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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of China
Support to the national population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$50 000 000
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	\$174 000 000
Duration:	Five years (1985-1989)
Estimated starting date:	January 1985
Executing agencies:	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP) Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MFFRT)
Government co-operating agencies:	Ministry of Public Health State Family Planning Commission Ministry of Education Ministry of Agriculture Chinese Academy of Social Sciences State Statistical Bureau China National Committee on Aging State Pharmaceutical Administration Ministry of Chemical Industry State Planning Commission

CHINA

Demographic Facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.)	104
Total (in 1000)	1,002,803	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	512,197	Population increase (in 1000)	12,060
Female (in 1000)	490,607	Births (in 1000)	19,096
Sex ratio (/ 100 females)	104.4	Deaths (in 1000)	7,036
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	1,255,656	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	369,730	Population change total (%)	1.17
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	586,065	Urban (%)	1.9
Age 65+ (in 1000)	47,009	Rural (%)	1.0
Age 0-14 (percentage)	36.9	Crude birth rate (/ 1000)	18.5
Age 15-64 (percentage)	58.4	Crude death rate (/ 1000)	6.8
Age 65+ (percentage)	4.7	Natural increase (/ 1000)	11.7
Age indicators		Net migration (/ 1000)	0.0
Median age	21.7	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	63.1	Total fertility rate	2.33
Dependency: age 65+	8.0	Completed family size	N/A
Dependency: total	71.1	Gross reproduction rate	1.14
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	195,619	Net reproduction rate	1.06
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	234,885	General fertility rate (/ 1000)	75
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	428
Urban population (in 1000)	203,677	Infant mortality rate (/ 1000)	38
Rural population (in 1000)	799,126	Life expectancy: male	65.5
Per cent urban (%)	20.31	Life expectancy: female	69.4
Per cent rural (%)	79.69	Life expectancy: total	67.4
Population density (/ hectare of		GNP per capita	
arable land	5.82	(U.S. dollars, 1981)	300

Sources: Population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; Gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1983; Completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17 (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Demographic Indicators by Countries as Assessed in 1982 (computer printout, 1 November 1983) - "population by sex" through "population density (/sq. km.)" as of 1980, and "average annual change" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1980-1985.

I. SUMMARY

1. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Needs Assessment Mission that visited China in April 1983, UNFPA proposes to continue assistance to the Government of the People's Republic of China, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, in the amount of \$50,000,000 over a period of five years (1985-1989) for the further strengthening of the comprehensive national population programme and to assist the Government to become self-reliant in the field of population.
2. The Needs Assessment Mission emphasized the continued need for external technical assistance to China in order to sustain the momentum of the country's population programme. The proposed new programme would be the second UNFPA-funded programme in China.
3. The first UNFPA programme of assistance to China was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session in June 1980 in the amount of \$50 million for the period 1980-1983 and was extended into 1984 due to budgetary constraints. The implementation rate was consistently high throughout the first programme. As of end December 1983, expenditures through 1982 amounted to \$36.4 million and an additional \$13.6 million had been allocated for expenditure in 1983 and 1984. Therefore, the UNFPA programme of assistance to China approved by the Council in June 1980 will have been allocated by the end of 1984 as intended in the allocation plan put forth in the "Report of the Executive Director on the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985" (DP/1982/28, paragraph 45). The estimated equivalent value of the Government's contributions during the first phase of UNFPA assistance was about \$143 million.
4. Under the proposed programme, UNFPA would continue to support activities as directed by the Governing Council in decision 81/7, Part I, paragraph 3, adopted at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, which confirmed that UNFPA should concentrate on supporting population activities in the following order of priority: family planning; population information, education and communication; basic data collection; population dynamics; and formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policy.
5. In addition, the proposed programme follows the criteria outlined in decision 81/7, Part I, paragraph 8, which requested that, in making project allocations, the Executive Director take into account the following:
 - (a) magnitude of the population problems in relation to per capita GNP;
 - (b) population size and the annual increase in absolute numbers;
 - (c) policies and programmes of the Government;
 - (d) commitment by the Government to stated population policy;
 - (e) absorptive capacity;
 - (f) level of support of development assistance per capita from other sources;
 - (g) level of support for population activities from other sources and
 - (h) actual and projected implementation rates.

6. The proposed programme would include projects relating to: population policies and population development planning; basic data collection and analysis; dissemination and utilization of data; MCH/FP services and technical training; support to MCH/FP services, including management training, logistics, management information systems, programme research and evaluation and publicity education. It also includes projects in population education in the formal and non-formal sector, demographic research and training and contraceptive production. Some of the proposed projects would constitute continuations and/or expansions of ongoing projects under the current programme.

7. Because of China's size and vast needs, available population assistance would be spread very thin if provided to all provincial and lower administrative levels. The Government has identified 11 provinces needing special attention in the next few years: Anhui, Guangdong, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Shaanxi, Shandong and Sichuan. Of these, the provinces of Sichuan, Guangdong and Jiangsu were selected by the Government to receive the greatest concentration of external population assistance. The channelling of a substantial portion of available resources and projects into three provinces will permit more effective use of limited funds and is intended to have a greater impact by creating a multiplier effect.

8. UNFPA assistance would provide international consultants; training, including fellowships and study tours; and expendable and non-expendable equipment and supplies. All costs for local personnel payments and for construction will be met by the Government.

II. BACKGROUND

Demographic and social indicators

9. According to United Nations estimates and projections, the mid-year 1984 population of China, as assessed in 1982, is 1,051,551,000. While birth rates have fluctuated rather widely since 1949, they peaked in the early to mid-1960s, and have since been steadily declining. In the early 1970s, with a policy to make family planning services widely available, the birth rate began to drop sharply. From an overall rate of 45.5 per thousand for the period 1950-1960, the crude birth rate had dropped to an estimated 34.1 per thousand by 1970-1975, to 22.0 during 1975-1980, and to an estimated 18.5 per thousand for 1980-1985.

10. Except for a brief lapse in the early 1960s, the crude death rate of the population has also declined steadily since 1949. From an estimated level of 23.9 per thousand during 1950-1955, the crude death rate has fallen to a low of 6.8 per thousand for the period 1980-1985. According to recent United Nations estimates, the infant mortality rate of the population has dropped from 130 per thousand during 1950-1955 to 38 per thousand for 1980-1985.

11. As the substantial declines in the death rate have been met in the long run by even greater declines in the birth rate, the rate of natural increase has fallen significantly. From an estimated level of 2.16 per cent for 1950-1955, the rate of natural increase reached its modern peak during the period 1965-1970

at 2.58 per cent, from which it has fallen rapidly to a level of 1.17 per cent during 1980-1985. Based on initial results of the 1982 census, Government sources indicate that the rate of natural increase has shown a slight rise over the past few years. Such an increase could be accounted for by the large cohort of women reaching childbearing age and by the new rural economic policies, which may serve to increase the economic value of children.

12. In 1980, an estimated 56 per cent of the population were aged 24 years or younger, according to United Nations estimates, with nearly 37 per cent of the population aged 14 and under. In the same year, 4.7 per cent of the population were aged 65 or older. While this is yet a comparatively small proportion, recent and projected fertility trends suggest that the relative number of the aged in China will rise substantially through the end of the century and beyond. The United Nations projects that the proportion of those aged 65 and over will rise to 6.8 per cent by the year 2000.

13. According to United Nations estimates, in 1980, 49 per cent of the population were females and 51 per cent males, with a sex ratio of 104.4 males per 100 females.

14. The population density of China in 1980 was 104 persons per square kilometre. At the time of the 1982 census, Sichuan, with about 100 million inhabitants, was the most populated province; Tibet, with fewer than 2 million, was the least populated. Eight provinces have populations of 50 million or more: Anhui, Guangdong, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shandong and Sichuan. Jiangsu, the most densely populated province apart from the three administrative municipalities, had a population density of about 608 persons per square kilometre. Guangdong, the province with the highest birth rate, indicated a figure of 25 per thousand.

15. The United Nations estimates that the urban population in 1980 constituted 20.31 per cent of the population, as compared with 16.8 per cent in 1960. Shanghai municipality, with about 12 million inhabitants, is China's largest city.

Government policies and plans for 1985-1989

16. As the consequences of rapid population growth have become more and more visible through their impact on such necessities as food, housing, education and employment, the Chinese Government has increasingly put emphasis on measures to reduce the population growth rate as part of its drive for modernization.

17. Since 1971, population programmes have been formally embodied in national socio-economic plans. Birth planning offices have been set up and cadres assigned from the provincial to the production team level. Contraceptives and family planning services are free. The expressed goal of the Government is to stabilize the population at 1.2 billion by the year 2000. In order to achieve this goal, in late 1979 the Government launched a programme to encourage couples

to have one child only. A four-point programme was outlined to achieve the one-child family goal: strong government policy with established birth quotas; emphasis on education and communication; a two-way network from the top to the grass-roots level; and free, easily accessible contraceptives. China's new Marriage Law (1980) encourages family planning so that population growth can conform to the plans of economic and social development. Furthermore, the Law establishes a minimum age at marriage of 22 years for men and 20 years for women.

III. REVIEW OF THE ONGOING PROGRAMME 1980-1984

18. The first programme of UNFPA assistance has made a significant contribution towards the success of China's national population programme. Following are details of some of the activities in various sectors undertaken during the first phase which indicate progress towards national population goals:

A. Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning

Service delivery

19. In view of the importance of improving maternal and perinatal care and promoting acceptance of the one-child family policy, the Government selected eight maternal and children's hospitals to receive UNFPA support for providing advanced care facilities and special training for their management personnel. Since the start of the project in 1980, maternal and perinatal care has been improved in these hospitals, as indicated by reported decreases in perinatal mortality. The experience gained in these hospitals in perinatal diagnosis and treatment, including the use of current technologies, has been disseminated through seminars, training programmes and publications to MCH/obstetrics and gynaecology professionals throughout China.

Training

20. The National Training Centre for family planning in Nanjing established under the first programme is providing advanced task-oriented and operational training for key family planning programme administrators at the provincial and prefectural levels. The administrators receive pre-service and in-service training, emphasizing techniques for management, data handling and analysis, publicity and education. These officers are also being trained as trainers for lower level personnel, i.e., for 70,000 full-time family planning workers at the commune and county levels.

21. The National Training Centre for MCH/FP Professionals at Chengdu is providing pre-service and in-service postgraduate training for MCH and family planning professionals at the provincial level. Emphasis is placed on current technical developments in family planning, teaching methodology and curriculum for training lower-level MCH/FP workers. Technical staff and teachers have been recruited, including 22 full-time teachers, 27 part-time teachers and 9 technical staff. Six staff members went for study abroad, and 36 teachers and staff were sent to institutes in Beijing and Shanghai for intensive training or attendance at workshops.

Management and evaluation

22. The Planning Department of the State Family Planning Commission recognized that the system of data collection and analysis was weak due to a lack of both trained statisticians and standardization of data. In an effort to improve programme planning, the State Family Planning Commission requested the assistance of UNFPA to improve the collection and analysis of programme statistics for use in programme evaluation and planning. Several national-level training courses and workshops have been undertaken and several fellowships granted. These have helped to improve basic statistical research methods, data processing skills and sample survey design. Calculators have been provided to all county family planning offices which collate lower-level data for use at the provincial offices. Books and periodicals for libraries have been provided to all provincial and municipal level family planning offices. With the help of consultants, the questionnaire and methods for the national one-in-one-thousand sample survey were finalized. This was followed by a survey designed to investigate a variety of programme indicators. One of the findings was a high rate of IUD failure. The results will be utilized to improve the quality of the overall programme.

Human reproduction and contraceptive research

23. With the priority placed on the national family planning programme and with a policy of self-reliance in contraceptive production, both applied and basic research on contraceptives and reproductive sciences are heavily supported by the Government. UNFPA has assisted the Government in establishing a national research institute in Beijing and to strengthen provincial research institutes in Tianjin and Chengdu. The national institute is currently carrying out a full programme of research on the safety and efficacy of presently used contraceptives as well as research on the development of new methods. It has also emerged as a focal point for family planning research in China, responsible for co-ordinating national activities, assisting other institutions and collecting and disseminating information both within the country and abroad. Scientists from the institute have participated in a variety of international meetings and have re-established research links internationally.

Contraceptive production and packaging

24. Since China does not import any contraceptives, nor does it produce enough to satisfy current demand, UNFPA has supported the Government's efforts to increase contraceptive production capacity. For instance, UNFPA support has enabled the Government to increase the capacity of an existing condom factory in Tianjin from 100 million to 200 million units per year. In addition, lubrication of condoms was introduced, and packaging and quality assurance improved.

25. A new steroid synthesis and injectable contraceptive factory in Shanghai which has received UNFPA support during the first programme of assistance will produce some 32.5 million monthly doses per year, an amount sufficient to meet the needs of 2.5 million women.

26. More than 90 per cent of IUDs used in China are locally designed, stainless steel devices. They have been shown to have a high expulsion rate. UNFPA assistance has been provided to the Government to aid in expanding the capacity of the Tianjin manufacturing plant to produce plastic and copper IUDs. Initial production, which began during early 1984, will be 1.5 million per year but it will be possible to expand to 3 million per year, by adding another production shift.

27. A new oral contraceptive facility in Beijing for which UNFPA has provided support will begin production during 1984. Using state-of-the-art production technology, the factory will have the capacity to produce oral contraceptives for some 9 million women each year.

28. In addition to expanding production of several of the more popular contraceptive methods, these UNFPA-assisted projects have contributed significantly to improved worker safety in the plants and to higher contraceptive quality.

B. Population Education, Communication and Information

29. Three population education, communication and information projects have been funded by UNFPA. The first has created the beginning of a modern professional publicity and education network for the family planning programme; the second has introduced population education into the curricula of in-service teacher training colleges and secondary schools, while the third is establishing a population information centre.

30. The publicity and education network consists of the national centre in Beijing and two sub-centres in Shanghai and Chengdu, each responsible for one third of the country. They are already producing films, video tapes, slides, audio tapes, posters, leaflets and other materials, which are widely distributed. Approximately one thousand of the 2,138 counties in China have received audio-visual equipment. Sixty mobile units are being used for both publicity and dissemination. Training is being provided not only for material production but also for communication planning and maintenance of equipment. The materials produced by the three centres played an important role in the nationwide family planning campaign undertaken during the first six weeks of 1983. The Government plans to hold a large-scale campaign every year. The centres will be heavily involved in the planning of these campaigns.

31. Ten in-service training institutes and ten key middle schools participate in the population education project. So far, they have revised their curricula to include population education, compiled and printed textbooks, produced audio-visual and other training materials, trained teachers and organized study tours and an internship programme. Experiences are shared periodically among the participating institutions.

32. The institution-building of the China Population Information Centre (CPIC) is progressing remarkably well. The Centre serves to collect, process, analyze, translate and disseminate various kinds of population materials both within and outside China, publish periodicals and provide a resource centre for Government

planners. It has recruited 48 staff members, arranged foreign and domestic training for a number of staff, established a library and documentation service, translated a large volume of foreign materials into Chinese and begun publication of several types of materials, including a newsletter.

C. Demographic Training and Research

33. Demography as a field of study was practically non-existent in China between the early 1950s and the start of the UNFPA-assisted demographic training and research project in 1980. Therefore, the first phase of the project concentrated on familiarizing Chinese scientists with developments in this field during the past few decades. The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and ten universities throughout China participated in the project.

34. The project has had useful results. Senior staff of the Ministry of Education and of the participating universities undertook study tours to gain knowledge of the latest developments in demography. Work groups to co-ordinate major activities such as the compilation of a demographic dictionary, a series of demographic monographs and training courses were organized. A number of major textbooks from outside China have been translated into Chinese and more will follow. Many contacts with universities abroad have been made and strengthened. Some research has been done, as is evident from the large number of books and articles that have been published during the past four years. Several demographic periodicals now appear regularly. Some students have already returned from fellowships abroad. Their impact on the quality of research and training is expected to be significant. For 1984 a study tour and workshop have been planned as preparatory activities for both the areas of integration of population factors into national development planning and for policy making issues with respect to the aged (see paras. 76 and 77 below).

D. Data Collection and Analysis

35. In 1953 and in 1964, limited censuses were taken, tabulation of which was carried out utilizing the abacus. The planning, implementation and analysis of the 1982 national population census - China's first modern census making use of electronic data processing equipment and techniques- was undertaken with large-scale assistance from UNFPA. This assistance also supported training in census planning, questionnaire design and data processing, analysis and utilization.

36. Data processing work is now under way. At present, a 10 per cent sample has been entered, edited and tabulated at each processing site. The results of this sample were analyzed during a meeting funded by UNFPA in March 1984 in which internationally recognized demographers/statisticians from all regions of the world were invited. Data processing of the entire census is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

37. The impact of the census project will be far-reaching. The census data will provide basic statistical information which did not previously exist, for the purpose of socio-economic planning. In addition, the project has greatly enhanced the capacity, at national and provincial levels, to collect, process and analyze statistical data.

IV. THE PROGRAMME

38. The findings and recommendations of the Needs Assessment Mission, undertaken during March-April 1983, were reviewed and analyzed by UNFPA and the Government. In view of the limitation of available UNFPA resources, a programme in the amount of \$50 million — the same level as the previous programme — for five years is being proposed. The Mission, however, identified needs far exceeding this amount. In order to meet the balance of the identified needs the Government has requested UNFPA to attempt to seek multi-bilateral and/or bilateral funds.

39. The following provides a brief outline of the proposed UNFPA programme of assistance in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning; population information, education and communication; population dynamics; and population policy formulation and related research.

A. Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning

Service delivery and technical training

40. Strengthening maternal, perinatal and family planning services at the provincial and municipal levels. Health institutions in China are mandated to provide technical guidance for family planning and MCH activities, to train workers and to conduct research. This project proposes to continue and expand activities initiated under the first cycle with the objective of reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality by identifying high-risk pregnant women and making advanced perinatal care available to them. The project reflects the recommendation of the Needs Assessment Mission that major health institutions do more to prevent abortions and birth traumas and to establish intensive care units for infants at risk. The MCH hospitals at the provincial and municipal levels that were developed under the first programme of UNFPA assistance would continue to receive assistance and would be joined by an additional five hospitals. UNFPA assistance would continue to support research, training and service activities in the field of perinatal care and would also support some fellowships in the field of genetic counselling which has become increasingly important in view of the "one-child family" policy of the Government. UNFPA proposes allocating \$2,600,000 to this project, 5 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 22 per cent for fellowships and study tours and the remainder for medical equipment and supplies, and for audio-visual and teaching equipment. The project would be executed by WHO.

41. Strengthening maternal, perinatal and family planning services at the county and district levels. The Needs Assessment Mission recommended that institutions providing MCH and family planning services at the county and district levels be upgraded. UNFPA assistance would support nine county/district level hospitals through the provision of basic equipment for improving identification and treatment of pregnant women and infants at risk and through the provision of fellowships, which would allow selected staff members to upgrade their clinical skills. An allocation of \$1,080,000 is proposed for

this project, 5 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 16 per cent for fellowships and the remainder for medical equipment and supplies and for audio-visual and teaching equipment. The project would be executed by WHO.

42. Postgraduate training in maternal and perinatal health care and family planning in three medical colleges. The project is designed to strengthen the postgraduate training of health professionals (medical doctors and administrators of MCH/FP programmes) in maternal and child health care, with an emphasis on family planning techniques, the risk approach in obstetrics, perinatal care and human genetics. Three selected medical colleges would be strengthened by expanding their theoretical and clinical teaching capacities through the provision of equipment and training. The obstetricians and pediatricians trained under the project would, in turn, train specialists at the provincial/municipal and county/district levels. The project reflects the recommendations made by the Needs Assessment Mission. An allocation of \$1,000,000 is proposed for this project, 9 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 1 per cent to be subcontracted for organizing workshops in training methodology, 24 per cent for fellowships and the remainder for medical, laboratory and audio-visual equipment and for books and journals. The project would be executed by WHO.

43. Further strengthening of the National Training Centre for MCH/Family Planning Professionals in Chengdu. Under the first country programme, UNFPA provided assistance for the establishment of a national MCH/FP training centre in Chengdu where postgraduate training in MCH/FP care and in modern teaching methodologies were initiated. In accordance with the recommendation of the Needs Assessment Mission, the proposed project would continue assistance to the National Training Centre for MCH/FP professionals in Chengdu, and would provide pre-service, in-service and postgraduate advanced training for MCH and family planning professionals at the provincial level. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$850,000 for this project, 6 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 21 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 68 per cent for medical, laboratory and audio-visual equipment and 5 per cent for the purchase of books, periodicals and for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by WHO.

Support services to MCH/FP

44. Strengthening the training of family planning administrative personnel. Under this project UNFPA proposes to continue assistance for the training of administrative personnel from county, provincial and prefectural family planning offices at the Nanjing Training Centre and the development of training capability at 14 provincial sub-centres. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Nanjing Training Centre and to provide more management-oriented training to administrative personnel at all levels. As recommended by the Needs Assessment Mission, proposed activities focus on strengthening the management content of the curriculum, improving training methodologies and staff development at the Nanjing Centre and the

provision of essential equipment and support services to the sub-centres. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$1,825,000 for this project, 7 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 13 per cent for fellowships and study tours, the remainder for data processing, medical, printing and audio-visual equipment, books and periodicals and for miscellaneous.

45. Strengthening the management capabilities of the State Family Planning Commission. The State Family Planning Commission (SFPC) is responsible for population policy development and the formulation, co-ordination, planning and administration of a wide range of population activities. In spite of the magnitude of the task, the Commission has only a small administrative staff, a high proportion of whom are newly recruited and who lack sufficient expertise in management and in administration of technology. UNFPA proposes to assist the Government to improve this situation through support of activities aimed to familiarize selected senior central and provincial level staff of the SFPC with the principles of modern family planning management; to train selected middle management and senior SFPC staff at the central and provincial levels in the concepts and technology of administrative information management for family planning programmes; and to improve the administrative efficiency of the Commission. The project would assist the Commission to develop teaching materials, to set up formal courses and to undertake study tours designed to provide the concepts and skills needed to improve performance. Equipment would be provided to improve the dissemination, processing and storage of information. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$350,000 for this project, 17 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 51 per cent would be for study tours and overseas long-term training, 31 per cent for data processing, audio-visual and office equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous.

46. Family planning programme management information system. A national service statistics system, under the Department of General Planning in the SFPC, has recently been set up to monitor the national family planning programme. Since the current system reports only demographic, quota-based data, the Needs Assessment Mission recommended the creation of a more comprehensive system to permit the monitoring and management of the family planning services system itself. This project is designed to meet this need through the development of a Management Information System (MIS) that would increase the scope of data collection and storage, and provide for reporting procedures that meet the needs of family planning managers at all levels. This would entail the development of an MIS design; provision of computer equipment for central, provincial and, on a pilot basis, some prefectural level family planning offices; modification of the existing data collection system; and increasing staff capability for data processing and analysis for survey work. A total of \$2,500,000 would be allocated for this project, 9 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 41 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 49 per cent for the purchase of data processing, audio-visual and office equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous.

47. Family planning programme research and evaluation. Under the first cycle, a number of activities were undertaken to strengthen the capacity of the SFPC to conduct operations research. However, as noted by the Needs Assessment Mission,

further efforts are required in order to develop a strong research capability within the country. The proposed project is designed to strengthen the capacity of the SFPC and associated institutes to design, implement, analyze and disseminate research studies. The project contains four basic components: training in research methodology; the provision of equipment, including a computer terminal (which would be connected to the computer of the China Population Information Centre - see para. 64 below); the design and implementation of three operations research studies; and information dissemination through workshops. UNFPA proposes allocating \$500,000 to this project, 9 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 61 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 29 per cent for data processing, audio-visual and office equipment and three vehicles and 1 per cent for miscellaneous.

48. Management information system for contraceptive supplies. In order to ensure that sufficient quantities of contraceptives are available when and where they are required, the China National Corporation of Medicine (CNCM) and its units are responsible for the distribution of contraceptives to all parts of the country. At present, the entire recording system for receiving and disbursing supplies is manually operated. The need for an automated information system was recommended by the Needs Assessment Mission. The proposed project would aim to develop a computerized management information system to improve efficiency and accuracy in monitoring the distribution of contraceptive supplies. An allocation of \$300,000 is planned for this project, 4 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 17 per cent for study tours and training, and the remainder for data processing equipment and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT).

Human reproduction and contraceptive research

49. Strengthening the capacity for research in family planning: Support to (a) the National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing; (b) the Family Planning Research Institute of Sichuan; (c) the Tianjin Municipal Research Institute for Family Planning; and (d) the Family Planning Research Institute, Guangdong. The Government gives high priority to research in human reproduction and contraception, recognizing that such research is essential for the provision of a variety of safe, effective and inexpensive contraceptive methods.

50. Formerly conducted in a variety of medical and other research institutes, most research on human reproduction and contraceptives is now undertaken by 18 national and provincial research institutes, all of which have been established since 1978. Responsibility for the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of a national research programme in this field lies with the SFPC, although administrative responsibility for the institutes is vested in a number of central and local authorities. The SFPC, in addressing the needs of rural areas where the majority of couples resides, has given high priority to research on IUDs, long-acting preparations, sterilization and male methods.

51. External assistance for strengthening research capabilities has come mostly from UNFPA and WHO. The provision of consultants, training and equipment has been co-ordinated and linked to a research programme concentrated in six institutes, three of which were supported by UNFPA under the first programme, viz., the National Centre in Beijing, the Provincial Centre in Chengdu (Sichuan) and the Municipal Centre in Tianjin.

52. The capabilities of these institutes need to be strengthened and the Needs Assessment Mission recommended that assistance continue, following the pattern already established, with consultants, training and equipment inputs linked to a research programme under constant review. The proposed projects reflect this recommendation. In addition, a new research institute in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, would be strengthened.

53. The proposed allocations for these four projects are as follows:

- a) National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing - \$2,000,000;
- b) Family Planning Research Institute of Sichuan - \$1,000,000;
- c) Tianjin Municipal Research Institute for Family Planning - \$1,000,000;
- d) Family Planning Research Institute, Guangdong - \$1,500,000.

Approximately 9 per cent of the funds would be used for short-term technical advisory services; 25 per cent for fellowships, workshops and courses; 65 per cent for data processing, laboratory equipment and supplies, and for the purchase of books and periodicals and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The executing agency for all four projects would be WHO.

Contraceptive production

54. The Needs Assessment Mission noted that, with UNFPA assistance, contraceptive production within China has improved and expanded during the past few years. It recommended that priority should continue to be given to local production projects that require a one-time infusion of funds for technical assistance, production and quality assurance equipment, training and the acquisition of technical know-how; that can be expected to have a long-term impact and can help to increase the quantity, variety, acceptability and safety of products; and that contribute towards contraceptive production self-reliance in China. The following proposed projects have been formulated in accordance with these recommendations.

55. IUD production. Intrauterine devices (IUDs) are the most widespread method of family planning in use in China. The objective of this project is to expand the production of plastic and copper IUDs. A factory to manufacture Copper T220C IUDs was set up during the first UNFPA programme; it now produces 1.5 million devices annually. In order to meet increasing demand, another production facility would be established for the production of copper and plastic IUDs, for a total output of approximately 3 million devices per annum at the end of 5 years. The facility would also introduce a new insert molding technique which allows a modification in the design of the T device, reducing the risk of embedding and perforation. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$802,000 for this project, 9 per cent of which would be for technical advisory services, 7 per cent for training and the remainder for production equipment, installation costs and technical know-how. The project would be executed by PIACT.

56. Oral contraceptive production. This proposed project would expand and improve the production of oral contraceptives at the Nanjing Pharmaceutical Works. After completion of the project, the production of short-acting oral contraceptives would be sufficient to meet the needs of 3.5 million women per year, which would double the current output. Technical assistance would be provided to improve the quality of oral contraceptives and to improve the production processes. Production and packaging equipment and analytical instruments would be upgraded to ensure more efficient production, improve shelf life and stability and reduce worker contact with active steroids. UNFPA has earmarked \$2,057,000 for this project, to cover the cost for technical advisory services and training; and for production equipment, technical know-how and installation. The project would be executed by PIACT.

57. Vaginal suppositories and tablet production. Although vaginal contraceptive methods have become an important part of the comprehensive family planning programme in China, current technology and equipment for production of vaginal contraceptives are obsolete. Therefore, production is inefficient, product quality is poor and packaging is not suitable for long distance shipment, with the result that present production is estimated to meet only about 50 per cent of demand. The aim of the proposed project is to upgrade the production of foaming tablets and suppositories by setting up a prototype plant with modern production equipment, laboratory instruments and advanced technology. Once production lines are in operation, annual production capacity would be expected to reach 100 million tablets and 10 million suppositories. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$1,462,000 for this project, 7 per cent of which would be for technical advisory services, 21 per cent for training, and the remainder for production equipment, installation cost and technical know-how. The project would be executed by PIACT.

58. Condom production, testing and packaging. Under the first country programme, UNFPA provided assistance for the expansion and improvement of condom production at the Tianjin Latex Factory. This project was successfully completed and now provides 200 million electronically tested, individually packed and lubricated condoms annually. In recent years, production and demand have been increasing at an annual rate of about 20 to 25 per cent. During 1985, condom production in China is projected to reach a total of over 900 million. However, the present quality of the condoms tends to hinder their acceptability and effectiveness. This project proposes assistance to the Qingdao Latex Factory and the Guangzhou Rubber Factory for the introduction of lubrication, electronic testing, quality control and packaging equipment. Support is also requested for research at the Kunming Research Institute of Latex for the improvement of the quality of condoms. The objective of the research would be to devise a method to reduce the thickness of the latex, while increasing the strength in order to improve both the effectiveness and the acceptability of the condom as a method of contraception. An allocation of \$2,731,000 is proposed for this project, to cover the cost of technical advisory services, training, production and packaging equipment, installation, technical know-how and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by PIACT.

59. Steroid production. Although steroids have been produced in China for more than a decade, the production process is deficient with regard to production facilities, labour safeguards and formulation standards. This proposed project is designed to improve the production of bulk contraceptive steroids to meet the needs of the family planning programme. Two factories would be upgraded through the provision of equipment, test instruments and safeguards against cross-contamination. These factories would serve as models for other plants producing steroids/hormones. An allocation of \$2,680,200 is proposed for this project, 6 per cent of which would be for technical advisory services, 12 per cent for training, and the remainder for production equipment, installation cost, technical know-how and for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by PIACT.

60. Contraceptive safety improvement. Currently IUDs account for 50 per cent of contraceptive use in China. At present, the practice is to provide the stainless steel IUDs in bulk to clinics and to disinfect them immediately prior to insertion. In view of the varying clinical situations in rural areas, it would be safer to package IUDs individually and sterilize them at the manufacturing site. This proposed project would introduce packaging and sterilization equipment and procedures at six existing IUD manufacturing plants. A total of \$1,169,100 is being proposed for this project to cover the cost of technical advisory services, training, production and packaging equipment, technical know-how and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by PIACT.

61. Quality assurance and contraceptive production training centre. This project proposes the establishment of a contraceptive production and quality control training centre at the Nanjing College of Pharmacy. The purpose of the training centre is to train personnel in the manufacture and quality control of products, the operation and maintenance of selected sophisticated production equipment and quality control instruments, and in the quality control of intermediate and final products. The personnel trained under the project would provide assistance to other related projects. An allocation of \$854,000 is being proposed for this project to cover the cost of technical advisory services and training, production equipment and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by PIACT.

62. Other contraceptives. To increase contraceptive variety, it is proposed that a pilot production facility for slow-release contraceptives be assisted. These new contraceptive methods require the combination of skills and techniques from both the steroid and plastic/polymers industries. Support for such projects could be expected to make a sustained and long-term contribution to family planning in China. In addition, it is proposed to assist in the local production of laparoscopes. Furthermore, in order to expose the project managers of contraceptive facilities to modern factory management with the purpose to improve the quantity and quality of the production, advanced training in pharmaceutical management would be provided. A total of \$1,300,000 is being proposed for these activities, which would be executed by PIACT.

P. Population Information, Communication and Education

Communication and information support to family planning

63. Family planning publicity and education network. During the past two decades, China has implemented a successful family planning programme, supported largely by a publicity and education network. During the first programme of UNFPA assistance, this interpersonal communication system was supplemented with the introduction of modern equipment, materials and methods through the establishment of a publicity and education network with units at the national, regional, provincial and county levels. UNFPA assistance supported the establishment of a national publicity and education centre in Beijing and regional sub-centres in Shanghai and Chengdu, respectively. Sub-centres in six provinces also were set up and equipment was provided to 1,000 counties. In accordance with the recommendations of the Needs Assessment Mission, this project proposes further strengthening and expansion of this network, with the establishment of 20 new provincial sub-centres and 700 selected county stations. The project would also focus on strengthening and consolidating the capabilities of the units already in operation. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$5,000,000 for this project, to cover the cost of short-term technical advisory services, subcontract for technical backstopping, fellowships and workshops, audio-visual and expendable equipment, mobile units, spare parts for three repair workshops and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by UNDP/Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning.

64. Population Information Centre. In 1980, with assistance from UNFPA, the SFPC undertook the establishment of a population information network to ensure maximum dissemination and use of information for policy-making and programme implementation. The cornerstone of this system is the China Population Information Centre. The basic system has now taken shape, construction is well advanced, equipment has arrived and is in use and the Centre is expected to be fully operational by 1985. The focus of the proposed project will be to consolidate achievements under the first programme and to initiate expansion of the network by the establishment of six provincial sub-centres. As recommended by the Needs Assessment Mission, special attention has been given to the design of a client-outreach network. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$2,000,000 for this project, 3 per cent of which would be used for short-term technical advisory services, 22 per cent for long-term training, 58 per cent for audio-visual, printing, library filing and office equipment and 17 per cent for purchase of books and periodicals.

Population education in the formal school system

65. Population education in secondary schools. As part of a UNFPA-assisted project, a pilot programme for incorporating population education into the secondary school curriculum was introduced in 1980 in 10 provinces. Teachers have been trained, a one-semester course has been developed and population education has been integrated into related subject areas. The proposed project, which reflects the Needs Assessment Mission's recommendations that the project

be further expanded, would focus on the development of additional curricular materials and training, in methodology as well as in research and evaluation. At least three new provinces would be included in the project. UNFPA plans an allocation of \$1,200,000 for this project, 4 per cent of which would be for subcontracting work for the development of low-cost audio-visual materials and evaluative research, 46 per cent for workshops, seminars and courses, 49 per cent for the purchase of audio-visual, printing and office equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by UNFSCO.

Out-of-school population education

66. In light of the recognized need to introduce population education into the non-formal education programmes, such as agricultural extension and peasant and worker education that reach millions of out-of-school teenagers as well as adults, the Mission recommended that pilot programmes be initiated in areas where effective non-formal education programmes are already established.

67. Population education through agriculture extension. A pilot project is proposed to integrate population information into the educational programmes of the Agricultural Extension Centre in one county. Project activities would focus on the development of a training system, the training of trainers, materials development and the provision of selected items of audio-visual equipment. Towards the end of the project period, the project would be evaluated to determine if replication in other areas would be warranted. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$100,000 for this project, 17 per cent of which would be subcontracted for materials development and evaluation work, 66 per cent for local and overseas training, 16 per cent for audio-visual and printing equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by FAO.

68. Population education through peasant schools. This proposed project, like the Agricultural Extension project, seeks to find a systematic and effective means of integrating population education concepts into existing systems of "peasant schools" i.e., vocational and literacy programmes, operated by the Ministry of Education. A pilot programme would be launched in one province and activities would focus on the development of a training system, the training of trainers, materials development and the provision of selected items of audio-visual equipment. The project would be evaluated during its final year to assist in decisions concerning expansion, modification or termination. An allocation of \$200,000 for this project is proposed, 9 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 24 per cent for subcontracting work for the development of prototype materials, 38 per cent for fellowships and workshops, 28 per cent for audio-visual and printing equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by UNESCO.

C. Population Dynamics

69. Establishment of two training centres for population statistics and analysis and one training centre for data processing. In the recent past, there has been a notable growth in the collection, processing and publication of basic economic and social statistics in China. The most significant achievement in

basic data collection was the 1982 census. The Needs Assessment Mission recommended that the infrastructure organized for the census be strengthened, to permit full use of the data, and that it be reinforced to serve as the foundation for conducting future censuses and surveys. The proposed project would support these objectives through the establishment of three training centres. Two training centres for population statistics and analysis would be set up in existing training schools of the State Statistical Bureau in Xian and Neijiang, and a training centre for data processing would be established in Beijing. UNFPA assistance would support curriculum development, staff training and selected items of data processing and audio-visual equipment. UNFPA proposes an amount of \$2,000,000 for this project, 20 per cent of which would be for technical advisory services, 29 per cent for fellowships, study tours and participation in international meetings, 50 per cent for the purchase of data processing, audio-visual and office equipment, books and periodicals and vehicles and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

70. Improving State Statistical Bureau (SSB) facilities for organizing, disseminating and utilizing basic population data. This proposed project has four major components: (a) the establishment of micro-form data storage capability for the SSB; (b) provision of Chinese character printers to five provinces; (c) establishment of data processing capability for population statistics in small geographic areas on a pilot basis; and (d) establishment of a computer-based population data bank with improved statistical/analytical data processing capability. These activities, which would help to increase the accessibility and usefulness of the data collected during the 1953, 1964 and 1982 censuses as well as subsequent censuses and surveys, reflect the recommendations of the Needs Assessment Mission. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$2,000,000 for this project to cover the cost of short-term technical advisory services, fellowships and study tours, data processing equipment, software and Chinese character printers and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

71. Demographic training and research. In 1980, 11 academic institutes were selected as members of a core network of population institutes for a programme in population research and training. With UNFPA assistance, these institutes have developed into key centres for demographic research and training. At the same time, several more population institutes were set up in accordance with the Government's long-term objective of establishing a scientific population institute in each province, municipality and autonomous region. The Needs Assessment Mission recommended that the present programme be continued and expanded, and proposed guidelines for the selection of new institutions. A project reflecting these recommendations is proposed in which a total of eight new centres would be added to the network. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$4,500,000 for this project, 7 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 60 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 24 per cent for data processing and office equipment and 9 per cent for the purchase of books and for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

72. National Population Training Institute. The establishment of a National Population Training Institute would be a new activity the objectives of which would be to provide accelerated training for staff members of population institutes and to train a sufficient number of middle-level population scientists. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$400,000 for this project, 60 per cent of which would be for short-term advisory services, 10 per cent for study tours, 19 per cent for data processing and office equipment and one mini-bus, and 11 per cent for the purchase of books and periodicals and for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

73. Demographic training and research for the population centre of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) plays a leading role in social science research and training in China. It reports directly to the State Council and plays an important role in China's policy-making. This proposed project supports the continuation and extension of the population institute of CASS, one of the eleven institutes to which UNFPA has been providing assistance, as mentioned in para. 71 above. The Population Centre of CASS, presently attached to the Institute of Economics, is expected to become an independent institute within CASS in the near future. As recommended by the Needs Assessment Mission, five field research stations would be established in offices of provincial Academies of Social Science to collaborate with the Population Centre in executing comparative social surveys on population. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$500,000 for this project, 5 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 80 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 7 per cent for office supplies and a mini-bus and 8 per cent for the purchase of books, translation and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

74. Centre for training in English and background sciences for demography. The preparation of skilled manpower has been identified by the Needs Assessment Mission as an urgent need for the further successful development of demographic training and research in China. During the implementation of the project for demographic training and research under the first UNFPA programme, it was realized that many of the fellowship candidates before being sent abroad needed more training, both in English and in the various disciplines required for the study of population. A preparatory training programme to meet these needs was set up in 1982 in Chengdu. This training programme was successfully completed in 1983. The aim of the proposed project is to set up two permanent training programmes in the Beijing Language Institute - one for fellowship candidates to provide necessary training in English and background sciences to prepare them for studies abroad, and the second for more senior members of population institutes to improve their language skills and knowledge of demography and related sciences. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$200,000 for this project, 48 per cent of which would be for United Nations Volunteers to teach English, 34 per cent for the purchase of audio-visual equipment and 18 per cent for the purchase of books and miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

75. Project for comparative provincial population monographs. During the implementation of the project for demographic training and research in the

first programme, several work groups for collaborative training and research activities were set up among the university population institutes. One of these, a work group for comparative population monographs on the various regions of China, in which many universities became involved and an Editorial Board was organized, proved to be very useful. The objective of this proposed project is to support the compilation of 32 comparative provincial population monographs, as well as a summary volume to synthesize the findings. The availability of such data would provide policy-makers with information needed to develop policies taking into consideration the social, economic, geographic and demographic differences between and among the various regions and provinces of China. An amount of \$400,000 is being proposed for this project, 3 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 54 per cent for fellowships, study tours and attendance to international conferences, 8 per cent for office and audio-visual equipment and 35 per cent for the purchase of books and periodicals. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

D. Population Policy Formulation and Policy Related Research

76. Analysis of population variables for national planning of social and economic development. To help policy-makers and planners assess the achievements and impact of current policies, systematic research is needed on a variety of topics, including the nature of population problems in relation to other problems of social and economic development; the causes of fertility decline; and geographic, cultural, socio-economic and other influences affecting contraceptive use and acceptance of the one-child family policy. On the basis of the Needs Assessment Mission's recommendations in this area, this project proposes a variety of activities with the aim to strengthen integration of population into the development planning process. The Population Research Division of the Institute of Planned Economy of the State Planning Commission would conduct research into key issues of population and development policy; arrange for policy-relevant population and development research to be conducted in various research institutions, particularly population institutes in the universities; and make results and recommendations of this research available to planners in the State Planning Commission and the State Family Planning Commission. They would also assist the Population Research Division of the provincial Planning Commissions of Shaanxi, Liaoning, Hubei and Anhui to perform similar functions at the provincial level. The experiences, training and facilities of the respective Population Research Divisions would need to be strengthened to perform these important tasks. UNEPA proposes an allocation of \$300,000 for this project, 8 per cent of which would be for short-term technical advisory services, 56 per cent for fellowships and study tours, 35 per cent for the purchase of office and audio-visual equipment, a mini-bus and books and 1 per cent for miscellaneous.

77. Development of research on the aged for policy-making purposes. The one-child family policy will have considerable impact on the aged. Although the Government provides welfare facilities and health care, the aged continue to be supported mainly by their children. In view of increasing life expectancy and a diminishing role for grandparents because of fewer grandchildren, the changing

role of the elderly in China requires systematic research and analysis. The Needs Assessment Mission recommended that assistance be provided for policy analysis to assess attitudes and the impact of existing policies. The activities under this proposed project would provide a basis for the formulation of policies affecting the aged. An allocation of \$350,000 for this project is proposed, out of which 35 per cent would be for short-term technical advisory services, 45 per cent for overseas training courses, 19 per cent for office and data processing equipment and 1 per cent for miscellaneous. The project would be executed by the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP).

E. Monitoring and Evaluation

78. The need for constant monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure the effective and efficient utilization of scarce resources has been taken into consideration in the formulation of these projects. In addition to the routine monitoring mechanisms, such as progress reports and annual reviews, which help identify problems and modify strategies during the course of implementation, several evaluation studies are proposed. These are particularly critical for pilot projects and would facilitate decisions regarding modification, termination or expansion of pilot activities.

F. Financial Summary

79. Proposed UNFPA assistance to the Government of China for the five-year period 1985-1989, by project within each Work Plan category, subject to availability of funds, is as follows:

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

<u>Services Delivery and Technical Training</u>	\$
Strengthening maternal, perinatal and family planning services at provincial and municipal levels	2 600 000
Strengthening maternal, perinatal and family planning services at the county and district levels	1 080 000
Postgraduate training in maternal and perinatal health care in three medical colleges	1 000 000
Further strengthening of the National Training Centre for MCH/Family Planning Professionals in Chengdu	850 000

Support Services to MCH/FP

Strengthening the training of family planning administrative personnel	1 825 000
Strengthening the management capabilities of the State Family Planning Commission	350 000
Family planning programme management information system	2 500 000
Family planning programme research and evaluation	500 000
Management information system for contraceptive supplies	300 000

Human Reproduction and Contraceptive Research

\$

National Research Institute for Family Planning, Peijing	2 000 000
Family Planning Research Institute of Sichuan	1 000 000
Tianjin Municipal Research Institute for Family Planning	1 000 000
Family Planning Research Institute, Guangdong	1 500 000

Contraceptive Production

IUD production	802 000
Oral contraceptive production	2 057 000
Vaginal suppositories and tablet production	1 462 000
Condom production, testing and packaging	2 731 000
Steroid production	2 680 200
Contraceptive safety improvement	1 169 100
Quality assurance and contraceptive production training centre	854 000
Other contraceptives	<u>1 300 000</u>

Sub-total A

29 560 300

B. POPULATION INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION

Family planning publicity and education network	5 000 000
Population Information Centre	2 000 000
Population education in secondary schools	1 200 000
Population education through agriculture extension	100 000
Population education through peasant schools	<u>200 000</u>

Sub-total B

8 500 000

C. POPULATION DYNAMICS

Establishment of two training centres for population statistics and analysis and one training centre for data processing	2 000 000
Improving State Statistical Bureau facilities for organizing, disseminating and utilizing basic population data	2 000 000
Demographic research and training	4 500 000
National Population Training Institute	400 000

	\$
Demographic training and research for the Population Centre of CASS	500 000
Centre for training in English and background sciences for demography	200 000
Project for comparative provincial population monographs	<u>400 000</u>
Sub-total C	<u>10 000 000</u>
D. POPULATION POLICY POPULATION AND POLICY RELATED RESEARCH	
Analysis of population variables for national planning of social and economic development	300 000
Development of research on the aged for policy-making	<u>350 000</u>
Sub-total D	<u>650 000</u>
E. PENDING/FORESEEN	<u>1 289 700</u>
Total	<u><u>50 000 000</u></u>

80. The status of the programme expected as of June 1984 is as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation pending Governing Council decision	48 710 300
Pending/foreseen	<u>1 289 700</u>
	<u><u>50 000 000</u></u>

V. RECOMMENDATION

81. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for China for the five-year period 1985-1989 in the total amount of \$50,000,000;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to seek multi-bilateral funds, as appropriate; and

(c) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make the appropriate arrangements with the Government and with the Executing Agencies.

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