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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Cuba

Support of a population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$2 400 000
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Four years
Estimated starting date:	January 1986
Executing agencies:	Government of Cuba United Nations United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO) Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)
Government co-operating agency:	State Committee for Economic Co-operation

CUBADemographic Facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.)	88
Total (in 1000)	10,038	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	5,113	Population increase (in 1000)	61
Female (in 1000)	4,925	Births (in 1000)	167
Sex ratio (/ 100 females)	103.8	Deaths (in 1000)	64
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	11,718	Net migration (in 1000)	-41
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	2,646	Population change total (%).....	0.62
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	6,600	Urban (%)	1.7
Age 65+ (in 1000)	792	Rural (%)	-1.8
Age 0-14 (percentage)	26.4	Crude birth rate (/ 1000)	16.9
Age 15-64 (percentage)	65.7	Crude death rate (/ 1000)	6.4
Age 65+ (percentage)	7.9	Natural increase (/ 1000)	10.4
Age indicators		Net migration (/ 1000)	-4.2
Median age	25.8	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	40.1	Total fertility rate	1.97
Dependency: age 65+	12.0	Completed family size	N/A
Dependency: total	52.1	Gross reproduction rate	0.96
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	2,251	Net reproduction rate	0.93
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	2,686	General fertility rate (/ 1000)	65
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	323
Urban population (in 1000)	7,202	Infant mortality rate (/ 1000)	20
Rural population (in 1000)	2,836	Life expectancy: male	71.8
Per cent urban (%)	71.75	Life expectancy: female	75.2
Per cent rural (%)	28.25	Life expectancy: total	73.4
Population density (/ hectare of		GNP per capita	
arable land).....	1.05	(U.S. dollars, 1982)	N/A

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO Production Year book 1980; Gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1984; Completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17 (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Demographic Indicators by Countries as Assessed in 1982 (computer printout, 1 November 1983) - "population by sex" through "population density (/sq. km)" as of 1985, and "average annual change" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1980-1985.

I. SUMMARY

1. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Mission that visited Cuba in October 1984 to update the needs assessment for population assistance, UNFPA proposes to continue assistance to the Government of Cuba in the amount of \$2,400,000 for a four-year period, 1986 to 1989, to further strengthen specific aspects of national programmes and services related to population variables and to establish self-sufficiency in these areas.

2. The Mission placed emphasis on the need for continued external assistance to consolidate the population-related achievements realized in the field of maternal and child health in recent years, to make further advances in establishing the quality and comprehensiveness of family planning services and sex education throughout the country and to expand demographic research and analysis related to socio-economic development. The proposed new programme would be the third UNFPA-funded programme in Cuba.

3. Under the proposed 1986-1989 programme, UNFPA would concentrate its assistance in the areas of family planning services and population education and communication, with additional support to training and research aimed at the further integration of population factors into the planning and implementation of socio-economic development. This proposed programme of assistance is in accord with the sectoral priorities established by the Governing Council as contained in decision 81/7, I, paragraph 3, adopted by the Council at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (paragraph 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (paragraph 14(e)), and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (paragraph 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

Demographic and social indicators

5. With a population which, in 1985, according to United Nations projections, was expected to reach 10 million, Cuba is one of the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean which has made substantial progress in the balanced development of urban and rural areas and in the demographic transition. The rate of natural population growth has been declining, the age structure of the population is growing older and the rate of urbanization is beginning to slow down. Fertility is on the decline and the differences that existed in the past between urban and rural areas and among provinces have narrowed. The resulting trend is towards increasing homogeneity, stemming from widespread adoption of small family size and of

controlled fertility. The age structure is such that high fertility is concentrated among the very young, with women under 20 years of age accounting for an increasing number of births.

6. Cuba's low mortality and fertility rates are considered by the Government to be the result of a high degree of social development. Virtually 100 per cent of children of primary and secondary school age attend school; approximately 400,000 workers and peasants receive formal instruction through the adult education system and registration in universities, polytechnical institutes and other institutions of higher education has quintupled in the last 11 years. In the health area, care is provided principally by fully qualified physicians, even at the primary level; in 1983, Cuba had 19.1 medical doctors for every 10,000 persons. Nearly 3,000 doctors graduate from university each year. In addition, there has been an extensive integration of women into development: levels of female enrolment in education are currently similar to those of men and their participation in formal economic activity has increased to the point that they already represent more than one third of the labour force. Social development has been reinforced by a planned process of development of the rural areas and development programmes which minimize differences among the regions of the country.

Government policies and plans

7. In a statement outlining Cuba's views on population, for the benefit of those attending the International Conference on Population, President Fidel Castro Ruz stated, "It is clear, as the case of our own country has shown, that it is countries' economic, social and cultural development that brings about a reduction in the birth rate. We shall be able to talk about birth control, family planning and population policy on a moral, ethical and truly humane basis when action is first taken to solve the causes of those problems". Furthermore, the Government maintains that the regulation of fertility is a matter for each couple to decide and, respecting that right, it provides them with the means to do so. Family planning is a truly integral part of maternal and child health services. In principle, all family planning methods recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) should be made available to people who voluntarily request them. Oral contraceptives and condoms are available at modest cost in pharmacies.

8. Cuba does not have an explicit policy with regard to population growth. The Government considers current mortality, fertility and population growth levels and trends, and also the current level of international migration, to be satisfactory, but believes that certain minor adjustments are needed in the geographical distribution of population. The Government is, however, seriously concerned about the high adolescent fertility rate and the high incidence of pregnancies among adolescents; the continuing high rate of voluntary interruption of pregnancy; and the young marriage age and high divorce rate.

III. REVIEW OF THE CURRENT PROGRAMME 1975-1985

9. UNFPA assistance to Cuba began with an agreement signed in 1974 at the World Population Conference in Bucharest granting approximately \$3.9 million to the Government in support of a four-year programme which was launched in 1975. This

programme was designed to reduce infant and maternal mortality through, among other things, the regulation of fertility and to provide assistance to teaching and research in the areas of demography and population and development. The institutions which implemented the assistance were the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the Demography Department of the State Statistical Committee (CEE) and the Centre for Demographic Studies of the University of Havana (CEDEM). In 1979, the programme of assistance approved in 1974 was extended; and a second four-year programme (1979-1982), totalling \$6 million, was approved by the Governing Council. A new component was added in the form of support to the 1981 population and housing census. In 1981, however, as a result of the Fund's changed financial situation, the project budgets were revised, extending the programme by three years. By the end of 1985, the second UNFPA-funded programme of population assistance to Cuba will have been allocated in full, as outlined in the 1982 "Report of the Executive Director on the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985" (DP/1982/28, paragraph 45). The estimated value of the Government's contributions to population activities in the country during the first and second phases of UNFPA assistance was \$230.7 million.

10. UNFPA assistance has made a significant contribution to the success of the activities of the Government of Cuba in sectors directly related to population variables, as substantiated by the report of an evaluation conducted by independent consultants in 1982. The following details some of the achievements of the programme in recent years:

Maternal and child health and family planning

11. In the period 1979-1985, UNFPA has provided \$4,590,000 to this project, divided among components as follows: short-term consultants (\$224,533); training (\$106,743); technical publications (\$33,522); equipment (\$4,072,051); and contraceptives (\$153,151).

12. Service delivery. Responsibility for the delivery of MCH/FP services is borne by the Maternal and Child Health Department of the Medical Services Division of the Ministry of Public Health. The targets set for reducing both maternal and infant mortality have been attained. However, the objective of reducing the number of medical terminations of pregnancy by meeting the national demand for contraceptives has not been achieved fully. In this area, the main inputs provided by UNFPA have been MCH/FP equipment and contraceptives. The Fund has also financed international advisory services and equipment to solve problems in the national production of oral contraceptives and to explore other alternatives for production of other types of contraceptives.

13. Medical training. The activities funded by UNFPA which provide training in techniques and skills related to MCH/FP are being implemented by the Vice-Ministry of Public Health responsible for medical education. The objective is to provide training in obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatric medicine to doctors, nurses and auxiliary staff. Training targets have been achieved and the personnel trained have helped to set up the community medicine programme which assigns one gynaecologist-obstetrician to every 4,000 women and one paediatrician to every 3,000 children, using polyclinics throughout the country as their base. As part of

UNFPA's assistance, faculties of medicine have been receiving equipment for teaching purposes since 1980.

14. Operational research and management training. The areas of health research and population programme management are the responsibility of the Institute for the Development of Health (IDS). The Institute has conducted research related to morbidity, mortality and fertility. A detailed study has been conducted on the level, structure and main characteristics of Cuban fertility, based on vital statistics and the 1981 census. In the area of personnel training, the Institute has been providing courses regularly in MCH/FP administration and bio-statistics, as well as a master's degree in public health. Short advanced training courses are also offered in specific administrative areas. UNFPA assistance has provided international advisory services, audio-visual equipment, vehicles and bibliographic material.

15. Local contraceptive production. Despite the advances achieved in the delivery of maternal and child health care, and because of persistent problems with the production of oral contraceptives and the identification of reliable sources of other imported contraceptives, the variety of methods offered is very limited and supplies do not always arrive on time and in sufficient quantities. UNFPA has provided assistance through the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) to assist the Government in improving conditions within the pharmaceutical plant producing oral contraceptives, in exploring the feasibility of producing other methods within the country and alternatively in identifying satisfactory and economical foreign sources of these supplies.

Population information, education and communication

16. Since 1977, promising advances have been made in the field of sex education, both formal and non-formal, by the National Working Group on Sex Education. This group links the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP), the Ministry of Education (MINED), the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) and the Young Communist League (UJC) in a co-operative effort to carry out the translation and publication of sex education books; to provide training courses for students of education, medicine and psychology; and to offer community sex education through the mass media, the health education system and members of the FMC's health brigades. The Working Group has conducted an investigation of the sexual behaviour and health of adolescents through the Youth Research Centre of the UJC in accordance with the Government's concern about prevailing levels of adolescent fertility. It has also organized courses given by foreign consultants on sex guidance and therapy and sex education methodology. UNFPA has assisted these activities with funds for equipment, international advisory services and training, as sub-components of the MCH/FP project described in paragraphs 12-15 above.

Population data collection

17. The immediate objectives of the project assisting the Government in carrying out its 1981 housing and population census were to (a) increase the technical capacity of staff; (b) update cartographic information; (c) improve the data

collection system; (d) increase the CEE's capacity for processing the printing of population information; and (e) carry out demographic analyses. The inputs financed by UNFPA, totalling \$542,557, consisted of technical assistance (\$13,714), training (\$28,150), technical publications, audio-visual equipment, data processing equipment and vehicles (\$500,693). The project was concluded in December 1983. The 1982 UNFPA-sponsored Evaluation Mission determined that the short-term objectives and the proposed activities had been achieved fully and efficiently. The inputs and printing equipment provided by UNFPA proved crucial for the timely reproduction of materials for the census, and continue to be useful in the processing, analysis and publication of its results.

Population dynamics

18. Demographic training and research. A programme of university-level education is being implemented by the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) at the University of Havana to (a) provide specialization for undergraduate students who will go on to become middle-level professional staff in the State's various socio-economic planning and development implementation bodies; (b) launch post-graduate research and teaching in population and development studies; (c) develop the University's capability to contribute a high-level population input in the State's socio-economic policy, plans and development programmes; and (d) expand the resource materials and technical literature on population available to the national community of researchers and policy-makers.

19. CEDEM's institutional development has been impressive and its technical capacity has increased, enabling it in 1983 and 1984 to offer successful international training and technical assistance in population and development. In the area of research, between 1972 and 1984, 85 research projects were carried out and approximately 100 graduate theses prepared under the supervision of CEDEM's teaching staff. UNFPA's contribution to the project has consisted of \$255,000 in technical assistance (\$6,000), training (\$105,579), bibliographic and audio-visual materials (\$26,942) and teaching aids and vehicles (\$116,479). Fellowships have been crucial for extending access to post-graduate education in demography and population and development outside the country, and for the sharing of CEDEM's experience with foreign students.

20. Population research for socio-economic planning. This ongoing project is being implemented by the Demography Department of the State Committee for Statistics (CEE). Its main immediate objectives are to (a) improve electronic data processing; (b) conduct surveys; (c) prepare methodologies for deriving projections and prepare specific population projections for certain areas of the country and special population groups; (d) conduct studies on the geographical distribution of the population; and (e) prepare and publish analyses based on population surveys and statistics. Under this project, the National Statistical Information System (SIEN) was organized and strengthened, permitting the periodic monitoring of demographic trends. In 1979, the first national population survey was carried out successfully and various analytical monographs were published. The Demographic Atlas of Cuba was prepared and published; and national and provincial urban and rural population projections were prepared. The project has been successful in

producing publications, although there have been delays due to the inadequacy of the existing equipment. One principal activity during 1983 and 1984 has been the analysis of the results of the 1981 census, and monographs prepared in this connection are being published. UNFPA's contribution of \$612,443 to this project has involved technical assistance (\$46,035), training (\$47,994), the provision of technical publications (\$8,288) and office equipment, data processing equipment and vehicles (\$510,126).

Assistance from other donors

21. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) contribute small amounts of population-related assistance to Cuba through their regular budgets. IPPF contributes contraceptives supplies through its national affiliate, the Cuban Society for Family Development (SOCUDEP). WHO/PAHO provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Health in MCH-related fields such as perinatology.

Summary

22. Referring to the population programme as a whole, the 1982 Evaluation Mission observed that UNFPA support, although it represented a relatively small proportion of the total cost of projects as compared to the Government's counterpart contribution, has been vital to the success achieved thus far because UNFPA support has been used to finance essential components of these projects which would have been impossible or very difficult for the Government to finance. The evaluation also revealed progress made in each sector. In the MCH area, for example, achievements, although substantial, still must be consolidated and family planning statistics are required to identify the exact nature of the evident persistent lacunae in availability of most methods. Sex education activities, although many and varied, should be institutionalized and directed more specifically towards adolescents and those health and education professionals who deal with their problems. The evaluation determined that the 1981 census was very effective. Development-related population research within the Government requires a systematic reexamination of its goals and purposes. Demographic training and research at the university level showed strength, but now require longer-term planning of research agendas and more diverse bibliographic resources.

IV. THE PROGRAMME

23. The Government believes that the maternal and child health objectives, measured in terms of mortality and morbidity rates, pursued by previous projects supported by UNFPA have been achieved and that during the next four-year period Cuba will not require UNFPA support in this area. On the other hand, the Evaluation Mission of 1982 concluded, and the needs assessment update confirms, that with regard to family planning, a reduction in the rate of pregnancy termination is far from being achieved and that substantial assistance will be required from UNFPA in this area through various mutually reinforcing projects. These projects aim, on the one hand, to influence the level of knowledge, values, attitudes and behavioural patterns of the population by means of population communication, sex education and the promotion of family life and, on the other, to improve the quality, diversity and quantity of family planning methods and to extend care to the family level.

24. In the area of population and development planning, the Government proposes to increase the capacity to generate, process and analyse socio-demographic information and to develop new areas of population research in support of development policy and programme implementation. It also plans to continue and expand teaching aimed principally at professionals and officials from other developing countries who wish to know how Cuba deals with the problems of population and development and to benefit from the experience acquired by the country in this area. In all these areas, while the assistance the Government hopes to receive from UNFPA, particularly with regard to advisory services, fellowships, equipment and books, represents only a small proportion of the total cost of these activities, such assistance, it feels, is of major importance to their success.

25. Through the programme proposed for the period 1986 to 1989, the Government expects to achieve a greater degree of national co-ordination and mutual reinforcement between various population activities. Thus, for instance, there are plans to carry out surveys and other field research and also to improve service statistics in order to improve monitoring and assessment and to develop an evaluation capacity which will provide feedback to the planning of population activities, particularly family planning and sex education. Furthermore, courses, fellowships abroad and advisory services are foreseen which will train competent national personnel to carry out the projects. The main areas of work and projects envisaged in the 1986-1989 programme are described below, indicating the kind of assistance that is being requested from UNFPA for each of them:

Maternal and child health and family planning

26. Local production of contraceptives. Technical assistance for this programme is designed to increase Cuba's capacity to produce or to import contraceptives more economically. These activities, which are designed to improve technology and quality control in the production of oral contraceptives, have been under way with UNFPA support since 1983. UNFPA proposes a total of \$200,000 for international advisory services and equipment. The project would be executed by a non-governmental organization, the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT).

27. Strengthening of family planning services within maternal and child health care. Plans for family planning services include a project for widening the availability and variety of modern contraceptive techniques, giving priority to certain groups of women at risk and to men. The purpose of this project is to increase the population's access to sterilization and to a broader range of oral contraceptives, intra-uterine devices and barrier methods which respond more fully to medical requirements and to the preferences of certain groups of users. Young adults and adolescents would be a group to which specific attention would be given. The project would be implemented through the national maternal and child health network and would include training activities for health personnel and epidemiological and clinical research into contraception, as well as the

improvement of FP services. Its execution would be linked with the health education and sex education projects. In terms of the supply of family planning methods, this project complements those for the production of contraceptives. UNFPA proposes a total of \$610,000 for this project, which would be executed by the Government and the World Health Organization. The assistance required from UNFPA consists of contraceptives (\$352,000), medical equipment (\$122,000), international consultants (\$40,000) and training (\$96,000).

28. Training of family doctors in family planning techniques. The third project proposed in the maternal and child health and family planning sector would train family doctors who, during the course of the period 1986-1989, would become the main health workers in Cuba at the primary level. These doctors' long-term familiarity with the group for which they are responsible will place them in a position to offer more effective family planning services and to reinforce formal sex education. First, the project would experiment with the dispensing of family planning services through individual physicians and the establishment, through such doctors, of a statistical system which permits follow-up. The second phase would involve the wider application of this experience. The project would include a large training component for doctors and nurses entering the new family care system and monitoring and evaluation in both the experimental and subsequent phases. UNFPA proposed assistance, in the amount of \$340,000, would cover international advisory services (\$26,000), training (\$60,000) and basic medical equipment (\$254,000) to support the programme. The project would be executed by the Government and the World Health Organization.

29. Operational research and evaluation in MCH/FP services. The work programme of the Institute for the Development of Health (IDS) includes training in public administration of health services and research into mortality, morbidity and fertility. Preparations are under way for a survey of attitudes and contraceptive use in the eastern province where adolescent fertility is highest. A special methodology will be applied by this survey to the youngest group of women. Based on this experience, a broader research project designed specifically to study sexuality and reproductive behaviour among young adults and adolescents will then be carried out in close consultation with the human sexuality research group mentioned in the following paragraph. IDS also plans to develop the capability to evaluate activities in the area of maternal and child health and family planning. In the area of training, IDS will continue to provide, from its own resources, courses for those wishing to specialize in health administration and bio-statistics and also the international master's degree in public health, all of which include significant maternal and child health and family planning components. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$150,000 to the project which would be executed by the Government and WHO. The UNFPA assistance would concentrate on international advisory services (\$90,000), training (\$25,000) and data processing and office equipment (\$35,000).

Population information, education and communication

30. National sex education and population communication programme. Sex education, which is co-ordinated by the National Working Group on Sex Education (GNTEs), has developed considerably and enjoys the full support of the Government

and of popular organizations, particularly the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC). The 1986-1989 population programme, of which this area of work is a principal component, aims to (a) strengthen and expand formal sex education in schools; (b) train local members of the FMC and other community health workers to deliver informal population education; (c) develop the capacity to use and to produce audio-visual teaching aids; (d) develop a system of follow-up to the sex education programme; (e) develop a plan of supporting research for evaluating the tools used and the impact of educational actions; and (f) increase the capacity to print educational materials. This project would be executed in close co-ordination with the "family doctor", with the modern contraceptive techniques and with the health education projects. UNFPA would allocate \$300,000 to this project in 1986-1989, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would execute the project jointly with the Government. UNFPA would provide assistance in the areas of international advisory services (\$81,000), training (\$35,000) and equipment (\$184,000).

31. Population education and communication through the health system. From the outset, family planning in Cuba has been regarded as integrated with maternal and child health care. As a result, the national health education network has already served as an essential channel, with branches at the provincial and municipal levels, for out-of-school population education and communication. Assistance is proposed for a project which includes IEC training for health education specialists and health personnel; applied research in this field; and the provision of audio-visual equipment to some units. This project would be based on a joint strategy with the sex education project. UNFPA would contribute \$150,000 to this project in 1986-1989, and the Government and the World Health Organization would serve as the executing agencies. The assistance requested from UNFPA consists of equipment (\$75,000), printed and audio-visual materials (\$15,000), international consultants (\$25,000) and fellowships (\$35,000).

Population data collection

32. National fertility survey. Activities that take population variables into account in planning processes are an important component of Cuba's population programme. The latest population and housing census carried out in 1981 was a notable success. The national social statistics system permits close monitoring of demographic behaviour in the areas of birth, mortality, marriage, divorce and migration. However, in order to put specific sample information on fertility behaviour at the disposal of population researchers and family planning programme managers, the State Statistical Committee intends to conduct a survey covering the attitudes, knowledge and practices of a portion of the Cuban population in this field.

33. The national fertility survey is planned for mid-1987. The corresponding project envisages preparatory activities which will begin in early 1986 with an international seminar-workshop to which experts who worked on the World Fertility Survey will be invited. A large-scale sample representing urban and rural populations at the provincial level will be used to detect public knowledge,

attitudes and practice concerning fertility. In 1988 and 1989, extensive use will be made of the results of the survey, with the participation of provinces and other institutions. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$200,000 to this project, which would be executed by the Government and the United Nations. The assistance requested from UNFPA for this project envisages a major training component, including the international seminar-workshop (\$25,000), international consultants (\$24,000) and equipment (\$101,000).

Population dynamics

34. Training and research in population and development at the University of Havana. Since the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) is the university institution where demographic studies are conducted, its entire work plan forms part of Cuba's population programme for the period 1986 to 1989. The main components of this work plan for which UNFPA assistance is being requested are (a) the development of a branch of the Centre to serve the provinces of eastern Cuba; (b) the continuation of population and development courses for Cuban as well as foreign students and the development of an international course on population and development planning; (c) the strengthening of the Centre's library; (d) the establishment of small-scale computer facilities to be used in post-graduate research and teaching, particularly on international courses; and (e) printing equipment. UNFPA proposes an allocation of \$400,000 to this project, which would be executed by the Government and the United Nations. The main components of the assistance requested from UNFPA for this project are international advisory services (\$25,000), equipment (\$315,000) and fellowships (\$60,000).

Evaluation and monitoring

35. The programme will be monitored according to the revised "UNFPA Instructions on an Integrated System for Monitoring and Implementation of Country Programmes and Country Projects" (UNFPA/RR/78/23, dated 15 September 1978). Although these instructions emphasize distinct components of the monitoring system (progress reports, tripartite reviews, annual country reviews and a final report), they also include reporting by UNFPA representatives to headquarters in order to identify problems at an early stage.

Financial summary

36. The proposed UNFPA contribution, by programme area, subject to availability of funds, is as follows:

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

	\$
Local production of contraceptives	200 000
Strengthening of family planning services within maternal and child health care	610 000

Training of family doctors in family planning techniques	340 000
Operational research in MCH/FP	<u>150 000</u>
Sub-total A	<u>1 300 000</u>

B. POPULATION INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

National sex education and population communication programme	300 000
Population education and communication through the health system	<u>150 000</u>
Sub-total B	<u>450 000</u>

C. POPULATION DATA COLLECTION

National fertility survey	<u>200 000</u>
Sub-total C	<u>200 000</u>

D. POPULATION DYNAMICS

Training and research in population and development at the University of Havana	<u>400 000</u>
Sub-total D	<u>400 000</u>

E. PENDING

50 000

TOTAL 2 400 000

37. The status of the programme, as of June 1985, is expected to be as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation pending Governing Council decision	2 350 000
Pending/foreseen	<u>50 000</u>
	<u><u>2 400 000</u></u>

V. RECOMMENDATION

38. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Cuba for the four-year period, 1986 to 1989, in the total amount of \$2,400,000; and

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of Cuba and with the executing agencies.