strengthening staff in the Estate Health Unit of the Family Health Bureau.

115. Although the project was comparatively small in size, and despite various difficulties encountered, the project has made a significant impact not only on the physical improvement of polyclinics but also on changing the attitudes of the estates population regarding preventive health care and family planning practice. Health services and standards among the estate population have improved considerably.

116. During the past decade, main achievements made included the following: (a) 354 polyclinics were established for estates. A total of 500 polyclinics are expected by end of 1985; (b) 200 polyclinics were fully equipped -- providing the estate population with services which include a total range of family health care as follows: pre-natal care; supplementary feeding to medically selected infants, pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers, infant and child care services including immunization, and family planning; (c) training of 40 Assistant Medical Practitioners and 17 Family Health Workers; (d) provision of basic drugs consisting of vitamins, germicides, rehydration salts and iron tablets to a total population of 245,000; and (e) estates have begun to provide maternity benefits, leave, and special working conditions for lactating women. Family planning acceptance has become more widespread among the estate population.

117. The project has suffered several constraints: the transfer of medical officers who are not replaced for long periods, the breakdown of vehicles, the lack of permanent public health nurses to work alongside medical officers, and the inability of some health staff to speak Tamil, which is the language of most estate workers. Lack of enough training candidates resulted in delay of the training programme. Targets were ambitious in relation to the available budget. However, past achievements, limited as they are, prove that the project activities serve the interests of the estate population of Sri Lanka.

118. Complementary UNICEF funding through its own country programme has also been made available for the Estate Sector in the field of health, water and sanitation, day nurses and child care services.

119. Other UNICEF activities in support of UNFPA programmes are reported in the section "Ensuring the speedy delivery of supplies and equipment to programmes and projects" of the "Report of the Executive Director for 1983" (DP/1984/28).

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

120. UNFPA has continued to call upon non-governmental organizations for the execution of projects for which they have special expertise or experience. In strengthening understanding and awareness of the dimensions of population issues, fostering community involvement, and in launching innovative activities, NGOs have played, and will continue to play, an instrumental role.

121. In 1983, 116 UNFPA-assisted projects were executed by NGOs, more than half of which (59) were at the country level, including 21 in sub-Saharan Africa, 25 in Asia and the Pacific, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one each in North Africa and Europe. Of the \$8.7 million allocated to NGO-executed projects in 1983, over \$3.6 million, or 41.5 per cent, supported country-level activities.

122. These included projects executed by Université Libre de Bruxelles in Burundi and Rwanda in support of the respective Governments' programmes for the development of integrated maternal and child health/family planning systems, and in Upper Volta for the training of traditional birth attendants; and by the Université Laval de Québec in Comoros and Senegal for the development of primary health care/family welfare infrastructure in the respective countries. In Bangladesh, the Western Consortium for Continuing Education for the Health Professions has been assisting the Government in the integration of population factors with development planning with support for the improvement of demographic data inputs and through training of teachers and field staff. The Population Council, with UNFPA funding, has provided technical support to the Government of Bangladesh for the establishment of a Population Unit, and to the Government of the Dominican Republic for the expansion of the national family planning programme. In Indonesia, the Australian National University continued to provide technical support and monitoring as well as assistance in the general management in the demographic research and training and population/development policy formulation components of the current UNFPA-funded programme. The International Population Program of Cornell University has provided technical support for the Government

of Egypt's evaluation of the national Population and Development Programme. UNFPA supported in 1983 the activities of the International Statistical Institute in connection with World Fertility Survey activities in Mauritania and Nigeria. Through the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, UNFPA has assisted integrated family planning/parasite control activities in Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

123. At the intercountry level, the International Statistical Institute continued to receive large-scale UNFPA support in 1983 for ongoing activities in connection with the World Fertility Survey. UNFPA also continued funding, through the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, of the MATLAB demographic and operational research and training project. Other international non-governmental organizations undertaking activities with UNFPA support during 1983 include the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT); the Population Council; the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED); Opera Pia International; the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund; and the Worldwatch Institute.

124. UNFPA maintains relations with more than 50 NGOs (as of October 1983), as follows:

125. Afro-Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; Associated Country Women of the World; The Audubon Society; Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers -- International (APLIC); Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health (CPFH); Church World Service (CWS); Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED); Family Planning International Assistance; Ford Foundation; Georgetown University, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development; International Alliance of Women (IAW); International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH); International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB); International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP); International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA); International Council of Women (ICW); International Educational Development (IED); International Federation for Family Life Promotion; International Federation of Family Health Research; International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study; International Federation on Aging; International Fertility Research Program (IFRP); International Health Society; International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); International Statistical Institute (ISI); International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP); Margaret Sanger Center of the Planned Parenthood Federation of New York City; Opera Pia International for Active Aging; Pacific Science Association; Population Center Foundation; Population Concern; The Population Council; Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund; The Population Institute; Population Reference Bureau; Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT); Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; The Rockefeller Foundation; Save the Children; Society for International Development; Universities Field Staff International; World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; World Assembly of Youth; World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession; World Education; World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception; World Federation of United Nations Associations; World Population Society; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations at the United Nations; World University Service (WUS); World Young Women's Christian Association; Worldview International Foundation.

