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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Supplementary information on the work in 1984
of agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-
funded programmes and projects

Summary

This support paper provides detailed information for the year 1984 on the work and experience of the United Nations and various United Nations and other agencies and organizations responsible for executing UNFPA-funded programmes and projects.

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I. UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DIESA), POPULATION DIVISION

1. The activities of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs are in general oriented to enhancing the ability of Governments and of the international community to respond to population problems in a more informed and effective manner. The work programme consists chiefly of research as well as facilitation of the sharing of experience in the field of population. Overall guidelines for the work programme are drawn from the World Population Plan of Action; specific implementation is carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission. At its twenty-third session, held from 19 to 28 February 1985, the Commission reviewed the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population, 1984, and their implications for the activities of the United Nations system in population, including the work programme of the Population Division.
2. Three of the programme elements supported by UNFPA were directed to fertility problems and to the efforts of Governments and other agencies to formulate effective responses to them. One of these elements was directly concerned with the continuing utilization of data gathered under the aegis of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). The valuable body of data which has been gathered is now available for programme planning at both the national and the international levels. The comparative analysis of WFS data carried out by the Population Division is of particular relevance to programme development at the international level. Specific activities included the preparation of a series of analytical reports on the relationship between education and fertility, on nuptiality and fertility, on the impact of population structure on crude fertility measures, and on variations in the incidence of knowledge and use of contraception. During 1984, two monographs and an article for Population Bulletin No. 16 based on this work were published; four more studies in this series will appear in 1985.
3. Under a second programme element concerned with fertility problems, studies to enhance the effectiveness of family planning programmes were undertaken. The specific focus is identification of new evaluation methods given the increasing availability of survey data and the trend towards programme integration. A major report of the findings of this project was completed and is in press; a second report is scheduled for publication in 1985.
4. Under the third programme element in the area of fertility, work continued on a series of case studies in selected countries where a sustained decline in fertility has occurred (often in marked contrast to neighbouring countries with some otherwise similar conditions). The goal is to pinpoint those social and economic conditions which precipitated and helped to sustain the transformation in fertility patterns. A report of the case study for one country, Colombia, was issued; two others, for Costa Rica and Sri Lanka, respectively, are in press. One additional overview study on "Socio-economic development in relation to fertility decline", has been issued and a second has been completed for publication.
5. Another broad area of activity concerned problems encountered in the establishment of goals and procedures for population policy implementation in general. One of the programme elements in this area dealt with the preparation of a series of reports directly concerned with population policy. One set of reports, the joint UNFPA/Population Division Population Policy Compendium series, concerns population policies in individual developing countries. Reports on nine countries were published during the year: Afghanistan, Botswana, Brazil, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Papua New Guinea, the Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago, bringing the total number of reports issued to 56. A second set of reports dealt with specific topical issues. Reports were under preparation concerning metropolitan planning in the largest metropolitan agglomerations of the developing regions; five have been completed and are ready for publication. Two reports on aging in the context of population policies have been published.

6. Two new projects concerning population policy were initiated during 1984. The first is designed to investigate the manner in which information is used in the process of policy formulation and implementation. The second is designed to study national experiences with quantitative demographic target setting and to provide reference materials for the future activities of Governments in population policy formulation and related target setting.

7. As part of the programme in mortality, implementation continued on the joint programme with the World Health Organization on the study of mortality structure, determinants, and policy effectiveness. A set of five country case studies of determinants of mortality change and differentials from a policy viewpoint were completed and the report of findings is in press. The report synthesizes information on factors influencing health and mortality in Bangladesh, Guatemala, Kenya, Senegal and Sri Lanka, with special attention given to the effect of government policies. A report of the United Nations/WHO Working Group on Data Bases for Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality, entitled 'Data bases for mortality measurement', was published. A volume on the consequences of mortality trends and differentials was also completed and submitted for publication. In addition, a report on models for mortality projections has been submitted for publication in a forthcoming issue of the Population Bulletin. Finally, a new study to be undertaken by the Population Division on the role of family-size limitation and birth spacing in early age mortality was initiated during 1984.

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

9. During 1984, two manuals, designed for use in the establishment or strengthening of population information centres, were issued: a Guide to the Computerization of Population Documentation Storage and Retrieval Systems, and a Guide to Selecting a Classification Scheme for a Population Information Centre. These were prepared through the co-operative efforts of population information experts from POPIN member institutions.

10. In addition, a major effort by POPIN during the year was the organization and provision of a Reference Centre at the site of the International Conference on Population in Mexico City. The Centre made available to the Conference a full range of materials produced by POPIN member organizations.

11. During 1984, volumes on the proceedings of the four expert group meetings convened in preparation for the International Conference on Population were issued in the Population Studies series. The volumes contain the report of and selected papers presented to, respectively, the Expert Group on Fertility and Family; on Population Distribution, Migration and Development; on Population, Resources, Environment and Development; and on Mortality and Health Policy.

12. Finally, as the major focus of the year, the Population Division collaborated closely with UNFPA, and the various other United Nations units concerned, in carrying out the necessary functions and activities for the International Conference on Population. The Division was charged with the substantive preparations for the Conference, including the preparation of substantive Conference documentation.

II. UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR
DEVELOPMENT (DTCD) AND DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, STATISTICAL OFFICE

13. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), with the participation of the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, provides and backstops technical co-operation, at the request of developing countries, designed to promote the establishment and strengthening of national institutions in the fields of basic data collection and processing, census and survey analysis, demographic training and population policy and development.

Basic data collection and processing

14. In 1984, DTCD executed 81 UNFPA-funded projects in the field of basic data collection and processing, with the substantive support of the United Nations Statistical Office. Of these, nine were new projects approved during the year. Included in this area were projects to assist Governments in carrying out population censuses and surveys, and in establishing effective civil registration and vital statistics systems. Thus, for example, support provided to Ethiopia and Zaire in 1984 helped to enable these countries to conduct their first national censuses. In some other countries which had already carried out a population census during the 1970s, technical expertise was made available through UNFPA-funded projects to support Governments in undertaking a second census in 1984.

15. In the area of civil registration and vital statistics systems, two ongoing projects in countries of Africa are being used as models by neighbouring countries intending to launch similar activities in the near future. Arrangements have been made for interested officials in other countries to visit these projects and to receive on-the-job training. The usefulness of civil registration as a permanent source of vital statistics is being increasingly recognized by Governments with the result that several new project proposals were formulated in 1984, and others which had already been approved became operational during the year.

16. Developing countries are continuing to acquire and utilize computer hardware, software, and related technical skills, with funds made available by UNFPA, in order to process the data collected from current national population and housing census programmes. Advances in technology are making it possible to provide more reliable, and less expensive, equipment in the field, changing the character of what was once a heavily capital intensive endeavour to one which is increasingly labour intensive. Thus, the success of such operations is directly linked to the availability of skilled national personnel, and where they are not yet available, to the involvement of qualified experts to introduce the new technology and to provide the requisite intensive on-the-job training to national staff over an adequate period of time. The growing application of microcomputer technology is also opening up new opportunities for using more effectively the substantive results of data collecting and processing operations.

17. The UNFPA-funded software project continued to support activities of other population data processing projects and to provide user training both on site and at Headquarters. As of 1984, project activities will include preparation and supply of software for projects in demographic analysis, with technical backstopping from the Department. The COBOL version of XTALLY (cross tabulation) was supplied to over 40 countries and a multivariate analysis package for small computers (MULVAN) and a simple logistics simulation package (LOGSIM) were provided to several countries.

18. A number of countries participating in the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) have a UNFPA-funded population component in their survey programme, most of which is specifically related to rural population. Of the 22 countries participating in the NHSCP at the end of 1984, 11 had already carried out or undertaken preparatory work for demographic surveys as part of the Programme; most of the remaining countries plan to do so in the next two to three years.

Demographic projects

19. DTCD executed approximately 100 UNFPA-supported demographic projects in 1984, mostly at the country level. Covering some 65 developing countries, about 33 per cent concerned demographic training, 47 per cent supported analysis of census and survey data (some in collaboration with the Statistical Office), and 20 per cent related to population policy and development. About 70 demographic experts, in addition to a number of short-term consultants, assisted in the implementation of these projects.

20. Support and backstopping in the field of demographic training was provided to individual developing countries through technical co-operation provided to national demographic training institutions and departments of demography; through the three United Nations interregional demographic training centres and programmes (the Cairo Demographic Centre; the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre (CEDOR) in Bucharest, Romania, which ceased operations in June 1984; and the demographic training programme at Moscow State University); and through fellowships for population study abroad. Approximately 92 fellows from developing countries in all regions were trained at the three interregional centres. In addition, 49 new awards and 12 extensions of earlier awards were approved for fellows from 24 developing countries who are studying at other institutions.

21. Projects funded by UNFPA and executed by DTCD in the field of demographic analysis focused in particular on the evaluation and analysis of data collected by developing countries as part of the 1970-1980 round of censuses. The analysis of population data (including estimates of measures of fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization) and projections of national, sub-national and sectoral population levels, is enabling Governments to obtain a clearer picture of the demographic processes taking place in their countries, as well as of the prospects for the future. Renewed efforts are being made to improve the dissemination and utilization of the results of such analyses and projections by convening meetings, on the one hand, of policy-makers and administrators, and, on the other, of middle-level workers. DTCD has also undertaken activities to make computer software programmes and packages more easily available to developing countries in a usable form, in connection with the demographic evaluation and analysis of data, including population projections.

22. In the field of population policy and development, most Governments are now well aware of the important role of population in social and economic development planning and of the need for defining and implementing adequate population policies as an integral part of national development strategies. UNFPA support has enabled DTCD to provide technical co-operation in the establishment and/or strengthening of population units or centres for the study of the interaction between demographic factors and social and economic variables, for population policy formulation, and for the integration of demographic factors in planning.

23. DTCD participated in 1984, as in previous years, in a number of UNFPA-sponsored population needs assessments, project formulation exercises, and tripartite reviews as well as in the technical evaluation of ongoing projects.

24. DTCD also collaborated with UNFPA and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population relating to the implications of the recommendations adopted at the Conference, including monitoring of trends and policies, particularly in the field of technical co-operation.

III. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

25. UNFPA continued to support in 1984 a limited number of population activities undertaken by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. As in 1983, such activities comprised a project concerning the economic and social implications of population aging and shifts in the population age structure, and a project related to population and development issues in southern Europe, with special reference to internal and international migration. Through co-operation with national institutions, project activities are aimed specifically at strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with their population problems in these subject areas. Co-operation has taken the form of the establishment of working groups of national counterparts; the assignment of national staff to work with the ECE secretariat; and contracts to national institutions to carry out country-specific research. In support of work at the country level, special attention has been given to methodological developments and the exchange and dissemination of data and bibliographic information. Several working papers have been prepared under the projects, including national case studies as well as papers addressing methodological issues. A meeting of the working group on aging was held in Geneva in October 1984 with participants from 10 countries.

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

26. The population programmes and projects of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific continued in 1984, with support from UNFPA, to assist the Governments of the region, as well as regional institutions concerned with population issues, to expand their capabilities in such fields as the collection and analysis of basic demographic data, demographic research planning design and analysis, and research in the field of family planning, and establishment and strengthening of national clearinghouses for the collection, exchange and dissemination of information on population issues.

27. Under the project for the production of "Country Monographs on Population Situations", The Population of Japan, ESCAP Country Monograph Series No. 11, was published and disseminated, while the monographs for New Zealand and Malaysia were being technically edited. Under the project concerning the "Comparative Study of Migration, Urbanization and Development in the ESCAP Region", the ninth of the series of manuals for national migration surveys, Guidelines for Tabulation, was published and disseminated. An Expert Group Meeting on International Migration in Asia and the Pacific was jointly organized by ESCAP and the Population Center Foundation of the Philippines in Manila in November 1984. Several policy-oriented country studies on international migration were initiated.

28. Under the project "Comparative Study on Demographic-Economic Interrelationships for Selected ESCAP Countries", studies are being undertaken in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand by national study teams of the respective countries, with technical guidance and supervision by ESCAP.

29. A study on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, based on the experiences of the countries of the region, has been completed. The study has focused on the current situation in regard to population and resources, the action taken towards policy integration, and the state of knowledge in this area.

30. The activities of the project concerning the "Analysis of Mortality Trends and Patterns in the ESCAP Region" were initiated during the year. Six countries from the four subregions of ESCAP have been chosen to participate in the project. The first meeting of the project was held in November 1984, where the methodological and analytical aspects of the country components of the study were discussed and developed.

31. The International Institute for Population Sciences in Bombay, India, has continued to provide training in population studies to ESCAP-sponsored candidates from ESCAP member and associate member countries. During the academic year 1984-1985, 16 international students from 10 countries were awarded fellowships for the diploma and certificate courses at the Institute.
32. Six topical reports of the Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey (WFS) data were synthesized into one report which will constitute a chapter in a forthcoming volume to be issued by the United Nations Population Division. The study on "Fertility Levels and Trends" was completed in 10 countries which for many countries provides for the first time estimates of fertility levels and trends for smaller scale geographical areas. Maps have also been drawn for some countries indicating the fertility levels of the various geographical areas, providing information in a format which could be an important tool in the hands of family planning programme managers.
33. The first phase of the "Study on the Impact and Efficiency of Family Planning Programmes" has been completed. The country reports show the relative contribution of family planning programmes vis-à-vis other socio-economic development factors towards fertility reduction in the five participating countries. The reports also examine the relative efficiency of the family planning programmes at the district/province (administrative sub-unit) level by using an efficiency index based on expected performance. Such information is expected to greatly help programme managers to improve programme performance and resource utilization. Work on the second and third phases of the project have also been planned.
34. The study on the "Relationship between Fertility Behaviour and the Size, Structure and Function of the Family" has been completed in seven countries of the region. Country reports are being revised in light of the recommendations put forth at the study directors' meeting.
35. As regards the regional advisory services offered by the Commission, the regional advisor on data preparation and processing of censuses and surveys visited Afghanistan, Burma, Fiji, India, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Tonga. The advisor provided technical assistance on various aspects of statistical data processing, including the design of tabulation systems, and installed computer software packages for the editing and tabulation of census and survey data, while also providing training in the use of these packages. The regional advisor on population censuses and surveys visited a number of countries, including Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives and the Solomon Islands, to assist in the planning and design of national population censuses. He also provided assistance in the processing, evaluation and analysis of the most recent population censuses in Burma, Niue, Palau, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu, and assisted in the development of household surveys in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Thailand. Assistance in the development of demographic statistics was provided to Afghanistan and to the Federated States of Micronesia, and in the strengthening of teaching in demography at the University of Papua New Guinea. ESCAP Population Division staff provided technical assistance to the Governments of Malaysia, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea in various aspects of family planning programme development and implementation.
36. The Clearing-house and Information Section of the Regional Population Information Centre continued to provide technical assistance to countries in the establishment and strengthening of national population information centres. Twelve national centres have been set up in the region with ESCAP technical support. Linkages among the national centres, the subregional network and the Regional Population Information Centre are being strengthened to form the basis of a regional population information network, Asia-Pacific POPIN, in co-operation with the global Population Information Network, POPIN. In connection with its efforts to develop the regional network and to improve the intercountry flow of population information, the Section is assisting population information projects in a number of Asian and Pacific countries, including China and Viet Nam, which participate in the Asia-Pacific POPIN network. ESCAP has continued to assist countries in mobilizing

national population information resources in support of population policy formulation and programme implementation by organizing and conducting national workshops, and providing in-service training of information personnel and technical assistance/technical backstopping to national population information activities. The ESCAP-POPIN Expert Working Group on the Development of National Population Information Centres and Networks was convened at Bangkok, Thailand, in June 1984. While providing a forum for programme heads and senior officials to exchange information and experiences, the meeting was designed to consider both the technical and organizational aspects of the development of national population information centres in the countries of the region. Other activities of the Information Centre include regional dissemination of information through eight serial publications tailored to specific audiences, reference centre inquiry services, regional user needs surveys and monitoring of information exchange activities.

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

38. Selected papers presented at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 20-29 September 1982) were published during the year as Asian Population Studies Series No. 58, and distributed to member countries.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

39. The activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) are carried out, with substantial support from UNFPA, within the framework of the Latin American Regional Population Programme, established by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in 1975. The overall objective of the Regional Population Programme is to assist the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in understanding their demographic situations and in the formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, by helping to create the capacities, knowledge and inputs needed for this purpose. The Programme aims to achieve this objective through technical co-operation, training, selected studies, the provision of population information, and the transfer of technology.

40. During 1984, CELADE continued its population activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, including increasing collaboration with countries of the English-speaking Caribbean, in four main categories of activity, or subprogrammes, namely, demographic statistics and estimates of population trends; population and development; training; and population information storage, retrieval, processing and dissemination.

41. Under the subprogramme concerning demographic statistics and estimates of population trends, CELADE undertook revisions of estimates and projections relating to the economically active population in the countries of Latin America. These activities were undertaken in conjunction with the Division of Statistics of ECLAC and the Statistical Office of the International Labour Organisation. The work of CELADE under this subprogramme also included the revision of demographic estimates and projections for Argentina, the evaluation of population census results in Ecuador, regional projections for Guatemala, preliminary estimates of a sample of the 1982 census for Paraguay, infant mortality studies in Bolivia and Honduras, demographic surveys in Honduras and Nicaragua,

and estimates of school enrolment in Costa Rica. Technical assistance in demographic statistics and estimates of population trends was provided to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru.

42. In the field of population and development, the activities of CELADE are designed to assist the countries of the region in studying the determining factors and economic and social consequences of population dynamics, to help them to integrate population variables in planning instruments and processes, and to provide assistance in the formulation, execution and evaluation of population policies. In 1984, these activities included research on migration and employment in Honduras, on population distribution trends in Latin America, and a comparative study on fertility and women's participation in economic activities. Technical co-operation in population and development was provided to Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Honduras.

43. CELADE's activities in the area of training included the Master's Degree Programmes in Demography and in Social Studies in Population, and the regional intensive courses in demography conducted in Costa Rica, with the participation of 26 professionals from the region and four professionals from lusophone Africa. National intensive courses in demography in Colombia and Nicaragua and an intensive course in population and development in Ecuador were also undertaken in 1984. Other training activities included a seminar on new findings on selected demographic themes and a course on the use of microcomputers for population studies. A total of 214 national officials and students were trained in the various CELADE courses during 1984.

44. While increasing the computerized database to around 22,000 documents and supplying bibliographic search, clearinghouse and abstract journal services, the Latin American Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL) devoted special attention to assisting national institutions to strengthen their own services and to providing associated training and technical co-operation to these institutions. CELADE/DOCPAL also collaborated with the international Population Information Network (POPIN) on the new version of the Multilingual Thesaurus. CELADE/DOCPAL also made its own and various other databases available on line to users at the POPIN Reference Centre set up at the International Conference on Population. With regard to population data processing and data bank activities, in addition to providing technical assistance and training to countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Peru, in the processing of their population and housing censuses, CELADE introduced microcomputer technology into its Master's Degree and national training courses and stimulated the use of such technology in the work of national agencies through a regional seminar that utilized a microcomputer demographic analysis package developed in CELADE for use without programmer assistance. To enable national planning agencies to more easily incorporate population variables in the planning of schools, hospitals, factories, and in social and other services, development began on the REDATAM (retrieval of small area census data by microcomputer) system that will store and retrieve census data for obtaining cross-tabulations for small geographical areas, rapidly, at low cost and without programmer assistance or recourse to large computers.

45. During 1984, CELADE disseminated technical and scientific literature on population in Latin America and the Caribbean through the publication in Spanish of specialized material. In addition to books, monographs and reports, CELADE continued publication of the periodicals "Boletín Demográfico", "DOCPAL Resúmenes" and "Notas de Población", as well as the new series "Fascículos de Población", which contains the basic population projections for each country of the region and is published jointly with the respective national institution.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

46. During 1984, UNFPA financial assistance was provided to the following projects executed by the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Africa: (a) Regional Demographic Advisory Services; (b) Population Information Network for Africa

(POPIN-Africa); (c) the two regional demographic centres--the Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre (IFORD) in Yaounde, Cameroon, and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Accra, Ghana; (d) the Demographic Unit of the Sahel Institute; and (e) the Second African Population Conference.

47. Regional demographic advisory services continued to be provided to ECA member countries. The following countries benefitted from ECA advisory services: Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

48. Advisory services and assistance rendered included analysis and evaluation of demographic data from national population censuses and surveys; assistance in organizing training workshops and seminars; assistance in the preparation of project documents; and assistance in preparations for the International Conference on Population.

49. Emphasis continued to be placed on the training of nationals during advisory missions. A third regional demographic advisor who started work in October 1984 has been involved in providing advisory services to the Government of the Central African Republic in population projections and in analysis of data from an infant mortality survey carried out in that country. He has also provided assistance to the Government of Chad in preparatory work for a national seminar on population and development.

50. As part of the programme to strengthen national capabilities, training in techniques for analysis of data collected in the context of the World Fertility Survey was provided to nationals of participating African countries during a six-week training course. This, in turn, was followed up in individual countries with the preparation of individual country reports. Training material utilized in a training workshop organized in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania in 1983 was published under the title Workbook on Demographic Analysis. Assistance was provided during the year to the Government of Burundi in the organization of a workshop on family planning.

51. The expanded activities of the POPIN-Africa component of the Co-ordinating Unit in the ECA Population Division, funded by UNFPA, began as of January 1984.

52. Publications distributed through the clearinghouse to ECA member countries and outside Africa, include: Report and Proceedings of the Second African Population Conference, which includes the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on African Population and Self-reliant Development; Report on the Use of Population Data in Development Planning (report on a seminar held for African countries in Moscow, USSR, in 1983); "Fifth Population Inquiry Among Governments: ECA member States perceptions and policies on demographic trends in relation to development as of 1982"; "African Population Newsletter" issues No. 46 and 47; and the Workbook on Demographic Analysis.

53. The third session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was held from 5 to 14 March 1984.

54. UNFPA support to RIPS and IFORD continued during 1984. The Governing Council of IFORD met in November 1983 and that of RIPS in February 1984. Both bodies approved a scheme of contributions for the member countries. During 1982-1983, six of the member countries of IFORD contributed a total of about \$US100,000. For 1984, \$US57,000 had been contributed by three member countries (as of mid-October 1984). Progress has been rather slow, but ECA is continuing its efforts to secure contributions from the member States served by the two institutions.

55. Though RIPS has continued to operate under difficult conditions, the situation improved during 1984. Due to the continued assistance of the Government of the host country, Ghana, the training activities of the Institute have been maintained. IFORD's activities during the year included the organization of an intensive introductory course on Demography and Statistics in Moroni, Comoros, in February.

56. ECA continued to serve as executing agency for UNFPA funding of the Socio-economic and Demographic Unit (USED) of the Sahel Institute in Bamako, Mali. USED continued to support demographic research and training in the eight Sahelian member countries. The seventh annual working meeting on the programme of demographic research in the Sahel was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in November 1984.

57. UNFPA financial assistance was provided for the organization of the Second African Population Conference organized by ECA in collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, 9-13 January 1984. The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on African Population and Self-reliant Development, adopted by the Conference, constituted the African regional input to the 1984 International Conference on Population. Funds were also made available by UNFPA to publish the report of the Second African Population Conference.

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

58. Among the most important events in the population field in the region in 1984, the Third Regional Population Conference was convened in Amman, Jordan from 25 to 29 March 1984, by ECWA and the League of Arab States, in co-operation with UNFPA. All Arab countries participated in the Conference, and the Amman Declaration on Population in the Arab World, adopted by the Conference, constituted the Western Asia regional input to the International Conference on Population, 1984.

59. ECWA continued in 1984 to provide advisory services to countries of the region. The two regional advisors on population data collection and demographic analysis, respectively, contributed to a number of national and regional population and development meetings, workshops and seminars, and have been of assistance to several academic institutions in the region, e.g., the Arab Institute for Statistical Research and Training, the Population Centre of Aleppo University, the Population Department of Jordanian University, and the Cairo Demographic Centre.

60. With regard to demographic research and analysis, the following activities were the main focus of the ECWA population programme during 1984: (a) compilation and updating of demographic and related socio-economic data in the ECWA region, in particular, data related to infant and child mortality, family structure, geographical distribution of population, and manpower and labour force; (b) evaluation of the results of the 1980 round of censuses in the region, primarily relating to age structure as reflected in the censuses of Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic; (c) undertaking population projections through the end of the century for Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; and (d) preparing and distributing all technical information pertaining to the preparation of the demographic and related socio-economic indicator sheets, scheduled to appear in 1985.

61. Preparations on the part of ECWA were well under way during 1984 for the upcoming Seminar on Problems and Policies of Urban Primacy. All Arab countries are to be invited to the Seminar, to be held in Cairo in May 1985. The final draft of a study prepared by the ECWA secretariat for presentation to the Seminar has been completed. The study addresses the most critical development problems which have emerged as a result of the urban explosion and the situation of urban primacy in the region.

62. In the field of population information and education, activities related to the production of the ECWA Population Bulletin continued in 1984 as in previous years, while special efforts have been made to ensure the timely publication of issues No. 24 and 25.

63. Work of the ECWA Population Reference Centre is concerned with the compilation, storage and retrieval, and dissemination of materials related to population issues. The collection of the Centre presently contains most national data resources on population (censuses, surveys, etc.), and a large selection of specialized journals, books, monographs, and other materials of particular relevance to population and human resources

in the region. During the year, the Centre worked to expand its collection, particularly as regards materials specifically addressing population issues of priority concern to the Arab world, and to strengthen the services rendered. Concerning the latter, work on indexing of materials proceeded during the year, which will help to ensure speedy access to documentation on specialized topics.

64. The updating of the publication Sources for Research on Population and Development in the ECWA Region was under way during the year. The previous edition covered the period 1960-1980 and contained more than 4,000 entries. Books, articles and other sources for research (census, surveys, etc.) are listed in Arabic, English and French. In addition, a directory of major demographic training and research institutions inside and outside the region was being updated during the year.

IV. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

65. In response to the deliberations and outcome of the 1984 International Conference on Population, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation adopted, in November 1984, the following decision: "The Governing Body took note of the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development adopted by the International Conference on Population and its recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and instructed the Director-General to continue to give special attention to the further development of population activities within the framework of these instruments, including appropriate steps towards the implementation of those provisions of the Mexico City Declaration which fall within the competence of the Organisation".

66. The ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme, which receives the bulk of its financing from UNFPA, consists of three components: (a) family welfare education and family planning in work settings; (b) research and policy analysis of interactions between demographic variables and employment, migration, women's work, and other population and labour issues; and (c) population, human resources and development planning.

Family welfare education and family planning in work settings

67. As of the end of 1984, there were some 50 projects in 25 countries dealing with the family welfare component, involving such organizations as labour administrations, trade unions, employers' organizations, co-operatives, and women's and youth organizations as national implementing agencies. A noteworthy feature of this programme component is that only four of the projects use the services of a resident international expert. All the others rely on ILO regional and headquarters staff financed to a large extent by UNFPA under intercountry projects. This arrangement enables the bulk of the funding for the country projects to be devoted to national staff and training activities. However, for such projects to achieve optimal impact, it is essential to have an appropriate reporting system based on the utilization of effective but easily understood records originating at the primary units of operation. A major thrust of the intercountry projects has thus been to design, test and evolve management systems based on record-keeping and regular reporting by local project staff. In this context, a number of training activities at the national and regional levels were undertaken during 1984.

68. A principal long-term objective of the programme is to enable the establishment of continuing population and family welfare activities on a self-sustaining basis within the national implementing agencies, integrated, where appropriate, with national population programmes. The success achieved in this regard may be gleaned from the fact that of the 24 projects in 15 countries where external funding has now ceased, no fewer than 15 programmes continue to function utilizing local financial resources, with technical support from UNFPA/ILO regional projects. An outstanding example of this is a project on community and family welfare in Gabon, where local funds now cover all costs, including those of an international expert.

69. The production of audience-specific communication and training materials continues to receive high priority. A large number of workshops were held in 1984 for this purpose at global, regional and national levels. The national workshops have, by and large, been funded from the ILO regular budget.

Population research and policy analysis

70. Under the research and policy analysis component, the work in 1984 had three elements: editing and publication of studies completed in 1983; completion of substantive activities under the previous projects on women and demographic change and on migration; and design and initiation of a new project to test and develop approaches and methods to measure and analyze the implications for fertility and family planning of developmental changes at the local level.

71. Books and monographs concerned with population and employment issues published by the ILO in 1984 include: Population, Development, Family Welfare - The ILO's Contribution, brought out on the occasion of the International Conference on Population; Women, Work and Demographic Issues, the report of an international seminar organized in 1983; Poverty and Population Approaches and Evidence; Working Women in Socialist Countries: The Fertility Connection; Fertility, Female Employment and Policy Measures in Hungary; Demographic and Socio-economic Impact of a Fisheries Project: Women in Three Fishing Villages on the Kerala Coast; Craftswomen in Kerdassa, Egypt: Household Production and Reproduction; and The Changing Maternal Role of Ghanaian Women: Education, Migration and Employment. Volumes in preparation during the year will report on methodological and analytical work concerning: the relationships between women's work and reproductive behaviour; methods for estimating the economic value of household work; ways to improve the measurement of women's labour-force participation; sex segregation and discrimination in urban labour markets of Third World countries; and sex roles, population and development in West Africa.

72. As regards migration and population mobility, ILO published a volume containing a detailed set of guidelines on techniques of data collection and analysis for migration surveys. Another volume published contains studies of short-term migration patterns in 10 selected countries. Work is near completion on the evaluation of land settlement schemes in a number of countries; the emphasis is on the assessment of programme achievements, identification of causes of success or failure of the programme and the analysis of the extent to which colonization programmes are an appropriate policy response to population distribution problems.

73. Work began on another action-oriented policy analysis programme on the influence at the community level of economic development and project level policy interventions on fertility and family planning. By obtaining a better understanding of how development and employment-related projects and factors within the community affect fertility and family planning, it will become easier for policy makers to more effectively integrate development and employment policies with population policies.

Population, human resources and development planning

74. Under the population, human resources and development planning component, some 15-20 country projects were operational during 1984. The major focus was on projects designed to set up population (or population and human resources) units in national planning agencies. A new dimension was the approval of a project designed to deal with the major demographic and social implications for the household and the community of contract labour migration from an Asian country to the Middle East as well as with the growing problems relating to return migration.

75. Most of the projects centring on the integration of population factors into development planning and policy are in the Middle East, Africa and Central America. The primary objective of each is to set up a population unit within the planning agency which

would seek to ensure that demographic data, analysis and projections are taken into account in sectoral and general planning. A second important objective is to provide, where appropriate, a substantive basis for the formulation of population policies taking a longer term perspective.

76. One major challenge encountered in the integration of population and development planning is that demographic processes, for the most part, are of a long-term nature and usually extend beyond the time horizon employed by policy makers and planners. Another is the question of how to measure the impact on fertility and other demographic variables of socio-economic development policies and programmes. A further difficulty lies in the effort to ensure harmonization, to the greatest extent possible, of objectives of population policy and those of development and welfare where inconsistencies or conflicts possibly arise. Thus, one of the major new activities under the ILO population, human resources and development planning programme relates to the development of practical methodologies to contribute towards the fuller integration of population issues into development planning. To this end, an informal inter-agency expert group meeting was convened in early 1984 to exchange information and experiences in this field and to identify major areas in need of methodological work.

77. Training and the preparation of training materials remain priority needs. In 1984, a number of national, regional and global seminars and training courses were organized for officials from planning agencies, sectoral ministries, statistical offices and development research institutes. For example, national training courses under UNFPA/ILO country projects were planned in Somalia and Sudan while sub-regional seminars have been held or are planned for South Asia and several francophone African countries. The University of Michigan/ILO training programme in population and development planning, of 4 months duration, was conducted during the latter part of 1984; this was the fifth annual course in the series.

V. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

78. During 1984, the FAO Population Programme continued, with the support of UNFPA, to promote the integration of population in food, agricultural and rural development policies and programmes. Measures were taken to strengthen the co-ordination of population activities within the Organization both at Headquarters and at the field programme level. Systematic assessments were made of ongoing and, particularly, pipeline FAO projects with a view towards integrating population activities into a wider spectrum of FAO programmes and projects.

79. FAO participated in a number of preparatory meetings for the International Conference on Population 1984. Throughout the preparatory activities for the International Conference, FAO stressed the need to give greater attention and the necessary technical and financial support to population problems in the rural areas of developing countries, especially as they relate to food, agriculture and rural development.

80. In his statement to the Conference on behalf of the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that FAO had been concerned, since its foundation, with the important question of the balance between food supply and population growth. At the present time, however, this concern was more acute than ever since, particularly in Africa, food production per person was not keeping pace with population growth. He concluded there was need for simultaneously reducing the rate of population growth and accelerating the rate of food production.

81. Following the Conference and within the context of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, FAO has undergone a reassessment of its Population Programme. This has involved consultations with and inputs from divisions and units throughout the organization. As an outcome, an FAO position paper

on population has been prepared for wide distribution within and outside the organization. Population considerations have been identified for inclusion in ongoing and pipeline FAO projects supported by the Regular Programme or from extrabudgetary sources.

82. Population education and communication officers have continued to provide advisory services for the inclusion of population components within FAO-executed country projects; for development of teaching/learning packages on natural resources, and for population and training of trainers engaged in agricultural and rural development programmes. These activities have been implemented in countries of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Central America.

83. Two FAO Regional Population Advisor posts were funded by UNFPA in 1984, one in Asia and one in Africa. Although the FAO Regional Population Advisor post for Asia was only reinstated in February 1984, good progress has been made in technical backstopping of ongoing projects and project formulation and development in a number of countries (Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand).

84. The establishment of the post of a Regional Population Advisor in Africa, as the FAO member of the subregional Inter-agency Population Communication Team for Eastern and Southern Africa to be established in Nairobi, was approved by UNFPA in 1984.

85. Land, Food and People, a popularized version of the report of the UNFPA-funded study on "Land Resources for Populations of the Future" was published in English, French and Spanish for wide distribution, including at the International Conference on Population. As recommended by the FAO Conference in November 1983, follow-up activities of the methodological study have focused on adaptation at country level. Country studies are under way in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, while the study on Kenya is near completion.

86. In support of FAO Regular Programme work in this area, UNFPA began support to a new project entitled, "Computerized Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance" (CAPPA). The project aims to produce a computer-based, interactive training system for agricultural, food and population planning at the country level. A Task Force, including representatives of various FAO units involved, is guiding and monitoring progress. Two workshops were held in Rome in late 1984, one for the project Task Force and other staff members to assess and revise the interactive training system, and a second one which included representatives from developing countries where final adaptation of the system is anticipated.

87. FAO's Population Documentation Centre was reviewed by FAO and UNFPA in 1984 with the aim of assessing the feasibility of strengthening the Centre and expanding its scope and functions to provide improved population documentation services to Divisions and Units throughout the Organization. The review recommended developing a computerized directory of organizations and institutions involved in population and rural development; abstracting FAO population documents which until now have been given only bibliographic descriptions; and strengthening the capacity of FAO Regional Offices to disseminate information in various forms to users at country level. The review recommendations are under consideration by FAO and UNFPA.

88. The Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (AFAA) received continued FAO Population Programme support in 1984. This included FAO inputs to the Population Education Session of the AFAA General Conference held in Swaziland in April 1984; the preparation in French of a manual entitled Population et main d'oeuvre dans l'économie rurale; and a position paper on related issues for applied research. A workshop in Egypt to review the English version of the manual was held in November 1984 with a view to adapt and translate the manual into Arabic for countries of the Middle East. A similar workshop is planned for early 1985 for English-speaking African countries.

89. The annual meeting between FAO and the International Planned Parenthood Federation was held in Rome in late May 1984. The meeting reviewed existing and potential

collaborative efforts between the two organizations at regional and country levels in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. In Africa, particular attention was given to joint support for the newly established African Home Economics Association and FAO Development Support Communication projects in East African countries. In Asia, collaborative action in the Small Farmers Development Programme in the Philippines has been highly successful and similar activities are planned in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In the Middle East, joint screening of population-related films in Arabic has been initiated and an evaluation workshop was planned.

90. In Thailand, the formerly FAO-executed project, "Population Education through Rural Agricultural Development Networks", was taken over by the Government and is progressing satisfactorily under the supervision of staff at Kasetsart University, with technical backstopping by the FAO Regional Population Advisor. A second UNFPA-financed, FAO-executed project in Thailand, "Support of Population Training and other Population Related Activities in Southern Thailand", began operations in October 1984.

91. In early 1984, FAO participated in the Tripartite Reviews of the Government-executed UNFPA projects in Nepal: "Population Education Through the Ministry of Agriculture" and "Population Education Through the Small Farmers Development Programme". Subsequently, the Government of Nepal and UNFPA requested FAO to assume the role of executing agency for the projects.

VI. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

92. In October 1984, the Executive Board of UNESCO adopted a resolution which, while expressing awareness "of the problems faced by many countries in meeting the needs of growing populations and in adjusting to changing age structure" and "recognizing with appreciation the contribution made by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to meeting these needs", invited the Director-General "to take, in close co-operation with UNFPA, all measures he considers appropriate to facilitate the solution of population problems". The resolution specifically called for "consideration to be given to the topics of interrelation between population, resources and environment and their implications for development; the problems of migration, population distribution and urbanization; changing age structures and their effect on society; the status of women, family structures and population change; and education and communication in support of population policies".

93. During 1984, UNESCO, with substantial funding from UNFPA, continued activities in support of national population programmes in: (a) population communication designed to develop and strengthen national communication services and training facilities; (b) population education for the training of teachers and other educators, and the production of materials to introduce population education into schools and into out-of-school programmes; (c) methods for incorporating population, as related to resources and environmental factors, into long-range development planning; and (d) historical and empirical studies on the role of women in development.

94. The scope of UNESCO's population communication activities was extended to include studies and action research on problems linked to migratory movements, including "brain drain", and the Executive Board of UNESCO set up a special study group to examine this problem in-depth. A book, Comunicación y Percepción en las Migraciones, was published. The human rights implications of population programmes continued to receive attention and a book entitled Human Rights Aspects of Population Programmes was published.

95. Special efforts were made in the population communication programme to promote co-operation between developing countries and to facilitate the exchange of information and experience between regional institutions. Thus, training of personnel from Bahrain, Democratic Yemen and the Sudan was undertaken in Egypt and of Tanzanian and Sudanese population communication staff in Somalia.

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

97. In view of the need for trained social communication personnel in the lusophone countries of Africa, a seminar-workshop for decision-makers and programme personnel was held in Maputo, Mozambique, during 1984.

98. In the light of the fact that 1985 will be the International Youth Year, UNESCO has published a book on the attitudes of young people in China to family formation as part of its endeavour to promote social communication research in population.

99. As a consequence of the initial support provided by UNFPA for the Women's Feature Service for Population and Development, it was possible for the Press Foundation of Asia, the InterPress Service and the Federation of Arab News Agencies to continue the Service on their own upon termination of initial arrangements.

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

101. Action was taken to meet crucial needs of national programmes, such as the development of management skills in planners and administrators responsible for communication activities in support of population programmes in Asia and the Arab States regions. In-depth socio-cultural research on which to base the design and implementation of population communication and education programmes was introduced at the planning stages of development of national projects as, for example, in Zambia. Strategies to reach the estimated 900 million illiterates by the year 2000 with population information, communication and education began to receive attention as did efforts towards more effective participation of target population groups in planning and decision-making in communication and education activities.

102. A methodological approach, developed with UNFPA support, designed for the purpose of incorporating population factors as linked to resource and environmental factors into long-range development planning, has been extended and field-tested with multilateral financing and is now available for broader application by interested countries. During 1984, with the co-operation of FAO (in conjunction with the project on land resources for populations of the future, also financed with UNFPA support), the method was applied experimentally in Kenya. It is to be pursued further by that country as a basis for identifying strategic points of intervention in the development process in order to ensure that expected population growth rates might be matched by the rates at which needs can be met.

103. In addition to the above, a document entitled Unesco et les Questions de Population et de Développement was produced for presentation to the International Conference on Population. Nine titles published by UNESCO in the series "Population Communication: Technical Documentation" were widely distributed to national training programmes along with five modules on population communication research and evaluation.

104. In the field of population education a document entitled "Preparing Teachers for Population Education - a Handbook", published in English in 1983, was issued in French and Spanish in 1984 and distributed to educational institutions in all UNESCO Member States as well as to teacher training institutes.

105. In sub-Saharan Africa, emphasis has been given to the identification of needs and the development of population education programmes. Efforts have therefore been geared to the provision of direct technical assistance to country projects for the development of national capabilities through the preparation of technical papers, training and the dissemination of the still scarce population education materials.

106. In the Asian and Pacific region, population education programmes are being implemented in 20 countries. A growing number of countries have placed emphasis on the institutionalization of population education programmes. UNESCO has, therefore, paid particular attention to: (a) the reconceptualization of population education relevant to national contexts; (b) the strengthening of coherence between in-school and out-of-school programmes; and (c) the development of prototype materials and training programmes with a view to facilitating the systematic training of key personnel and teachers and the inclusion of adequate population education content in the programmes. In this context, two important publications were issued in 1984, each having been developed by a regional training workshop convened for that purpose, namely, "Development of Instructional Materials in Population Education in the Pacific"; and "Development of Packages of Adequate Learning Requirements in Population Education".

107. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, the demand for assistance in population education continued to expand during 1984. Apart from direct technical assistance to Member States, emphasis has been given to (a) the preparation of an integrated and interdisciplinary prototype teaching guide for the development of population education in the first three grades of primary education; and (b) the elaboration and dissemination of periodical pedagogical materials, including a new series entitled "Readings", which is designed to provide systematic resource materials to enhance self-reliance of those involved in population education programmes.

108. In the Arab States, efforts have been made to strengthen the existing projects and to extend population education in other countries of the region through exploratory missions and training activities organized at the regional level. Emphasis has been placed on reaching the out-of-school population through the production of a text book and teacher's guide to be used in literacy and adult education courses. In addition, for teachers at the secondary level, the preparation of a regional source-book for population education has begun; the first part of the source-book, dealing with family and social life questions, has been completed.

VII. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

109. The 1974 World Population Conference and the 1978 International Conference on Primary Health Care at Alma-Ata generated a number of complementary recommendations concerning reduction of morbidity and mortality. Those recommendations, together with the adoption and implementation by Governments of a number of World Health Assembly resolutions during the past decade, have signalled an increased awareness among policy makers of the importance of taking into account the established linkages among population, health and development in the formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes in each of these areas.

110. Building on this increased awareness, WHO actively participated in activities leading up to the International Conference on Population and in the Conference itself. During the Conference's preparatory phase, for example, WHO endeavoured to ensure that the health theme figured prominently in the background documentation under consideration by the Expert Group Meetings, the Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself.

111. In his address to the Conference, the Director-General noted that an important feature of the Global Strategy for Health for All through primary health care was "the care of families, and essential to that are respect for the status of women and maternal and child care, including family planning". He further emphasized that family planning could "lead to striking improvements in the health and well-being of mothers and children and indeed of the whole family".

112. WHO also prepared a special brochure on population, health and development, for distribution to Conference participants, and an issue of World Health magazine on the theme "Population and Health". Both the brochure and the magazine emphasize the links between fertility regulation and health and development. The effects of unregulated fertility - of births to women who are too young or too old, of closely spaced births and of high parity births - make themselves felt very early in life, often even before birth, in high foetal and neonatal death rates. In many developing countries, deaths in the first month of life make up the major proportion of infant mortality. The indirect effects of unregulated fertility - through infection and malnutrition - tend to make themselves felt later. Family planning has an important contribution to make in reducing all the above-mentioned risks.

113. With the above in mind, WHO continued to provide technical and managerial support to integrated maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) programmes. It executed 123 UNFPA-funded projects in 88 countries. Intercountry and country projects received support from both regional and interregional multidisciplinary teams. Team members also participated in UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment missions, project formulation missions and project evaluations.

114. To make this support more effective and to improve co-ordination among UNFPA, WHO and national programme managers of MCH/FP programmes, a joint National/UNFPA/WHO Workshop for English-speaking countries of the African region was held in Brazzaville in April 1984. Similar workshops were organized for the European and Eastern Mediterranean Regions. In addition, a joint National/UNFPA/WHO Meeting for the South-East Asian Region was organized in November 1984. These workshops/meetings have proved a highly effective mechanism in improving programme management and implementation at regional and national levels.

115. The two major activities in the community-based teacher training programme in MCH/FP were the production of task-oriented teacher guides in MCH/FP for teachers of primary health workers and an illustrated "Annotated Bibliography for Health and Health-related Workers in MCH/FP" in rural and periurban areas.

116. The aim of the interregional project, "Study on strengthening of supervisory mechanisms in MCH/FP care", is to identify, with district level staff, the action to be taken at field level to improve supervisory technical and managerial support to peripheral staff since many country and project reports indicate that lack of supervision is a major constraint in the process of strengthening of health services including MCH/FP. Nine countries in three regions participated in this study and more are expected to join in 1985.

117. During 1984, the WHO Regional Training Centre in Family Health for Africa, located in Mauritius, held 2 courses for approximately 50 participants from both English-speaking and French-speaking African countries.

118. Publications entitled "Guidelines for Vasectomy Services" and "Barrier Contraceptives and Spermicides: Their Role in Family Planning Care", were prepared and published in 1984. These form part of the series of WHO Guidelines on Contraception, oriented chiefly to the situation in, and needs of, developing countries and addressing mainly programme managers, administrators and service providers.

119. The programme area for the risk approach in MCH/FP has been extended into programme research for MCH/FP in order to reflect the wider context of health care. The main objective is to increase the coverage, efficiency and effectiveness of MCH/FP programmes through systematic inquiry into the relevance of technologies and methodologies. To promote awareness of the urgent need for programme research, two publications were finalized and published in 1984: A "Workbook on How to Plan and Carry out Research on the Risk Approach in MCH/FP", and "The Risk Approach in Health Care" (Public Health Paper No. 76), accompanied by a set of slides and emphasizing MCH/FP. A regional workshop for French-speaking participants was held in Benin and national workshops were convened in Pakistan and the Sudan. Support was given to a workshop on Research Methodology in MCH in the United Republic of Tanzania and a joint workshop on Health Systems Research in MCH/FP was held with the Indian Council of Medical Research.

120. The main objective of the Task Force on Health Systems Research (HSR) in Maternal and Child Health including Family Planning is to promote the application of HSR to the problems of MCH/FP in primary health care and to adapt and further develop HSR methods that might be applicable to the problems of MCH/FP in the context of primary health care. The main focus of the programme is to provide technical back-up to health systems research and health systems research training. For example, the Workshop on Research in Family Health Programmes (Fiji, 1983) generated a number of proposals which the WHO Regional Offices are now funding. The Steering Committee of this Task Force plays the role of clearing-house in collaboration with national and regional groups and bilateral and multilateral organizations.

121. In collaboration with UNICEF, WHO undertook a detailed analysis of over 200 reports on community involvement in MCH/FP activities and prepared a review paper on evaluation of community involvement programmes. This document was made available to national Governments, national and international NGOs and other interested organizations in an attempt to fill the gap in information regarding what can be achieved through a community participation approach and how best to promote community involvement.

122. A prototype "Home-based Mother's Record" was prepared and evaluated, after local adaptation, in nine countries. More centres in other countries are expected to evaluate the card during the course of 1985. The aim of the record is to provide continuity of care throughout pregnancy, the post-partum period and the inter-pregnancy period during which family planning is practiced and to promote referral. Self-care, where appropriate, is also encouraged and the Home-based Mother's Record provides sufficient health information to increase knowledge on care and risks during the pregnancy and inter-pregnancy periods.

123. Activities related to the prevention of infertility are service-oriented and based on the early identification of both male and female lower genital tract infections. A four-country situation analysis survey to determine local knowledge on and activities in infertility was completed and guidelines were developed for primary health care workers and those at the first referral level.

124. The programme on reproductive health of adolescents has included developmental studies on menstruation, ovulation and spermarche in Israel, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland and the Territory of Hong Kong. Studies on the behaviour and views of young people in regard to their sexuality and use of contraception have been carried out in Cuba, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. The outcome of pregnancy in adolescent mothers has been examined in Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Turkey. In Cuba and Portugal the views of service providers and educators in regard to adolescent reproductive health and sexuality have been examined. Action research in the provision of services to youth in Jamaica, and the use of drama with youth participation is part of the programmes in Jamaica and Kenya. For these projects, guidelines, research instruments and formats for data analysis have been produced for wider use.

125. The programme on breast-feeding and fertility examines the relationship between breast-feeding, post-partum ovulation and contraception. A working group met in April 1984

to review existing survey methods for the determination of mean duration of lactational amenorrhoea. Guidelines for the clinical management of breast-feeding and contraception were prepared. A workshop was organized to up-date technical and programme policy information on the relationship between breast-feeding, fertility and contraception. In addition, clinical guidelines for health workers and education and training materials were developed.

126. WHO gave technical, administrative and financial support to the Seminar on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children in Africa (Dakar, 1984). The seminar emphasized the idea that child-spacing is a beneficial traditional African practice and deserves to be widely promoted, whether traditional or modern means of avoiding too short a birth interval are adopted.

127. During 1984, work on the Monograph on Maternal Mortality progressed considerably. Eight country studies on Unmet Needs in Maternal Care and Family Planning were initiated and workshops were held.

128. A number of papers were commissioned for publication in a volume on new developments in mortality analysis. Papers relate to various aspects of mortality which are considered to be of greatest relevance for MCH/FP indicators in the monitoring and evaluation of the Health For All by the Year 2000 strategies. The topics covered are: the use of mortality data in health planning; methodological developments; estimation and validation of causes of death; health, nutrition and development; and paths of mortality change. A grant was given to the Mahidol University of Thailand to publish the monograph which is expected to be issued in the second half of 1985.

129. An Interregional Meeting on Indicators relating to the Health of Mothers and Children was held in Erewan, USSR in September 1984, where 12 participants from 11 countries formulated the guiding principles for the development and use of indicators in relation to all aspects of health care delivery in general and to the health of mothers and children in particular. WHO collaborated with an assessment of national information systems in support of the managerial processes for national health development in Mauritius and in Sri Lanka, with a view to identifying problem areas and thus to establish a basis for reorientation, and further development of information support. To validate collection and utilization of information, the programme participated in a national primary health care review in Botswana. To improve the comparability of national and international health statistics based on the International Classification of Diseases, and to facilitate standardization of the scope and definitions of various terms related to maternal and child health and the perinatal period, a Consultation was held in Geneva in December 1984.

130. UNFPA, together with 14 Governments, continued in 1984 to support the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (WHO/HRP). This Programme, which is WHO's major resource for biomedical research and institution strengthening for research in family planning, brought together in a collaborative effort scientists and administrators from 70 countries, of which 44 are developing countries. During the year, 600 projects were ongoing in 160 institutions, and some 200 publications resulted from the research supported by the Programme. WHO/HRP has continued to execute UNFPA projects in China, which aim to strengthen capabilities for biomedical research in a national institute in Beijing and provincial institutes in Chengdu and Tianjin. In Indonesia, WHO has begun to execute an UNFPA project to strengthen capabilities for biomedical research in family planning at the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board.

VIII. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

131. The population-related activities of UNICEF arise out of its concern for the health, survival, welfare and development of children, and for their future participation as enlightened and productive citizens in the development of their countries. UNICEF sees family planning as an integral component of broad services helping children and their

families, to be introduced in the context of child survival and development and other positive social measures to improve overall living standards of families and enable children to participate in, and benefit from, national development.

132. In addition to its direct assistance to Governments, UNICEF works closely with UNFPA in support of country programmes through other distinct mechanisms. In joint programming, the two organizations provide complementary resources to a single project or programme, as for example in a project recently begun in Angola. The main objectives of the project are to develop, with the participation of women's organizations, integrated MCH/FP services in periurban and rural areas of four provinces. Advocacy, information and training of MCH personnel are the main priorities of the project.

133. In a number of countries, the two organizations are also engaged in mutually supportive programmes, in which UNFPA provides inputs to strengthen population activities in some of the sectors in which UNICEF is involved. Efforts to enhance the complementarity of the two organizations' country-level activities, as well as those closely related activities supported by UNDP and the World Food Programme, are under way through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy.

134. UNICEF also collaborates with UNFPA through reimbursable procurement, in which UNICEF undertakes procurement of supplies for UNFPA country projects in areas which are within UNICEF's terms of reference. UNFPA reimbursable procurement through UNICEF reached a volume of nearly \$2.2 million in 1984, amounting to about 14 per cent of all UNFPA procurement activities.

IX. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) AS EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR UNFPA-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

135. In its recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, the International Conference on Population recognized the "pioneering work" of non-governmental organizations "in opening up new paths". Governments were urged by the Conference, "as appropriate, within the framework of national objectives, to encourage the innovative activities of non-governmental organizations and to draw upon their expertise, experience and resources in implementing national programmes". Furthermore, donors were invited "to increase their financial support to non-governmental organizations".^{1/}

136. Virtually since its inception, UNFPA has utilized NGOs for the execution of population projects, both at the country level, with the concurrence of the Government concerned, and at the intercountry level. In 1984, some 160 UNFPA-supported projects, constituting about 7 per cent of total UNFPA project allocations, were executed by NGOs, more than two thirds of which were at the country level. Country projects included 34 in sub-Saharan Africa, 35 in Asia and the Pacific, 26 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 in the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe.

137. At the country level, UNFPA continued to utilize the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the largest NGO active in the population field, for the execution of a number of projects, including projects in Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. These projects, by and large, concern the promotion of integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control, and have been jointly executed in co-operation with the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning. NGOs have been active in Bangladesh, where the Western Consortium for Continuing Education in the Health Professions has been assisting the Government in the integration of population factors with development planning, and the Population Council has been providing technical support for the establishment of a Population Unit. The Margaret Sanger Center/Planned Parenthood of New York City provided training during the year in family planning counselling, contraceptive methods and clinic administration to nurse practitioners and others from Greece, Mauritius, Malawi and Mali, while the Center for

Development and Population Activities provided training relating to MCH/FP evaluation and programme administration for women managers to fellows from a number of African countries. The Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology continued in 1984, its activities relating to contraceptive production in China and Cuba, while initiating activities in this area in Viet Nam.

138. Among the academic institutions involved in the execution of UNFPA-supported country projects, the Université Libre de Bruxelles continued its activities in Burkina Faso, Burundi and Rwanda in support of national MCH/child spacing projects; the Université Laval de Québec has continued to assist in the development of primary health care/family welfare infrastructure in Senegal; the International Population Program of Cornell University has continued its technical support to the national Population and Development Programme of Egypt; the Australian National University has continued provision of assistance to the Government of Indonesia in the area of demographic training and research and population/development policy formulation, while initiating preparatory assistance to the Government of China for the analysis of population variables for socio-economic development planning; and Columbia University has continued its technical support to the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to introduce family planning services in hospitals, and began in 1984 technical support to the second phase of the MCH/FP programme in Nepal.

139. UNFPA continues to maintain relations with more than 50 NGOs, as follows: Afro-Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; Associated Country Women of the World; Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers--International (APLIC); Columbia University, Center for Population and Family Health (CPFH); Church World Service (CWS); Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED); Family Planning International Assistance; the Ford Foundation; Georgetown University, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development; International Alliance of Women (IAW); International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health (IAMANEH); International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB); International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP); International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA); International Council of Women (ICW); International Educational Development (IED); International Federation for Family Life Promotion; International Federation of Family Health Research; International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study; International Federation on Aging; International Fertility Research Program (IFRP); International Health Society; International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); International Statistical Institute (ISI); International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP); Margaret Sanger Center of the Planned Parenthood Federation of New York City; the National Audubon Society; Opera Pia International for Active Aging; Pacific Science Association; Population Center Foundation; Population Concern; The Population Council; Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund; The Population Institute; Population Reference Bureau; Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT); Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies in Population, Development and Reconstruction; Rockefeller Foundation; Save the Children; Society for International Development; Universities Field Staff International; World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; World Assembly of Youth; World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession; World Education; World Federation of Health Agencies for the Advancement of Voluntary Surgical Contraception; World Federation of United Nations Associations; World Population Society; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations at the United Nations; World University Service (WUS); World Young Women's Christian Association; Worldview International Foundation.

Notes

1/ Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8), chapter I, sect. B, recommendation 84.