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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1984

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C. Basic data collection

In 1984, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$11.7 million or 8.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$10.8 million or 10.7 per cent of expenditures in 1983.

During the period 1969-1984, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$173.3 million or 15.7 per cent of total assistance.

113. The main objective of UNFPA support in this area has been to develop countries' national capacity to collect, analyze and utilize population data. The Fund continues to attach great importance to the attainment of self-reliance by developing countries in this sector and has thus accorded high priority to: (a) human resources development through training programmes and the transfer of modern technology and technical skills; (b) institution-building at the national level; (c) strengthening of managerial and administrative capacity; and (d) operational research and pilot projects to explore innovative approaches.

114. UNFPA assistance to basic data collection with regard to regional and country activities has followed much the same pattern over the years, in the support of census activities, including many first-time censuses, demographic surveys and civil registration and vital statistics systems. As for the level of funding, the amounts allocated have fluctuated year by year, depending particularly upon whether they have included, within the census programme, activities which generally require heavy financial investments, such as enumeration and data processing. In 1984, UNFPA support to basic data collection showed a slight increase in dollar terms, over 1983, due mainly to UNFPA support to new projects for the conduct of second-time population censuses, particularly in countries of the African region. There was a decrease in this area in percentage terms.

115. Support to basic data collection in 1984 amounted to \$11.7 million, of which \$10.4 million (88 per cent) was allocated to country level projects and the remaining \$1.3 million (12 per cent) for intercountry support activities.

116. Within the area of basic data collection, population census activities continued to receive the largest amount of financial assistance from UNFPA, followed by civil registration and vital statistics systems, demographic surveys and other related statistical activities.

117. At the intercountry level, \$0.5 million was allocated as a final contribution to the World Fertility Survey programme, and the remaining \$0.8 million for other support activities to country projects such as regional advisory services (census and survey organization, cartography, sampling, data processing, data analysis, civil registration and vital statistics), workshops and other training programmes, research studies, etc.

118. Assistance by regions showed that Africa was still the region which received the largest support: \$6.1 million, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean with \$2.3 million, Asia and the Pacific with \$1.3 million, and Middle East and Mediterranean with \$0.8 million.

119. In December 1984, "Policy Guidelines for UNFPA Support to Basic Data Collection Activities" were approved and distributed. These Guidelines, the first formalization of all aspects of UNFPA policy in this area of activity, set forth UNFPA strategy for funding basic data collection activities in such areas as population censuses, civil registration and vital statistics and sample surveys and also detail the kinds of operational inputs it will fund, such as advisory services, payments to national personnel, training, equipment and supplies and publication costs. (Copies of the "Policy Guidelines" are available from UNFPA - UNFPA/CM/84/80, dated 18 December 1984.)

120. Recognizing the decisive role that population data has played in population planning and policy-making, and the continuing needs of the developing countries for such data, UNFPA, in line with the Governing Council's instructions, will continue to support basic data collection activities.

D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning

In 1984, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled \$13.9 million or 10.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$12.6 million or 12.4 per cent of expenditures in 1983; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes in 1984 totalled \$8.2 million or 6.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$5.7 million or 5.7 per cent of expenditures in 1983; and (c) implementation of policies in 1984 totalled \$1.1 million or 0.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.1 million or 1.1 per cent of expenditures in 1983. During the period 1969-1984, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled (a) population dynamics, \$114.5 million or 10.4 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$59.7 million or 5.4 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, \$9 million or 0.8 per cent of total assistance.

121. The main areas of UNFPA support in population dynamics include analysis of demographic and socio-economic data and their interrelationships; research on the determinants and consequences of fertility, mortality and migration; studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; urbanization; aging populations; changes in the role of women and family formation; demographic projections; model building; and the establishment and/or strengthening of demographic training and research centres for improving national capability and self-reliance. Such analysis and research can lead to a better understanding of the interrelationships between population factors and development programmes and policies as well as the demographic impact on development.

122. During 1984, UNFPA support to this sector continued with much the same emphasis as in previous years. At the country level, UNFPA assistance was provided to 115 projects. Of these, 49 were in the Africa region, 31 in the Asia and Pacific region, 19 in the Latin America and Caribbean region, 10 in the Middle East and Mediterranean region, and 6 in the European region. In this area of activity, there were some 22 regional projects and 24 interregional and global projects.

123. Because many developing countries lack the trained personnel and research facilities to conduct demographic analysis and research, an important part of the Fund's assistance has been directed towards building national self-reliance through the strengthening of national and regional demographic training and research institutions.

124. A major area of UNFPA support in the category of "Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes" has continued to be for projects designed to promote awareness and understanding of interrelationships between population factors and development planning among policy-makers, development planners and demographers and particularly for the establishment or strengthening of national population units which can assist Governments in the development and formulation of population policies and programmes within the broader context of development.

E. Special programme interests

In 1984, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$2 million or 1.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.3 million or 1.4 per cent of expenditures in 1983. During the period 1969-1984, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled 18.6 million or 1.7 per cent of total assistance.

125. Women, population and development. During 1984, the Fund accelerated its regular programme of support in regard to women, population and development. At the same time, new activities were undertaken to increase the participation of women and women's organizations in population programmes.

126. Within the framework of activities initiated by UNFPA to enhance the participation of women leaders and women's organizations in all aspects of population programmes, 26 women leaders from 24 Sub-Saharan African countries participated in May 1984 in a forum on population and development which was held in New York. This meeting was followed by another, attended by four first ladies, the wives of prime ministers, women ministers and senior representatives of national organizations and ruling political parties from 13 African countries. The First Lady of Portugal also attended this meeting. The forum provided an opportunity for the women leaders to review the extent of women's participation in population and development-related efforts, to identify issues and topics which enhance or restrict the active participation of women in such efforts, and to identify strategies designed to broaden the integration of African women into population programmes at regional, national and international levels. Copies of the report of the International Forum of African Women Leaders on Population and Development are available from UNFPA. (This meeting followed up previous seminars for women leaders held in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1983 and in Saint Christopher and Nevis held in November 1983.)

127. A further example of UNFPA's accelerated programme to encourage the role of women in population and development was a two-day expert group meeting organized by the Fund and held in New York in June 1984. Some 20 women leaders from both developing and developed countries took part in this International Forum on the Participation of Women in Population-Related Activities. Meeting in their personal capacities, the participants discussed new ideas and identified actions required for enhancing the integration of women into population programmes as well as for taking into account the needs and concerns of women in the design, implementation and evaluation of such programmes. The participants were invited to consider the recommendations of the previous regional seminars, UNFPA's work in the area of women, population and development as well as the guidelines for UNFPA policies and programmes in order to determine new areas requiring support and to identify necessary changes in these guidelines in order that UNFPA might better respond to the needs of women in population programmes.

128. Another example of UNFPA's commitment to this subject was its funding, at the request of the Government of Pakistan, of a subregional seminar for Asian women, held in Islamabad, Pakistan, in October 1984. The major purpose of the seminar, in which 17 countries participated, was to discuss issues which enhance or hinder the active participation of women in population and other development-related programmes. Particular attention was given to the effect of laws discriminating against women, the role of women in population programmes, and the effects of high rates of population growth on the resources and opportunities available to women.

129. Following the International Conference on Population, the Executive Director of UNFPA created a special committee, headed by the Assistant Executive Director, to review the recommendations of the Conference concerning women and to suggest strategies that could be undertaken by UNFPA for the implementation of these recommendations.

130. In addition to programme support specifically aimed at improving the situation of women, the Fund has adopted several measures to ensure that women's interests and concerns are taken into consideration in all population programmes. Among these types of activities are the following:

(a) Within each UNFPA-assisted country population programme, a sufficient budgetary allocation should be devoted for specific projects aimed at enhancing the situation of women;

(b) In the appraisal process of projects submitted for UNFPA assistance, one of the criteria for appraisal is the extent to which the design of the project shows the potential for women's participation as well as the extent to which women may benefit from

the planned activities. Whenever the nature of the project shows such a possibility but the project proposal does not reflect such a consideration, necessary actions are taken by the Fund to ensure that this shortcoming is overcome;

(c) In the conduct of the monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA-supported projects, necessary measures have been adopted to examine the extent to which women's needs and concerns are taken into account. In addition, an assessment is made of women's participation in all stages of project formulation and implementation as well as the project's effects on women. The examination of the effect of a project on the role of women is now a mandatory, integral part of the terms of reference for all UNFPA evaluations, irrespective of the nature and scope of the project.

131. During the year, the Fund also continued its collaboration with UNDP and other United Nations organizations in the conduct of activities related to women, particularly the Inter-Organizational Evaluation Study for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and participation in the preparatory activities organized in relation to the Conference.

132. The issue of aging. "Further efforts should be made to analyse the issue of aging, particularly its implications for overall development, social services, medical care and other related fields and on the basis of such data Governments are urged to take appropriate measures to secure the welfare and safety of older people, paying particular attention to the situation and the needs of older women". This recommendation (number 58) in the Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action underscored the concern of the international community for the changing population structures in both the developing and developed worlds. The Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development also notes in paragraph 16 that "Aging of populations is a phenomenon which many countries will experience. This issue requires attention...".

133. This subject has also been a concern of UNFPA, which has been urged by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, the most recent of which was 39/25, paragraph 10, to "continue its assistance, within its mandate, in the field of aging, particularly in developing countries". UNFPA-assisted activities have been primarily in the area of studies on the aging. For example, UNFPA's collaboration with Opera Pia International for Active Aging continued during 1984. Research projects begun in 1983 in Colombia, India and the Philippines, designed to develop a better understanding of the situation of the aged and their potential contributions to the development of their communities and nations, were concluded in 1984. Through seminars/workshops, the findings from these projects were communicated to national authorities for consideration in their planning processes and for the development of government positions to be taken on this matter at the Mexico City Conference. A summary report of the research projects is being considered for wider distribution.

134. Support was also provided to Opera Pia International for Active Aging for production of a newsletter to share the concept of active aging with interested groups and individuals in both developed and developing countries.

135. Preparatory assistance was also provided to China for the investigation of research needs on the aging for policy-making purposes. In addition, funds were provided to enable the Government of Senegal to sponsor the first African Conference on Gerontology, which was co-organized by the International Centre of Social Gerontology and held in December 1984. UNFPA assistance was requested for expert and technical input into the meeting. UNFPA is also supporting a project on the economic and social consequences of changing age distribution in selected countries of Europe. This project, executed by the Economic Commission for Europe, is being carried out in six countries; several countries are participating at their own expense.

V. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

A. Evaluation and monitoring of UNFPA programmes and projects

136. Evaluation. During 1984, eight independent, in-depth evaluations were undertaken of UNFPA-assisted programmes and/or projects in China, Democratic Yemen, the English-speaking Caribbean, Indonesia, Kenya/Sierra Leone, Malawi/Zambia, Mexico and Rwanda.

137. After a period of intensive testing, the "UNFPA Guidelines and Procedures for Independent, In-Depth Evaluations" were finalized and issued in English, French and Spanish. (Copies of these "Guidelines" are available from UNFPA - UNFPA/CM/84/43, dated 26 June 1984.) Also in 1984, the development of guidelines for the incorporation of self-evaluation procedures into the project formulation process was being undertaken by a UNFPA Task Force on Monitoring and Evaluation; these guidelines are expected to be finalized and issued some time in 1985.

138. In line with the growing importance of the role of women in population and development activities and the interest in this subject on the part of the Governing Council and other United Nations bodies as well as the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, UNFPA has increasingly been evaluating the role of women in UNFPA-assisted population programmes and projects in order to ensure that all UNFPA programmes and projects provide equal opportunities for women. This, in fact, was the focus of 1984 evaluations in Democratic Yemen, Indonesia and Rwanda.

139. Summaries of those 1984 evaluations for which information was available at editorial deadline time are provided below. Also included is a summary of the evaluation of a Senegal project undertaken in late 1983, the results of which only became available in early 1984.

140. Basic data collection and analysis for establishment of a population distribution policy in Senegal. Evaluation mission: November-December 1983. This project, initiated in 1979 and executed by the United Nations, was designed to help ensure that the demographic dimension is taken into account in regional planning and land management in Senegal. The project is an example of a multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to population and development planning. Because it involved aspects of regional and socio-spatial planning and land management as well as inputs from various ministries, the project is both innovative and complex.

141. The evaluation mission concluded overall that the project was successful despite constraints that this project was faced with, such as technical difficulties, institutional administrative complexity and lack of precedents. The project's main achievements have been the establishment of a sophisticated population data bank, the preparation of national and regional population projections, an analysis of migration movements and the production of related maps and tables using mainly secondary data sources. It is through this project that the 1976 census data have been rendered usable at the village and regional levels.

142. However, the mission also found that the project was hampered by inadequately formulated project objectives and planned activities, a poorly defined conceptual framework, limited absorptive capacity on the part of the national implementing agency, and severe budget reductions. Furthermore, it appeared that the data assembled had not yet been systematically integrated into other relevant data banks, properly disseminated or utilized, and there existed only limited local capability to undertake these tasks.

143. The mission recommended measures which would help to conserve the valuable data bank and other results of the project and which would assist in the transfer to nationals of the knowledge and skills to update and utilize the data bank. Limited outside

assistance of both a financial and technical nature is still needed for some of the recommended measures. As a result, project extension has been formulated along the lines recommended by the evaluation mission.

144. Integration of population policy with development plans and programmes in Mexico. Evaluation mission: January-February 1984. The overall objective of this project was to build the institutional and methodological base for integrating population policy into development plans. The strategy adopted postulated two levels of integration, first, with six ministries and, second, with 24 state development plans. The mission considered it an achievement that collaboration agreements were signed not only with the planned 24 but with all 31 States and the Federal District setting the foundation for institutional co-ordination. Even though no formal collaboration agreements were signed with the six ministries, informal joint working groups with four of the six selected were created.

145. This project was evaluated from the point of view that the experience gained through Mexico's integration efforts could be useful not only to Mexico and UNFPA, but also to other countries as a model to follow in this area. Three principal lessons were derived: (a) the design of integration activities is considerably more difficult and demanding than the design of projects for which there are already proven conceptual models. A pre-project design phase had been discussed, but the Mexican experience suggests that it is also valid to proceed with integration on an experimental basis and then step back and focus on the framework for institutionalizing the process on the basis of lessons learned during the experimental phase; (b) in this strategy, built-in evaluation takes on major significance. One of the things that has made it difficult to learn from this project was that no such built-in evaluation was undertaken. While the project managers and UNFPA field and headquarters staff should have primary responsibility, the more complex nature of many of the questions that need to be examined suggests that outside consultants, or possibly an advisory committee, should be engaged to assist in this task; and (c) in a project of this nature, it is important to recognize that international assistance is needed, not only in the form of financial assistance but also in the form of international exchange of experiences.

146. MCH/FP projects in Malawi and Zambia. These were evaluated together by an evaluation mission during February and March of 1984. Based on this experience as well as on the results of previous similar evaluations in Botswana and Swaziland, a report on general issues concerning MCH/FP in southern Africa was also produced.

147. Malawi. Development of a comprehensive maternal and child health programme. Evaluation mission: February 1984. UNFPA has provided assistance to the MCH programme of Malawi since 1978. The evaluation mission found that significant progress had been achieved: the measles campaign which UNFPA supported as part of the Government's MCH programme reached high coverage rates; the Government greatly expanded its MCH services - the number of under-five and antenatal clinics increased from 848 to 1157 and 212 to 750 respectively during the project period; the health education sector was strengthened; and a good management information framework for MCH was established. Factors which have hindered a more effective performance of the programme have been the lack of trained staff at the supervisory and service delivery level, caused in large part by the restrictions in admission due to the lack of accommodation at the various national training institutes; the lack of adequate transport for Ministry of Health personnel; and, the absence of international technical staff needed to implement the project.

148. The mission made 19 recommendations, mainly concerned with the introduction of family planning into the MCH programme. Until recently, UNFPA assistance to Malawi did not include funds for family planning activities since the Government officially recognized the need for family planning only in 1982. The mission concluded that UNFPA's support to the Government's MCH programme was an important preparatory factor which helped to bring about the favourable attitude on the part of the Government towards family planning.

149. Zambia. Assistance to family health programme. Evaluation mission: February-March 1984. UNFPA has provided assistance in MCH/FP to Zambia since 1979. The evaluation mission found that, while the project document was exceptionally well designed, Zambian nationals had not been adequately involved in its preparation and thus it overlooked some important assumptions/constraints which seriously affected the implementation of planned activities and consequently the achievement of the objectives. For example, the sensitivity to the subject of contraception by some political leaders and the lukewarm attitude by the medical profession to family planning were not taken into account in the planning of the project. Successful aspects of the project included the training and health education components and the commitment of the Government to incorporate family planning activities as an essential component of its family health and primary health care programmes.

150. The mission concluded that the restrictions placed on nurses in regard to prohibiting prescriptions for contraceptives, the failure to appoint international and national staff to key positions in the programme, and inadequate monitoring by WHO/AFRO and UNFPA were the primary factors hindering more effective project performance. These were the areas to which most of the recommendations made by the evaluation mission were addressed.

151. General conclusions concerning MCH/FP activities in southern Africa. Based on evaluation missions to four countries: Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, and Zambia. Family planning is now an accepted part of MCH and primary health care programming in the region. The evaluation missions found that UNFPA assistance has been important for the acceptance and promotion of family planning activities by the Governments. The missions concluded that there were three reasons for this: (a) UNFPA is not identified as just a family planning agency aiming at the reduction of population growth; (b) UNFPA has a commitment to develop projects in line with the Government's priorities and the projects are seen as government projects rather than projects being pushed upon them by donor agencies; and (c) UNFPA has the ability to fund projects very quickly and pre-project funding has facilitated project implementation.

152. The missions also identified five areas that warrant attention in all the projects evaluated: training of medical personnel in family planning; family planning management/administration, in particular supervision of personnel and the supply and distribution of contraceptives; research on the socio-cultural and operational aspects of MCH/family planning; project monitoring (technical and financial); and, WHO/AFRO execution. General recommendations were made to improve these five components; the details of these recommendations are, of course, specific with respect to each country.

153. Evaluation of the Democratic Yemen country programme. Evaluation mission: March-April 1984. This evaluation covered (a) the country programme as such, focusing on the results achieved in terms of building national capacity for formulating and implementing population policies and programmes; (b) the seven component projects, in data collection and analysis, MCH/FP, and population education for different audiences; and (c) the women's dimension of the programme. The programme which began in 1979 has over a period of four years received over three million dollars, of which about 85 per cent has been implemented. Executing agencies for the different projects were the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO and WHO/EMRO.

154. The mission found that in terms of institution-building in the population sector the results had been limited. However, the Government's genuine commitment to social development and, in particular, women's participation, as well as the existence of mass organizations (youth, women, trade unions, etc.) with large outreach potential, are positive factors for further development of the population area. A major drawback was the poor programme design, which failed to take local conditions into account, and resulted in planning of too many unco-ordinated projects with unrealistic objectives and insufficient technical leadership and support. Serious shortages of qualified national staff in all sectors made it difficult to find possible candidates for training.

155. With regard to the seven individual component projects, the mission found that in the data collection and analysis project, the amount of work done was far below what was planned, though its quality was found to be quite satisfactory. In the MCH/FP project, the limited information on the baseline situation as well as the lack of consistent data on results made the evaluation difficult. However, some concrete results were found, such as the development of a leadership cadre for the MCH programme, and the integration of family planning into all urban MCH centres. In the population education area, five projects were designed to address different sectors of the population through their specific mass organizations (youth, women, trade unions, etc.). The evaluation mission found that this idea was sound but that critical factors such as shortage of qualified personnel and lack of managerial capability were not considered and that, as a consequence, results were less than satisfactory.

156. In analyzing the role of women in the country programme, the mission found that there were no clear recommendations in the needs assessment report of 1978 which addressed the specific needs of women, and each of the projects differed from the others in the degree to which women's concerns were incorporated in the project design. In general, women have participated in the implementation of all the projects evaluated and the level of their participation and the seniority of their posts were positively associated with the degree to which women's concerns were central in the projects. The programme as a whole has increased women's access to and control over resources, such as jobs, services, etc. and it includes among its beneficiaries a substantial proportion of women. An even larger number of female beneficiaries will accrue with increased awareness of, and access to, the family planning services. However, the degree to which women have benefited from the country programme varies considerably from one project to another. One of the positive factors affecting the role of women in the country programme is the Government's support to fostering women's participation in development activities. Some of the factors hindering better performance in terms of women's concerns, were: shortage of professionals with training and experience in women's studies and the lack of information and research studies on needs, attitudes and behaviour of the female population.

157. The mission made a total of 39 recommendations to strengthen the country programme as such, and each component project as well as the women's dimension of the programme.

158. Women, population and development projects in Indonesia and the role of women in three other UNFPA-supported projects in Indonesia. Evaluation mission: March-April 1984. The women, population and development projects included in this evaluation constitute two phases of a pilot programme attempting to increase acceptance and continued use of family planning and were implemented by the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board of Indonesia (BKKBN). The mission noted that the strategy of promoting income-generation and co-operative activities among family planning acceptor clubs has contributed to increasing contraceptive acceptance and continuation and to a shift from the less to the more reliable methods (mainly IUD). The projects have also assisted women and their families in expanding their income-generation activities and consequently in raising their standard of living. Moreover, women's self-confidence and status have been strengthened. The mission supported Government efforts to expand these FP/income generation activities and made specific recommendations on how to diversify income producing activities, and to increase attention to the identification of product outlets and marketing. The mission also recommended that the FP/income-generation strategy be considered for adoption in other countries.

159. As for the role of women in the other projects, the mission concluded that generally their needs and concerns have not been adequately taken into account and their participation in all phases of the projects and access to project benefits have not been equal to those of men. The mission noted that the lack of consultation with, and involvement of, women in the project planning, the lack of adequate awareness about women's issues and skills in translating whatever awareness that does exist into formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects, and the stereotyping of sex roles in the family and community as portrayed in the IEC

(information, education and communication) training materials, were all deterrents to the aim of more equal consideration for women in UNFPA-funded projects. Recommendations which would help ensure that special attention be paid to women's concerns in the design and formulation of all projects were submitted by the mission.

160. Role of women in the Rwanda country programme. Evaluation mission: August 1984. The mission evaluated the women's dimension in the three projects in Rwanda: the post-census survey, a project in MCH/FP and one in institution-building. There was no specific women's project in the programme.

161. The mission concluded that the programme had provided some opportunities for training and employment for women. However, opportunities were missed in not collecting relevant data for women's studies, in analysing the links between demographic issues and women's roles and status, and in creating awareness of these links among policy makers and planners.

162. The key issues affecting women's status and roles at the country and programme levels are: socio-economic conditions of a traditional agricultural society and rigidly determined sex-roles; lack of strong Government support for women's rights and for changes to improve their condition; lack of technical leadership and of research in the field of women; sex-segregated post-primary schooling programmes with girl's programmes reproducing traditional perceptions of women's roles; lack of awareness among Government officials of the women's roles in the different socio-economic sectors. The mission made 13 recommendations on priority studies needed and on ways to include women's concerns in the projects.

163. Family life education projects with particular emphasis on youth in the English-speaking Caribbean region. Evaluation mission: November 1984. The evaluation focused on nine UNFPA-supported projects in six countries of the English-speaking Caribbean region. Though birth rates are comparatively low in this area, teenage births represent approximately 25-35 per cent of all births in the subregion. The long-term objectives of these projects, to be met through in-school and out-of-school family life education, youth services including family planning and training, are reduction of the incidence of teenage pregnancy and promotion of self-reliance and responsible behaviour among youth.

164. The mission concluded that the projects have demonstrated that it is possible to initiate and make considerable progress in the implementation of family life education/family planning programmes for adolescents, even when adolescent pregnancy and births are still highly sensitive and controversial issues and when there are no official policy declarations on these subjects. The projects contributed significantly to the introduction of family life education into schools and teacher-training institutions and to increased availability of family planning services through integration with government MCH/FP programmes. The mission concluded that present needs include continuing training, preferably through affiliation with a recognized regional institute; institutionalization of family life education in the schools; improved focus of youth centre activities; strengthening service delivery components through increased parental and community sensitization and youth counselling; workshops to strengthen project monitoring and evaluation; and further focus of family life education content on human sexuality, reproduction and related issues. The mission noted specifically that the projects had generally not succeeded in involving boys or men in project activities.

165. Assistance in training teachers and teaching students in population education in secondary schools in China. Evaluation mission: October-November 1984. The overall assessment of the mission was that this project has been highly successful, due to several factors - the strong commitment of the Government at all levels and the high degree of motivation on the part of all participating officials, teachers and students. Instead of the planned 10,000 middle-level school teachers to be trained, almost double that number were trained. Population education was introduced not only in the planned 10 pilot schools, but in 6,047 other schools as well.

166. Two features distinguished this project from similar projects in other Asian countries. First, the target group has been middle school students and not all the students of all grade levels. Second, the existence of an established system for in-service training in the form of pedagogical institutes provided a fast and effective mechanism for the introduction of population education into the secondary school curriculum.

167. Since the project is scheduled to enter a second phase in 1985, the mission made 22 recommendations which it felt could assist the Government, UNESCO and UNFPA in making maximum use of the momentum generated by the project's first phase. The mission concluded, among others, that (a) population content can be successfully communicated through a separate course requiring only limited teacher resources; (b) population content can also be economically and effectively communicated through the use of a set of posters with an accompanying commentary which can be used not only for middle school students but also for students with inadequate reading skills and (c) motivation and mobilization of teachers and students involved can lead to effective formal and informal dissemination of population education beyond the boundaries of schools.

168. One additional evaluation was undertaken in late 1984 - strengthening of the vital statistics and civil registration systems in Kenya and Sierra Leone; the results were not available at the time of submission of this report.

169. Monitoring. Monitoring of projects through project progress reports, tripartite project reviews (TPRs) and annual country reviews (ACRs) is a continuing process during the life of a programme or project. Monitoring helps to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targetted outputs, and other required actions are proceeding according to the work plan. Monitoring also helps to identify problems and difficulties in order to ensure the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of UNFPA-assisted programmes and projects. It also provides feedback information which may be necessary for adjustments in work plans and budgets as well as information on future programme and project needs. During 1984, the following number of TPRs and ACRs took place, compared with 1983:

	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>	
	<u>TPR</u>	<u>ACR</u>	<u>TPR</u>	<u>ACR</u>
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	79	7	103	7
Asia and the Pacific	107	7	164	7
Europe	-	3	9	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	2	46	2
Middle East and Mediterranean	<u>65</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>302</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>21</u>

170. Project Update. To provide information on UNFPA-assisted projects and particularly to identify achievements, shortcomings and the problems encountered in implementation of different kinds of population projects, UNFPA in 1984 initiated a special publication, entitled Project Update, which provides such information about selected projects in various geographical areas. While prepared especially for distribution to UNFPA's headquarters and field staff, copies of the publications (Number 1, March 1984; Number 2, June 1984) are available from UNFPA.

B. Helping countries to help themselves and each other

171. In 1984, UNFPA supported a variety of population activities through regional or interregional seminars, workshops and study tours. Such activities have helped in promoting technical co-operation activities in basic data collection, research and family planning, information and education.

172. In the design, formulation and execution of population programmes and projects, UNFPA has encouraged the utilization by developing countries of population institutions, experts and consultants of other developing countries. For example, a large number of

nationals trained at the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Latin America Demographic Centre, the Regional Institute for Population Studies, the Institut de Formation et Recherche Démographiques, and the International Institute for Population Sciences have been engaged to work in population programmes and projects in developing countries other than their home countries. Recent examples include the use of ASEAN trainers to produce training modules in the integration of national population activities in developing planning for ASEAN countries, the use of Panamanian experts to help establish a population documentation centre in El Salvador, and so on.

173. A typical example of a study tour for officials of one developing country to another developing country was that arranged by UNFPA headquarters for participants in the International Conference on Population. While many study tours for government officials of developing countries are arranged during the course of a year by regional or national organizations, such tours are usually to countries within a particular region. To take advantage of the presence of high-level government officials at the International Conference on Population, UNFPA arranged a study tour for some 24 delegates from 15 countries from the Africa, Asia and Pacific and Middle East and Mediterranean regions to Cuba, Mexico and Panama. The group visited maternal/child health and family planning facilities in both rural and urban areas, were briefed on family planning education and communication programmes, and met with top-level national officials of all three countries who detailed the experiences of their countries in putting population policies and programmes into effect.

174. Other TCDC promotion activities funded by UNFPA and executed by the developing countries themselves are activities of the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America, the preparation of a strategy and methodology proposals for national training and communication activities in Asia and the Pacific, and the population awareness programmes in Africa through the creation of an African information network.

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

175. After UNICEF discontinued its procurement services for UNFPA, the Fund was obliged to reorganize its own purchasing system. This was done early in 1984 and all procurement activity for both headquarters and the field was consolidated into one unit in order to ensure early and economical delivery of required supplies and equipment.

176. The total value of goods purchased in 1984 by the Procurement Unit amounted to \$15.3 million, compared to \$10.6 million in 1983, an increase of 44 per cent. During the first year of operation of the Unit, substantial savings estimated to be at least \$500,000 were realized by obtaining lower prices for consolidated high volume orders and by eliminating the procurement fees, which normally range from 3 to 13 per cent of order value, charged by other agencies.

177. Most of the procurement - 97 per cent in value - was for directly-executed projects. Only \$309,584 of the total amount of procurement was for office supplies and equipment for headquarters. The following shows comparative figures for 1983 and 1984:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
	\$	\$
Headquarters procurement for directly executed projects	6 128 300	11 960 779
Reimbursable procurement through UNICEF	3 162 097	2 180 178
Authorization for local procurement	1 218 000	858 834
Office supplies and equipment for headquarters	<u>142 834</u>	<u>309 584</u>
	<u>\$10 651 231</u>	<u>\$15 309 375</u>

178. During 1984, the number of purchase orders, invitations to bid and UNFPA Contract Review Committee submissions issued by the headquarters procurement unit increased by roughly 100 per cent over 1983 figures.

The major commodities purchased for directly executed projects were:

	\$
Contraceptive intrauterine devices	4 249 764
Contraceptive tablets	2 824 592
Vehicles	1 258 379
Audio-visual equipment	1 157 418
Medical equipment	676 600
Contraceptive injections	635 816
Pharmaceutical products	300 000
Condoms	266 500
Bulk hormones for pill production	210 000
Office equipment	53 322
Various	328 388
	<u>\$11 960 779</u>

179. Major transactions during the year included IUDs and equipment for India in the value of \$4.7 million; pills, pharmaceutical and medical equipment for Bangladesh in the value of \$2.0 million; and audio-visual equipment for China in the value of \$1.0 million.

180. Local procurement, either by UNFPA's field offices or by Governments themselves, continues to be encouraged, wherever locally manufactured goods are available at acceptable quality and prices. The major countries in which local procurement has been authorized were Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand. In the case of Thailand, the bulk of procurement was for UNFPA-funded projects in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

181. To keep UNFPA headquarters and field staff informed on supply matters of general interest and on procurement procedures, a periodic "Procurement Bulletin" was initiated. The first such bulletin provided a price list for those items frequently purchased for UNFPA-approved projects and was designed to ensure accuracy of budgetting in the project appraisal and approval process.

D. Policy and programme information publications

182. In 1984, UNFPA issued several policy and programme-oriented publications intended for use by Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, libraries and researchers. These included: (a) the tenth anniversary edition (1982/1983) of the annual UNFPA Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World; (b) Needs Assessment Reports on 7 countries (China, Ghana, Malawi, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia), bringing the total issued in the series at the end of 1984 to 68; (c) population policy analysis reports on an additional 9 countries in the joint United Nations Population Division/UNFPA Population Policy Compendium (Afghanistan, Botswana, Brazil, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago), bringing the total number issued in the series at the end of 1984 to 56.

183. In addition to the above, UNFPA sponsored or assisted a variety of publications, including, for example, Reflections on Population (240 pp.) by Rafael M. Salas, published by Pergamon Press; Population: The UNFPA Experience (206 pp.) edited by Nafis Sadik, published by New York University Press; Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Population and Conflict (220 pp.) edited by Nazli Choucri, published by Syracuse University Press; Human Fertility, Health and Food: The Impact of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology (254 pp.) edited by David Puett, published by UNFPA; and Humanistic Family Planning Approaches: The Integration of Family Planning and Health Goals (85 pp.) by Chojiro Kunii, published by UNFPA.

VI. SPECIAL HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

A. Co-ordination of operational and programme matters

184. In 1984, UNFPA continued, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1763 (LIV), "to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes...". This included participation in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, including the Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions, one for Programme Matters and one for Operations, in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and in other interagency committees within the United Nations system. UNFPA's Geneva Liaison Office, in addition to serving as adviser to headquarters and to local staff in those European countries in which UNFPA may be funding projects, also acts as UNFPA's representative at a large variety of interagency meetings held in Geneva by UNFPA's executing agency partners. UNFPA also convened or participated in a variety of meetings, workshops and other forums while continuing its normal day-to-day consultations with its executing agency partners. These included the following:

185. UNFPA participation in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy. During 1984, UNFPA continued its active participation in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, the membership of which is comprised of officials responsible for programme matters at the Assistant Secretary-General level of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA. In an effort to clarify the concept of co-ordinated programming, the executive heads of the four organizations signed a joint memorandum in March 1984 for distribution to their headquarters and field staffs detailing the principles involved in this approach and underscoring the need to pursue collaborative efforts in order to maximize the benefits of development interventions to recipient countries. This memorandum requested field personnel to draw on their experience and suggest how the desired co-ordination could be effected more expeditiously.

186. As a practical step, the four organizations, recognizing the current critical situation in Africa, undertook joint missions to Ethiopia, Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania in order to identify how they could best respond to the critical needs of vulnerable groups in the area of maternal and child health and nutrition. The experience gained during these missions has furnished a useful basis for more systematic future collaboration in those sectors common to the mandates of the organizations involved.

187. Ad hoc Inter-agency Consultative Meeting. Because many of the executing agency representatives with whom UNFPA maintains continuing liaison were in New York to attend both the Population Commission meeting held from 18 to 20 January 1984 and the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, also held in New York from 24-27 January and in view of the many other meetings being held prior to the International Conference on Population, it was decided by UNFPA that, rather than have the usual annual ad hoc Inter-agency Consultative Meeting, UNFPA could take advantage of the presence in New York of these agency representatives by having an informal meeting. Such a meeting was, in fact, held on 31 January and attended by representatives of almost all of UNFPA's executing agency partners. Views were exchanged on a number of subjects, such as the level of intercountry activities, the implementation rate, the current programming cycle, programme and project reporting, etc.

188. Consultations with non-governmental organizations. As part of its continuing efforts to work with non-governmental organizations and to keep them informed about UNFPA activities and developments in the population field, UNFPA assisted in the holding of:

(a) The third annual NGO/UNFPA Consultation in New York, held on 13 March 1984. The meeting was organized by an NGO committee and attended by 140 representatives from NGOs as well as from government delegations participating in the resumed session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, including some parliamentarians. For the first time, there was organized participation of NGOs from Canada and Mexico. The theme of the meeting was "Preparing for the International Conference on Population" and participants discussed such questions as what are the real

issues? what are the political realities? and How can NGOs affect the results? (Copies of the final report prepared for the NGO Population Task Force by the Non-Governmental Liaison Service of the United Nations are available from the latter organization, Room 1103, DC-2 Building, United Nations, New York 10017.);

(b) The tenth UNFPA/NGO Consultation in Geneva, held on 4 and 5 April 1984. It was attended by 39 representatives of 36 NGOs. As with the New York Consultation, again much of the attention of the meeting was focused on the Mexico City Conference, particularly the issues before the Conference. (Copies of the final report - UNFPA/CM/84/46 - prepared by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Geneva, are available from UNFPA.) UNFPA also participated in NGO briefings in Washington, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco sponsored by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service. A meeting was also held with French-speaking NGOs in France to increase awareness of and interest in population.

189. Joint Government/WHO/UNFPA workshops. As in previous years, UNFPA continued its close co-operation with WHO in workshops especially designed to strengthen the co-ordination among Governments, WHO and UNFPA. (Previous workshops were held in Geneva in 1982 and in Brazzaville, Congo, in 1983 for French-speaking participants from African countries.) In 1984, WHO and UNFPA co-sponsored two joint workshops - one for English-speaking participants from African countries, held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 2 to 6 April 1984 and the other for participants from Middle East, Mediterranean and European countries, held in Geneva from 2 to 6 July 1984. Both workshops were designed to improve the knowledge and understanding of UNFPA and WHO procedures by nationals in regard to projects funded by UNFPA and executed by WHO and particularly to explore ways to further and improve co-operation between Governments, WHO and UNFPA and to improve the rate of project implementation. (A pamphlet, UNFPA and the Arab World, was prepared especially for the Middle East and Mediterranean workshop and copies are available from UNFPA.)

190. Meeting on training in the field of population and development. As a follow-up to the International Conference on Population and particularly recommendation 75 which called for increased efforts by Governments and training institutions to further facilitate the integration of population studies into training curricula for policy makers and executives who plan and implement development programmes, UNFPA called a meeting of experts on 25-26 October at headquarters to undertake an in-depth analysis of the area of training in population and development and to focus discussion on such topics as: What is known about training in these areas?, What are the future needs for training in these areas?, What are the existing training facilities, how adequate are they and what types of training programmes are required in the future? and What are the alternative training strategies in population and development that UNFPA may consider supporting in the future? The expert group made specific suggestions to the Fund in the areas of target groups to be trained, content of training modules, possible sites for establishing training programmes as well as other aspects relevant when institutionalizing such programmes.

191. Attendance at meetings. During the course of 1984, UNFPA staff both at headquarters, at its Geneva Liaison Office and in the field attended more than 100 meetings, many of which were sponsored by Governments, United Nations agencies and organizations or by non-governmental organizations. These included, for example, attendance at the Conference on North-South: Europe's Role, sponsored by the Council of Europe, held in Lisbon, Portugal in April; the International Scientific Conference on Family and Population, sponsored by the International Union of Family Organizations, held in Espoo, Finland in May; the International Round Table on Population Issues and Development, sponsored by the Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development, held in Bad Neuenahr, Federal Republic of Germany in May; the Twenty-Fourth South Pacific Conference, sponsored by the South Pacific Commission, held in Noumea, New Caledonia in October; a seminar on Reproductive Health Management in sub-Saharan Africa, sponsored by the World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Sterilization, held in Freetown, Sierra Leone in November; the Second Inter-American Symposium for Health Education sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization, held in Mexico in November; the General Assembly and Second International

Congress on Maternal and Neonatal Health, sponsored by the International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health, held in Monastir, Tunisia in November; and the Population Programme Heads Experts Meeting, sponsored by the Association of South East Asian Nations, held in Manila, Philippines in December.

192. In addition, UNFPA attended the third interagency consultation in April 1984 on the follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s to review the experience gained from the country review meetings of the less developed countries, the action taken by individual agencies and organizations in the implementation of the SNPA within their fields of competence and the arrangements made for the preparations of the mid-term review of the implementation of the SNPA to be held in 1985. UNFPA also attended the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held in July 1984, which was organized to initiate effective and long-term solutions to the refugee problems in Africa.

B. Funding population projects through multi-bilateral financing arrangements

193. Efforts continued in 1984 to locate additional resources for population programmes through multi-bilateral (multi-bi) financing arrangements. In June 1984, just prior to the Governing Council session, the third edition of a compendium of population projects, entitled "Selected Projects Suitable for Multi-Bilateral Funding" (152 pp.), was distributed to members of the Governing Council, major donors to UNFPA, other Governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations. The updated compendium provided summary information on 47 population projects in 23 countries, totalling \$41 million. Of these projects, 6 were in the African region, 17 in Asia and Pacific, 1 in Europe, 14 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 9 in the Middle East and Mediterranean region. Preparation of the fourth edition was begun during the year. It is expected to be issued in June 1985.

194. During 1984, \$4.8 million in new multi-bilateral resources including \$1 million in contributions-in-kind was pledged by donors for the financing of multi-bi projects. This brings the total of such contributions, since the start of the multi-bi programme in 1976, to \$25.0 million.

195. The following are highlights of 1984 multi-bi activities, including information, where available, on 1985 support:

196. The Government of Canada has approved support for a new multi-bi project in Bangladesh that is to get under way in 1985. The project, to cost approximately \$Can.455,000 for three years, will strengthen logistics and supply services for family planning activities. Negotiations were in the final phase as 1984 drew to a close.

197. The Government of Denmark contributed \$783,968 in multi-bilateral trust funds in 1984 for continuing support to an integrated maternal and child health and family planning project in Bangladesh, bringing cumulative contributions to this project to \$3.7 million. An additional \$.7 million, approximately, has been pledged for 1985.

198. The Government of Finland provided \$171,556 in new trust funds in 1984 for ongoing support to a maternal and child health services and family welfare project in Nicaragua. This project is receiving additional funding under a multi-bi arrangement with the Governments of Italy and Norway. Through 1984, total assistance made available to the Finnish Trust Fund for UNFPA's multi-bi programme, amounted to \$1.3 million including \$492,237 retained for payments covering the contribution-in-kind of ambulances and IUDs. An additional \$45,283 in interest income from the Trust Fund was utilized for Nicaragua activities. Negotiations were undertaken in 1984 for further support in 1985, and it has been tentatively agreed by the Government of Finland that the sum of one million markka (approximately \$170,000) will be offered in continuing assistance to the Nicaragua project's new phase of activity beginning in 1985. At the same time, Finland commenced shipments in 1984 of its contribution-in-kind of 500,000 copper-T IUDs for India's

population programme; the contribution is valued at approximately \$.4 million. Also in 1984, Finland indicated strong interest in making assistance available for a project request from The Population Council covering the introduction of technology and training in developing countries for the new Norplant implant contraceptive. Funding would begin in 1985 and Finland would be one of several donors supporting the project. UNFPA may also provide funds from its regular programme for country projects to introduce Norplant.

199. The Government of Italy pledged \$1.5 million in 1984 for a varied programme of multi-bi activities, bringing the total of such assistance to \$4.3 million. A final tranche of assistance was made available for the African information network project executed by Inter Press Service. Other activities supported with 1984 multi-bi contributions include the expansion of a maternal and child health and family planning services project in Colombia; a communication support project for health and maternal and child health programmes in Ethiopia (in a co-operative multi-bi funding arrangement with the Government of Norway); a maternal and child health services and family welfare project in Nicaragua (in a co-operative multi-bi funding arrangement with Finland and Norway), and a maternal and child health and population project in Peru. Also in 1984, funding was agreed upon for a Somalia census project.

200. The Government of the Netherlands contributed \$435,821 in 1984 for continued multi-bi assistance. Ongoing activities include a population and development project in Egypt, a health manpower training project among women in Nepal, and another Nepal project involving population education activities for women through agriculture extension work, as well as a population manpower development project in Bangladesh. New multi-bi support was also to have been made available for a two-year project covering family welfare education, motivation and services through rural development co-operatives in Bangladesh, but due to extensive revision the project may not get under way until 1985. The total of the Netherlands multi-bi contributions through 1984 stands at \$2.7 million, and an additional sum of \$148,000 is being utilized, in lieu of contribution, from Trust Fund interest with the agreement of the Government of the Netherlands.

201. The Government of Norway contributed \$1.5 million in 1984 for support to both ongoing and new multi-bi projects. Of this total, \$.52 million was withheld in Oslo to cover various contributions-in-kind including paper for Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania and computer equipment for the Burma census project. Early in 1984, one project came to a close in Sri Lanka; it had served to strengthen hospital-based family planning services. Another project--a primary health care and family planning activity in Jamaica--was also due to be completed by the close of 1984. Norway's support of ongoing multi-bi activities in 1984 covered the extension of integrated maternal and child health care in Bolivia, a census survey project in China, a communication support component for Ethiopia's health and maternal and child health programme (in a co-financing arrangement with UNFPA and the Government of Italy), a family planning and maternal and child health project in Nepal, and a family life education project in the Seychelles. New multi-bi assistance by Norway in 1984 included the maternal and child health and family planning project in Nicaragua (which is also being supported with funds from Finland and Italy), and a pilot sex education programme in Peru. By the end of 1985, it is anticipated that Norwegian funding for fielding and reporting on population needs assessment missions will be phased out. Total multi-bi contributions through 1984 amounted to \$10.1 million. An additional 1 million kroner was made available in 1983 for paper supplies in China. Towards the end of 1984, Norway announced that it would increase yearly multi-bi support from 12 million Norwegian kroner to 18 million Norwegian kroner (or \$2 million) beginning in 1985. Selection of additional multi-bi projects will be made by Norway early in 1985, but it has already been agreed that one of these will be an interregional project executed by Inter Press Service that will be promoting media awareness building for women, population and development.

202. In 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom completed its contribution-in-kind of equipment valued at \$103,208 for a maternal and child health and family planning services project on Rodrigues Island, Mauritius. In

mid-year, the Government agreed to provide \$88,124 for its first multi-bi supported project for pilot operational research in community-based family planning and maternal and child health activities in Nepal. It is anticipated that payments will be made for this project beginning in 1985.

203. In 1984, \$.3 million in savings were realized under a 1982 \$1.5 million grant by the OPEC Fund for International Development for assistance to family welfare centre projects in Pakistan and the OPEC Fund was requested to agree that additional medical equipment might be purchased with the savings and shipped to family welfare centres in Pakistan. The OPEC Fund continued to encourage Governments to utilize local currency counterpart funds for UNFPA-assisted population projects in their own countries. Counterpart funding is required of countries receiving balance of payments loans from the OPEC Fund.

204. Discussions with other potential donors were held during 1984 in the hope that additional agreements for multi-bi assistance might be reached in 1985.

C. Staff training and development

205. Global conference of UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on population. The fifth global conference of UNFPA Deputy Representatives and Senior Advisors on Population (DRSAPs) was convened at UNFPA headquarters from 25 July to 1 August 1984. (Previous conferences had been held in 1973, 1975, 1978 and 1980.) The purpose of the conference was to provide participants an opportunity to share their experiences with each other and to discuss the best possible ways and means to deliver population assistance to developing countries.

206. The 1984 conference was attended by 32 DRSAPs, 3 International Programme Officers and 6 National Programme Officers as well as UNFPA headquarters staff. Prior to the global conference, regional meetings had taken place in Bangkok, Thailand; Harare, Zimbabwe; and Amman, Jordan. The conference addressed a wide range of programmatic, policy, technical and administrative topics and heard presentations in connection with the International Conference on Population. In opening the conference, the UNFPA Executive Director underscored the importance of UNFPA's field representatives and particularly the role that the field staff has played in the effective delivery of the Fund's assistance programme.

207. Several sessions dealt with the relationship between UNDP and UNFPA, with particular reference to the job descriptions of the DRSAPs. The Administrator of UNDP underscored the unique and special relationships that have evolved between the two organizations. Senior staff from UNDP's Division of Personnel were on hand to answer questions on the functioning of an integrated field office and on career development for DRSAPs.

208. Various task force reports were presented to the conference and the DRSAPs and UNFPA headquarters staff had the opportunity to participate in working groups in order to finalize the reports of the task forces on programme development, on monitoring and evaluation and on direct implementation. The conference also included discussions of new directions in family planning research, basic data collection, information, education and communication, women in population and development and the interrelationships between population and development.

209. In discussing the future of UNFPA and its implications for the DRSAPs, the participants stressed the need for greater decentralization in programme implementation. The conference made a number of recommendations pertaining to programming procedures, substantive technical areas, administrative concerns and personnel and career development policies.

210. Training and orientation course. A five-day UNFPA training course for national finance/accounting personnel in the Latin America and Caribbean region was held in Lima, Peru, from 8-12 October 1984. The course was organized and conducted by staff members from UNFPA headquarters and covered UNFPA financial policies and procedures, with emphasis on practical applications in the preparation, monitoring and controlling of budgets and on the accounting and reporting of Government-executed projects funded by UNFPA. The course was attended by 19 participants from 17 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

D. Promoting awareness of population issues

211. In 1984, in line with its mandate "to promote awareness, both in developed and in developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems, of the human rights aspects of family planning and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country" (ECOSOC resolution 1763 of 18 May 1973), UNFPA continued to provide a wide variety of information services and materials to the media, organizations, institutions and individuals in both developing and developed countries. Because of the International Conference on Population, requests for information about the Conference and about the work of UNFPA increased considerably. The following provides highlights of UNFPA's activities in this area.

212. Activities related to the International Conference on Population. In co-operation with the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), UNFPA collaborated in the preparation of an extensive programme of information activities for the 1984 International Conference on Population. An updated Conference brochure was produced in January and a poster with a design based on Mexican folk art was also produced. Both the brochure and poster were distributed to Member States, to United Nations Development Programme and UNFPA field offices and to United Nations Information Centres. The Government of Mexico requested a large number of posters to be utilized both during the extensive preparatory activities prior to the Conference and in Mexico City during the Conference.

213. Four popular monographs on the topics of the expert group meetings held during 1983 were prepared as a briefing kit by DPI/DESI (Division for Economic and Social Information) in collaboration with UNFPA for distribution to a wide audience, including the media. These were issued under the title, "Population: 1984 and Beyond -- Critical Issues for the International Conference on Population". DPI, in co-operation with UNFPA, produced "Tomorrow's World", a 24-minute film focusing on developments in the field of population since 1974, with footage from Mexico, Thailand and Tunisia, and with UNFPA's assistance, in January 1984, at the time of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, conducted a special briefing on population for 17 senior editors. The Conference was also the subject for discussion at the annual meeting of the Joint United Nations Information Committee in Paris in April 1984.

214. United Nations Information Centres were encouraged to continue their activities to heighten awareness of the importance of population issues in the context of the Conference, and to provide assistance to the National Preparatory Committees for the Conference. United Nations agencies emphasized population issues in their publications as did development and population journals in general.

215. A two-day briefing for journalists was organized in Mexico City by DESI and UNFPA immediately prior to the Conference. Over 800 journalists were accredited to cover the Conference, a substantially larger number than normally covers these conferences. Media coverage of the Conference was extensive. Members of UNFPA staff edited and contributed to "NEWSMEXICO 84", the daily newspaper issued during the Conference. UNFPA assisted DPI in the production of "Numbers Count, So Do People", a photo display set in English, French and Spanish, which was exhibited at the ICP and subsequently distributed to United Nations Information Centres. UNFPA was also involved in preparation of special issues of various

publications on population such as Ambio (Stockholm), Global Future (Ottawa) and a number of other journals and magazines. UNFPA also provided background material and information on population to hundreds of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations prior to and during the Mexico Conference. Subsequent to the Conference, UNFPA published and distributed widely the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development in all United Nations languages.

216. A book published especially for the Conference was Population Perspectives: Statements by World Leaders (issued in English, French and Spanish), which included observations on population issues by the heads of government or heads of state of 92 countries. (An updated version is expected to be issued in 1985 in all United Nations languages.)

217. Media-related activities. In addition to working with international and regional media groups on the dissemination of features on population matters, UNFPA continued support for the training of print and broadcast media journalists in the Third World in the reporting of population and development events. As part of the programme of population-related information through the media, UNFPA continued to provide assistance to the Manila-based Press Foundation of Asia and the Rome-based Inter Press Service in the training of journalists and strengthening the reporting of population and development matters. UNFPA has been a partner with Italy in assisting an IPS-executed African population and development information network project designed to increase awareness of population issues through African media. Close co-operation continued with media representatives accredited to the United Nations as well as with visiting journalists and media representatives.

218. UNFPA assisted in the funding of a special media seminar which took place in Drammen near Oslo, Norway, from 7 to 12 September, 1984, where twenty-four senior editors and correspondents, twelve from the developing countries and twelve from the developed world met with leaders in the fields of population, development and the environment to discuss current issues. The seminar was organized in co-operation with the Worldview International Foundation of Norway. In 1984, UNFPA was actively involved in two media seminars, in Tunis in May and in Casablanca in November for the Maghreb.

219. UNFPA also assisted the Christian Science Monitor in the preparation of a series of articles on population matters before, during and after the IPC.

220. In addition, in November UNFPA was invited to participate in the annual session of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association held in the Territory of Hong Kong. The subject of population was discussed by representatives who included directors-general of broadcasting systems from both developing and developed countries of the Commonwealth with special reference to the effective dissemination of information on population matters within their national networks.

221. Publications. The Fund's three regular publications are Population, a newsletter published monthly in English, French, Spanish and Arabic and every two months in Chinese (a total of more than 200,00 copies are distributed annually of all these editions); Populi, a quarterly magazine published in English, surveying various issues in the population field (about 25,000 copies distributed); and Commitment, a newsletter published in English, French and Spanish for parliamentarians interested in population and development matters (over 20,000 copies distributed annually).

222. UNFPA also produces an information packet, UNFPA: What It is, What It Does, updated annually and available in English, French and Spanish. A revised and updated publications and audio-visual aids list was issued in January 1984. (A new edition of this publication is scheduled to be issued in early 1985.)

223. In addition to these publications, the UNFPA Annual Report for 1983 was issued in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. The printed version of the Annual Report contains the "1984 State of World Population Report" issued by the Executive Director of UNFPA, which is also released to the print and broadcast media as part of a press kit including photographs and articles. Worldwide media coverage for the Report increased substantially in 1984.
224. In 1984, two publications in the Population Profiles series were also issued: No. 21, Population Activities: The Role of Women Leaders and No. 22, Population Problems and Prospects in the Arab World. Also published during the year was The Language of Population: A Glossary of Key Terms, a 10-page brochure of terms and brief definitions to assist journalists, policy-makers, parliamentarians, teachers, students and others who are involved in population.
225. Audio-visual materials. The Turner Broadcasting System in the United States, in association with UNFPA, produced another segment in the "Finite World" series of documentary films on population. "Our Finite World: Mexico" premiered August 12. The programme examined the efforts being made by the Mexican Government to deal with the problems of rapid population growth.
226. In May 1984, a 58-minute video colour programme entitled "African First Ladies" was released by Video-77-Vision. The subject was the International Forum of African Women Leaders on Population and Development (see para. 126) organized by UNFPA. Video-77-Vision also produced a 28-minute colour video programme in June 1984 entitled "State of World Population 1984". Moderated by the Chief of the Reuters United Nations Bureau, the programme featured a panel discussion on the 1984 State of World Population Report which included Ambassadors to the United Nations from Botswana, Mexico, Thailand and the United Kingdom.
227. The same production company produced eight 28-minute segments in August which featured daily highlights from the International Conference on Population in Mexico, along with a half-hour summary version of the main events of the Conference. These were shown in Mexico on closed circuit television throughout the period of the Conference. Also produced by Video-77-Vision was a 58-minute video colour programme of the 1984 Population Awards ceremony.
228. As part of an interagency radio project, UNFPA and UNICEF collected broadcast material on programmes in Bangladesh, India and Thailand. The series included an interview with the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi which was broadcast by the BBC, Radio Netherlands and several of the United Nations radio programmes. A transcript of the interview was reprinted in Populi and Population.
229. Interviews with participants at the UNFPA-sponsored International Forum of African Women Leaders on Population and Development were broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Voice of America and United Nations Radio.
230. In co-operation with UNFPA, Radio Netherlands produced a series of 12 programmes on population and development in five languages. The BBC and VOA broadcast interviews before the International Conference on Population, along with interviews of participants in the Conference which were broadcast on several of the United Nations radio programmes. An interview with Vice-President Kibaki of Kenya was reprinted in Population. Highlights of the Conference were broadcast daily for Mexico's English-language radio station.
231. Parliamentarian activities. In 1984, UNFPA continued to provide partial support to the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development for its work in the promotion of parliamentarians' participation in population and development activities at the national level. In this connection, UNFPA provided staff support for the organization

of the First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in New Delhi from 17 to 20 February (see paragraph 26, Part I). Attended by parliamentarians from 24 Asian countries, the Conference reaffirmed the role of parliamentarians in population issues.

232. The International Conference on Population called upon parliamentarians to assist in population and development work. It further invited UNFPA to continue providing support for such activity. As a result, UNFPA stepped up its collaboration with various parliamentary groups, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, and the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development.

233. During the year, UNFPA headquarters staff briefed visiting parliamentary groups from Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as individual visiting parliamentarians on the work of UNFPA and developments in the population field generally.
