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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1985

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92. In the Asia and Pacific region, 16 countries continued with school system projects and 12 countries with non-school projects. Attention was devoted to enhancing the quality of ongoing activities and expanding their coverage in the countries involved. Internal evaluations in several countries provided indications of needed modifications, as well as important strengths in projects. At the regional level, a significant amount of time and attention was devoted to analysing country-level learning materials for appropriateness and impact, with a view to determining the most useful content areas and how best to present them in a classroom situation.

93. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 18 population education projects were under way in the region, including new school projects begun by two countries in 1985 (Costa Rica and Guatemala). Population education in this area, by and large, does not emphasize content on human sexuality to the exclusion of other themes. In fact, much of what is learned in schools relates to population and the environment, demography and responsible parenthood. Technical backstopping for the country projects under way in the region has been provided by regional advisers from UNESCO and PAHO. The UNESCO regional advisers provided technical assistance in 1985 to two countries (El Salvador and Paraguay) which have initiated long-term courses on population education for key Ministry of Education personnel and have continued their technical support to the regional Masters Degree programme based in Venezuela. The UNESCO advisers were much involved, in 1985, in the design and testing of a series of instructional materials for teachers to introduce new ways of teaching about population issues in and out of schools. In some countries, parents have been invited to contribute to the final revision and adaptation of new population education materials before their use in classrooms. This has led to a greater involvement and commitment of parents to population education for their children.

94. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, eight countries continued to implement the population education projects begun in earlier years. Materials on population issues, including family planning, were produced in Arabic and distributed to educators throughout the region. Most of the projects in the region are several years old. In 1985, project staff began conducting internal mid-term evaluations to use as a basis for their future activities.

95. In Europe, UNFPA continued to support small-scale activities which focused, for the most part, on family planning, human sexuality education and women's issues.

96. At the interregional level, an FAO project continued to provide technical resources to country-based agricultural training institutions engaged in introducing population contents into their curricula.

97. A UNESCO publication, Managing Population Education Programmes: Issues and Actions, was finalized late in 1985. It touches on such questions as: How does one introduce potentially controversial population issues into a school curriculum? How can teachers and education officials be motivated to develop and implement a population education programme successfully? What can be done to meet needs for learning materials and teacher training when funds are scarce? The new UNFPA-funded publication documents actual experiences from more than 30 countries in overcoming obstacles to the implementation of population education projects.

The cases cited are designed to stimulate thought about the most appropriate approaches to similar problems in neighbouring countries, in the spirit of promotional TCDC. Available in English, the report is being translated for distribution in 1986 in Arabic, French and Spanish.

98. Population communication. There has been a growing emphasis on face-to-face communication techniques in the area of family planning, with more attention paid to analysis of community attitudes and knowledge before launching awareness programmes. Radio and tapes were often used in combination to provide "spot" announcements on health and/or family planning issues. Some 70 population awareness projects (including both family planning and census support activities) and 52 family planning communication projects were under way at the country level in 1985.

99. In the African region, 26 MCH/family planning communication projects were under way in 1985. These projects were intended to provide the awareness support necessary for community understanding and acceptance of family planning. Various media were employed to carry family planning messages to target audiences, including radio-cassette recorders for remote areas.

100. In the Asia and Pacific region, 56 projects, some large, others more limited in scope, included technical assistance with film and video production for popular television as well as training, management and evaluation of family planning motivation/outreach activities and efforts to increase village participation. At the regional level, UNDP/Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP) provided direct technical assistance to the countries in the region, while the Asian Institute for Broadcast Development trained population communication personnel in broadcast journalism.

101. Population communication activities in Latin America and the Caribbean have, for the most part, been limited to the provision of training to family planning or other health outreach personnel on how best to communicate with their target audiences. Assistance at the regional level has been, for the most part, this type of technical, supportive work rather than assistance in designing large projects. Focus has been on developing useful, relevant materials and training in the use of technology appropriate to the setting for designing and presenting the most meaningful content to the proper audiences. Channels have ranged from posters to educational television.

102. In the Middle East and Mediterranean region, technical backstopping to 18 country projects was provided largely from the Arab States Broadcasting Union and UNESCO headquarters, as well as from the Development Support Communication (DSC) Unit at FAO headquarters.

103. In Europe, the Greek regional campaign for family planning awareness has utilized newspapers, magazines, radio and television to promote the theme that contraception is healthy. Messages are conveyed that unwanted pregnancy and abortion can be prevented, contraception puts women in control of their fertility and the health benefits of family planning outweigh the risks.

104. Most of the activity in population communication at the global level has

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been limited to the work of FAO's Development Support Communication Unit based in Rome. Focus has been, instead, on country activities, and this particular FAO project, while based in Rome, actually carries out most of its work in developing countries. In 1985, the DSC Unit continued to incorporate population into larger ongoing FAO country activities, particularly in the agriculture extension field.

C. Basic data collection

In 1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$11.5 million or 8.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$10.4 million or 9 per cent of expenditures in 1984.

During the period 1969-1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$183.6 million or 15 per cent of total assistance.

105. The availability of reliable and up-to-date population data is indispensable for effective social and economic planning. Such need has been widely recognized and, particularly in the last two decades, the need for demographic data has increased not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Recognizing the crucial role that population data play in planning and policy-making, the World Population Plan of Action urged countries to establish or strengthen national capacities to collect, tabulate, analyse, publish and disseminate population data. This view was reinforced by the "Recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action", adopted by the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984.

106. UNFPA has continued to provide significant assistance to developing countries by way of projects in the area of basic data collection, including population censuses, vital statistics and civil registration systems, demographic and population surveys and other related statistical activities.

107. Of the total amount of UNFPA assistance to basic data collection from 1969 through 1985, some \$158.6 million or 86.4 per cent has been allocated for country-level projects and the remaining \$25 million or 13.6 per cent to support intercountry activities.

108. With regard to areas of activity, major assistance has been for population censuses (\$125.8 million or 68.6 per cent), the second largest for surveys (\$33.2 million or 18.1 per cent) and the remainder to vital statistics and civil registration systems and other related projects (\$24.5 million or 13.3 per cent).

109. Analysis by region shows the greatest support has been to the sub-Saharan Africa region (\$62.3 million or 39.3 per cent), followed by the Asia and Pacific region (\$40.8 million or 25.7 per cent), the Middle East and Mediterranean region (\$26.2 million or 16.5 per cent), the Latin America and Caribbean region (\$28 million or 17.7 per cent) and the Europe region (\$1.3 million or 0.8 per cent).

110. The above assistance has been given to some 153 developing countries/territories: 116 countries/territories received UNFPA support for population censuses; 64, for demographic/population surveys; 54, for the establishment or improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems; and 25, for other related statistical activities.

111. In 1985, UNFPA support for basic data collection activities was at about the same level as in 1984 and followed similar patterns. This included assistance to countries to carry out their second population censuses, new projects for the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems and the execution of demographic and population surveys. In 1985, ongoing activities included 52 countries involved in population censuses, 21 in demographic and population surveys, 26 in civil registration and vital statistics systems and 3 in other related activities.

112. UNFPA assistance has contributed not only to making available the required population data but also drastically to improving the national capacity in most of the developing countries to collect and analyse such data. It is expected that basic data collection activities at the country level will increase in number, while UNFPA support remains at about the current level, concentrated on technical assistance, training activities and the provision of supplies and equipment that require hard currency.

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

In 1985, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled \$15.8 million or 11.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$12.2 million or 10.6 per cent of expenditures in 1984; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes in 1985 totalled \$9.5 million or 6.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$7 million or 6.1 per cent of expenditures in 1984; and (c) implementation of policies in 1985 totalled \$0.6 million or 0.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$0.9 million or 1 per cent of expenditure in 1984. During the period 1969-1985, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled (a) population dynamics, \$128.5 million or 10.5 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$68.1 million or 5.6 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, \$9.1 million or 0.8 per cent of total assistance.

113. Since the Fund defines population policy in the broadest sense to address all the demographic variables, its assistance in this substantive area covers a wide range of activities. These include analysis of demographic and socio-economic data; research on the determinants and consequences of fertility, mortality and migration; studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; urbanization; demographic estimates and projections; the interrelationships between population, environment, resources and development; and the integration of population factors into national development strategies. In addition, this category also encompasses different types of demographic training for improving national capability and self-reliance.

114. Because many developing countries have limited technical and institutional capacities to undertake comprehensive analysis of available demographic and socio-economic data, UNFPA has continued its assistance to country efforts to expand or establish centres for improving demographic analysis at the national level.

115. Closely connected with the strengthening of demographic institutions is the need to augment the supply of trained personnel in demographic analysis. Realizing that the lack of trained personnel is a critical problem in this field, UNFPA has continued its support to the regional and interregional demographic training and research centres. Recently, UNFPA increased its support at the country level for strengthening demographic training in national universities. Some of the universities, centres and institutions that have received UNFPA support in 1985 for these activities are: universities in Rajasthan and Bihar, India; the University of Indonesia and population study centres at six regional universities; various universities in China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; the University of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; Makerere University, Uganda; the University of Minas Gerais, Brazil; the Ibero American University, Mexico; and the University of San Simón, Bolivia.

116. UNFPA has also provided funds for organizing interregional, regional and national training programmes in the use of demographic data for development planning, creating awareness and improving the technical skills of planners, policy-makers, demographers and other substantive specialists.

117. Through its interregional and regional programmes, the Fund has supported a variety of research projects (see document DP/1986/33).

118. During the past year, many countries have requested UNFPA's assistance for research activities. In response to the growing interest in the interrelationship between migration and development, UNFPA is supporting a number of country projects on migration in relation to rural development in Indonesia, Mexico and Nigeria. Regional studies on migration trends are also being undertaken in countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations and in southern Europe. UNFPA is also supporting a number of studies related to fertility and the family.

119. As Governments have indicated interest in formulating population programmes and policies that take into account the interrelationships between population and development planning, many countries have taken steps to establish institutional arrangements for implementing them. In response to expressed needs of Governments, UNFPA has provided assistance to a number of projects related to population and development planning. These include projects designed to promote awareness and understanding of interrelationships between population factors and development planning among policy-makers, planners and demographers; to generate research activities to fill gaps in knowledge; to improve and enlarge the data base needed for integrated planning; to organize information communication and dissemination programmes; to develop methodology and techniques to strengthen national capacity; and to establish or strengthen institutional arrangements such as population units to formulate and implement population policies within the larger context of development.

120. Recently, requests for UNFPA assistance for establishing population units for the integration of population concerns into development planning has substantially increased in all the regions. In 1985, UNFPA provided assistance for these activities to many countries, including Cape Verde, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

121. In September 1983, UNFPA convened a seminar to exchange experience for evolving a strategy for activities in the field of population and development planning. While discussing the various methodological, technical and organizational issues, the seminar recommended a follow-up expert group meeting to be convened for further refining the concept of the integration of population into development planning. As a result, a UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population and Development Planning was held in New York from 22 to 24 January 1985. This meeting, along with UNFPA participants, included country experts with extensive experience in population and development planning projects in Egypt, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, international experts working in this area from various United Nations and other international agencies also participated. One of the objectives of the meeting was to provide inputs for drawing up policy guidelines, which could facilitate future project formulation and implementation in the field of population and development planning. The meeting has provided recommendations which will be incorporated in UNFPA policy guidelines in this field.

E. Multisector activities

In 1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$9.2 million or 6.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$7.7 million or 6.7 per cent of expenditures in 1984. During the period 1969-1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$101.2 million or 8.3 per cent of total assistance.

122. This category of activity includes activities aimed at building and strengthening national, regional and global capabilities to respond to the needs in the population field. It includes activities such as research, training in programme development, workshops, seminars and dissemination of information on various aspects of population-related issues. This category also covers population conferences on general topics, interdisciplinary meetings, basic needs assessment missions and small budgets related to field approvals for population-related activities.

F. Special programme interests

In 1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$1.7 million or 1.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.6 million or 1.4 per cent of expenditures in 1984. During the period 1969-1985, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$20 million or 1.6 per cent of total assistance.

123. Women, population and development. During 1985, UNFPA continued to expand its programme support aimed at enhancing the participation of women in population and development programmes. Efforts were also made to ensure that women's concerns are taken into account in the development and implementation of project activities in all the population core programme areas supported by the Fund.

124. At the international level, the Fund participated in preparatory technical meetings concerning the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at

Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 26 July 1985. The Fund also published a review of its support to women, population and development projects during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women. The report, entitled "UNFPA assistance to women, population and development projects" (39 pp.), issued in January 1985, was among the documents made available to the Nairobi Conference participants. In addition to the participation of high-level UNFPA staff, including the Executive Director, at the Conference, the Fund provided financial support for the participation of 36 women from 33 developing countries. Financial assistance was also provided for the conduct of some of the workshops held as part of the "NGO Forum '85" at Nairobi.

125. At the regional level, the Fund supported the last of its regional seminar series on the participation of women in population and development programmes. The Asian Regional Conference on Women, Population and Development was held at Beijing, China, from 25 to 30 April 1985. The seminar was hosted by China's State Family Planning Commission and the All China Women's Federation. It was attended by 40 women from 19 countries of the region. All the participants, though invited in their personal capacities, held high-level positions either in the national government sector or in an NGO concerned with women's issues. (Similar seminars were held during 1983 and 1984 for Muslim and Arab countries and the Caribbean, South Asia and Africa regions.)

126. During 1985, 30 projects with a total budget of close to \$2 million, specifically prepared for improving the status of women, were approved. These projects dealt mainly with education and training for women, improving the health and living conditions of women and their families, enhancing women's access to economic opportunities and their community participation. Examples of projects at the regional level were: (a) a meeting of Caribbean groups on issues relating to women, population and development (executed by Fundashon Centro di Dama, Curaçao); (b) a seminar on ways to improve statistics and indicators on women and development for the African region (executed by the Economic Commission for Africa); (c) training of women managers in management, supervision and evaluation of family planning/health programmes for the Asia region (executed by the Centre for Development and Population Activities); (d) a regional workshop on sex education training for NGO women leaders in the South Pacific area (executed by the Fiji Young Women's Christian Association; and (e) support for a regional workshop organized by the International Council of Women as follow-up to the Nairobi meeting.

127. Included in the projects approved at the national level were: (a) the integration of Sudanese women into population and development programmes; (b) the role of women in development in Iraq; (c) the integration of women into population and development programmes in India; (d) support to the family planning training programme for the Viet Nam Women's Union; (e) an adolescent pregnancy survey in Trinidad and Tobago (executed by the International Planned Parenthood Federation); (f) integrated health care for women and children in Brazil (executed by WHO/PAHO); (g) a pilot project on the role of the family and women in low-income urban community development in Colombia; and (h) a seminar for the women's associations of the Comoros.

128. At the headquarters level, on the occasion of updating several policy guidelines, special measures were undertaken to increase attention to the specific

needs of women. An updated edition of the population needs assessment guidelines also includes new instructions and emphasizes the need for considering the interests of women in all the population sectors and provides cross-references to issues which are covered in more than one sector.

129. UNFPA also provided funds for a Seminar on Population and the Role of the Family, held at Vienna, Austria, from 30 September to 2 October 1985, organized by the Worldview International Foundation and the Associated Country Women of the World in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The seminar was primarily concerned with exploring ways and means of assisting women's organizations in extending and improving their efforts in promoting family welfare and family planning concerns.

130. Youth. In addition to the importance given to youth groups as part of the regular activities of UNFPA, the designation of 1985 as International Youth Year gave added impetus to the Fund's work regarding the needs and concerns of youth within the context of population programmes. Efforts were also directed towards increasing the participation of young people in activities related to population policies as well as the implementation of those policies.

131. As in previous years, most of the UNFPA-supported youth projects dealt with population and family life education. Some of these projects were included in the national formal educational programmes at all levels, from elementary school to the university. Other projects were supported through non-formal educational programmes. These were channelled through organized youth groups or constituted parts of recreational or other community activities organized for and by young people. Included among these projects were a population awareness and family welfare training programme for youth workers (Samoa), family welfare education through development activities for young women (Indonesia), a comprehensive national training programme for youth in population education (Kiribati), and production and dissemination of a publication on demographic problems affecting youth (Madagascar).

132. The Fund also provided assistance to research activities concerning specific problems of youth. Among these were: an adolescent pregnancy survey in Trinidad and Tobago executed by IPPF and a study on reproductive health in adolescent fertility and fertility regulation in adolescents executed by WHO. The WHO study, which includes research in a number of countries in several geographic regions, seeks to investigate the health, demographic and social problems related to adolescent fertility and the need for appropriate action programmes.

133. The question of aging. In considering the "question of aging", the General Assembly in 1985 called upon all Governments "to ensure that the question of aging is incorporated into their national development plans in accordance with their culture and traditions" and specifically invited "the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to consider co-operating with the Trust Fund for Aging in providing assistance to those projects received by the Trust Fund which fall within its mandate" (General Assembly resolution 40/29).

134. UNFPA assistance in this area is primarily concerned with the funding of

research studies, seminars and workshops. For example, UNFPA began funding in 1985, with the United Nations Population Division acting as executing agency, a study of the economic and social consequences of the aging of populations in developing countries. The purpose of the study is to provide planners with a better understanding of the demographic processes involved in the aging of their populations, of the socio-economic consequences of aging and of the range of policies that might be used to deal with these consequences.

135. The Fund continued its support to ECE for its study of the economic and social consequences of aging. This regional project, executed by ECE, is being carried out by national agencies using modules jointly prepared by the participating countries under the supervision of ECE.

136. UNFPA is also providing assistance to a project, executed by the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, being conducted in China on the development of research on the aged for policy-making purposes. The project aims to increase the awareness of policy-oriented research needs in the field of aging among policy-makers of the Government and researchers identify priority research areas for policy planning, and formulate and finalize a project document for multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary research and related activities.

137. UNFPA also continued to provide assistance to Opera Pia International for its programme of research and awareness creation in the field of active aging.

III. REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME

A. Co-ordination of operational and programme matters

138. In following up on its mandate "to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund" (ECOSOC resolution 1763 (LIV)), UNFPA has made a special attempt to work closely with those agencies executing its projects and other multilateral and bilateral agencies involved in funding population activities. This is in order to ensure co-ordination, consultation and co-operation at both the headquarters and the field levels and especially to minimize duplication of effort and ensure the smooth implementation at the regional and country level of population assistance from whatever source. This has included, for example, the following:

139. UNFPA participation in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP). As a follow-up to the joint communications from the four organizations comprising JCGP (UNDP, UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNFPA), a working group was set up in 1985 to analyse responses received from the field. Based on this analysis, plans will be defined to remove existing constraints and to further facilitate co-ordination and collaboration. Other activities of JCGP included the continued monitoring of collaborative arrangements in Africa and the development of additional modalities for co-ordination among donors in the light of the emergency situation. A particular focus of JCGP efforts, and one of special concern to UNFPA, were various activities related to the integration of women into development. As a first step towards possible collaborative programmes, the four organizations have identified areas of common interest. On the initiative of

UNFPA, plans for interorganizational staff training, at both field and headquarters level, were developed. Such training will enable the organizations to collaborate while improving the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the equal participation of women in all development activities. Finally, the deliberations of JCGP included an examination of increased possibilities for co-operation in the important area of staff training in general.

140. Ad hoc Inter-agency Consultative Meeting. The first UNFPA meeting with agencies executing UNFPA programmes and projects as well as other agencies with which UNFPA works co-operatively in the field to take place after the International Conference on Population was held at UNFPA headquarters on 1 March 1985. The Ad hoc Inter-agency Consultative Meeting focused on the recommendations of the Mexico City meeting and their implications for present and future multilateral activities in the population field. Subjects covered included a broad range of topics of mutual interest and concern: fund-raising, administrative and financial matters, public awareness programmes, evaluation of programmes and projects, population, education and communication, women's programmes, programme strategies for Africa, problems relating to implementation and difficulties in recruiting project personnel.

141. Joint UNICEF/UNFPA meeting on programme collaboration. At the initiative of UNFPA, a joint meeting between UNICEF and UNFPA was held on 24 September 1985 to discuss programme collaboration between the two organizations. The purpose of the meeting was to briefly review UNICEF and UNFPA policies and programmes and to discuss possible modalities for strengthened collaboration. It was agreed that both organizations would explore possibilities for collaboration in such areas as infant and child mortality and in the increasing prevalence of adolescent pregnancy in developing countries and the need for innovative strategies.

142. Joint World Bank/UNFPA co-ordination meeting. On 1 July 1985, UNFPA invited representatives of the World Bank to meet with it on various issues related to ensuring co-ordination between the two organizations. After a review of policy and programming procedures of the two organizations, it was agreed that the two organizations would inform each other about all country missions and that, wherever possible, collaboration at the country level would be pursued more actively than it has been in the past. It was also agreed that periodic meetings between the two organizations would be held in the future in order to ensure strengthened collaboration and co-ordination. Plans also proceeded in 1985 for a jointly-sponsored World Bank/UNFPA meeting of donor Governments and multilateral agencies on population assistance to Africa to be held in the spring of 1986. The idea for the 1986 session grew out of a meeting jointly convened by the World Bank and UNFPA on 26 June 1985 with the major bilateral donors attending the thirty-second session of the Governing Council in New York to explore the possibility of organizing an international consultation on population assistance programmes in Africa. The purpose of the 1986 meeting will be to assess current population assistance in Africa as well as future population assistance needs and to make recommendations for remedial action.

143. Joint national/WHO/UNFPA workshops. As in previous years, UNFPA continued its close co-operation with WHO in workshops especially designed to strengthen

co-ordination among Governments, WHO and UNFPA. In 1985, the joint workshop was held, for the first time, in the Asia and Pacific region. Held at Manila, the Philippines, from 20 to 24 April 1985, the workshop was attended by 61 participants from various countries and territories of the region and from WHO and UNFPA. The purpose of the meeting was to examine existing policies and operational procedures related to UNFPA-funded, WHO-executed national MCH projects, to identify problems encountered in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects in order to correct difficulties that occur during execution, and to formulate recommendations for improved co-operation among Governments, WHO and UNFPA.

144. Informal meetings on funding of contraceptive research. During 1985, UNFPA called together representatives from a variety of agencies and organizations to attend informal meetings on the funding of contraceptive research. The meeting, held on 31 January and 6 May 1985, were called to explore possibilities of establishing a consortium of donors in the area of contraceptive research and development. The meetings were attended by representatives of the WHO and its Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction, the World Bank, United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration, USAID, The Population Council, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, PIACT and UNFPA.

145. Consultations with NGOs. Continuing its relationship with NGOs, UNFPA, in addition to ongoing discussions and meetings with NGO representatives, during the course of a year, assisted in the holding of: (a) the fourth annual NGO/UNFPA consultation on population in New York, held on 6 March 1985. Basically a follow-up to the International Conference on Population, the consultation was co-sponsored by the Development Committee (New York) of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, the Conference of United Nations Representatives of the United Nations Association of the United States, the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Non-Governmental Organizations Population Task Force, and UNFPA-related NGOs; (b) the eleventh NGO/UNFPA consultation on population at Geneva, held from 23 to 24 April 1985. Like the New York NGO/UNFPA consultation, much of the discussion centred on a review of the International Conference on Population and the tasks ahead for NGOs within the context of the Recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

146. Co-operating with other organizations through attendance at meetings. During 1985, UNFPA staff at headquarters, at its Geneva Liaison Office and in the field again attended more than 100 meetings dealing with matters of special interest to UNFPA, many of which were sponsored by Governments, United Nations agencies and organizations or NGOs. The Geneva Liaison Office not only serves on a regular basis as UNFPA's representative to the various United Nations agencies headquarters there, but also as representative to the permanent missions to the United Nations Geneva Office, to international NGOs located at Geneva and to regional intergovernmental organizations located in the region.

B. Promotion of awareness

147. One of UNFPA's fundamental objectives is "to promote awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems, of the human rights aspects of family planning; and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country" (ECOSOC resolution 1763 (LIV)). In consonance with this objective, UNFPA has continued to produce and distribute a large variety of publications and audio-visual aids, to sponsor and assist conferences and meetings on population, and to promote other activities.

148. Follow-up to the International Conference on Population. UNFPA produced and distributed a revised, expanded edition of the book entitled Population Perspectives: Statements by World Leaders in all official languages of the United Nations. This second edition included 41 additional messages, which together with the 92 in the first edition originally produced for the International Conference on Population, brought the total number of statements by Heads of Government or Heads of State to 133.

149. A revised edition of the book, entitled Reflections on Population by Rafael M. Salas, the first edition of which was issued at the time of the Mexico Conference, was also issued in 1985. Published by Pergamon Press, the second, expanded edition (1985, 336 pp.) includes the texts of Mr. Salas' opening and closing statements to the International Conference on Population in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference, the World Population Plan of Action, the recommendations for the further implementation of the WPPA adopted at Mexico City, the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development and a special index to the WPPA and the Mexico City recommendations. The publication is available also in French and Spanish.

150. A 28-minute video tape, entitled Looking Back at the Mexico Conference, produced by Tony Hoeller of "Vision 77" was distributed early this year. Another video tape, entitled Population: Planning the Global Family, which provided a review of the Mexico Conference, was produced by the Turner Broadcasting System and shown on several occasions on the Cable News Network in the United States. The video tape has also been shown on a number of television stations in other countries. A film, entitled The Human Race, produced by Population Concern of Great Britain, also concerning the Mexico Conference, was completed in May.

151. Conferences. As part of its ongoing efforts to broaden knowledge about population matters and activities among specific audiences, the Fund has sponsored conferences on emerging population issues. Its co-sponsorship of the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1979, has led directly to both a worldwide and regional movements of interested parliamentarians on population and development matters. Preparatory work was continued or undertaken in 1985 in connection with several conferences to be held in 1986. These were:

(a) Conference on Population and Small and Medium-sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by UNFPA in collaboration with the Government of Mexico, to be held at Mexico City from 24 to 28 February 1986. Recommendation

41 of the International Conference on Population suggested that Governments which have adopted or intend to adopt a comprehensive urbanization policy should seek to integrate such policies into the overall development planning process, with the aim of achieving, inter alia, a reduction in current high migration to capital cities and other large urban centres, the development of medium-sized towns and a reduction of rural-urban and regional inequalities. Preparatory meetings for the Conference were held in New York from 25 to 26 March 1985 and in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 4 to 6 July 1985;

(b) International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, to be held at Barcelona, Spain, from 19 to 22 May 1986. Sponsored by UNFPA in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the International Union of Local Authorities and Spanish authorities including the Municipal Corporation of Barcelona, the Conference will work towards increasing awareness of the relationships between population processes and urbanization as a major aspect of the integration of population with development planning. The Conference is designed to assist mayors, city planners and national planners in sharing their experiences in order to improve the management of cities at the regional and national levels. Preparatory meetings for this Conference were held at Barcelona from 11 to 12 April 1985 and in New York from 21 to 22 November 1985;

(c) Population conference of political leaders as a follow-up to International Conference recommendations 85 and 86, to be held at Vienna, Austria, in April 1986. The four international organizations which will help UNFPA select the participants are the Christian Democratic International, the International Democratic Union (representing conservative parties), the Liberal International and the Socialist International. A preparatory meeting for the forthcoming conference was held at UNFPA headquarters from 20 to 21 May 1985.

152. Publications. The UNFPA programme of publications intended for the media and the general reader continued with the regular production of Population, a monthly newsletter issued in Arabic, English, French and Spanish and bi-monthly in Chinese, and POPULI, a quarterly journal issued in English. The fourth quarterly issue of POPULI in 1985 commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The theme was how population as a subject of concern and action evolved within the United Nations system. The UNFPA Annual Report for 1984 was published for the first time simultaneously in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. The information kit, UNFPA What it is, What it does was updated and issued in English. A revised list of UNFPA publications and audio-visual aids on population was issued in January.

153. The 1984 State of World Population report on the subject of women and population was published in time for the Conference to mark the end of the Decade for Women held in July at Nairobi. The report received wide media coverage. POPULI devoted its July issue to the subject of women and population.

154. Policy and programme information publications. In addition to the above-mentioned publications, in 1985, UNFPA issued several policy and programme-oriented publications intended for use by Governments, national institutions, United Nations agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, libraries and researchers in developing and developed countries. These included: (a) the eleventh edition (1983/1984) of the annual UNFPA Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World (731 pp., English only);

(b) the fourth edition of the triennial UNFPA publication, Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance 1985 (428 pp., available in English, French and Spanish), which was mandated by the World Population Plan of Action and which describes some 232 multilateral, regional and bilateral agencies, NGOs, university centres, research institutions and training organizations involved in providing population assistance or services; (c) needs assessment reports on three countries (Burma, Côte d'Ivoire and Pakistan), bringing the total issued by the end of 1985 to 71 (with an additional 7 at the printer); (d) population policy analysis reports on an additional 7 countries in the joint United Nations Population Division/UNFPA Population Policy Compendium (Brunei Darussalam, the Gambia, Honduras, Malawi, Somalia, Swaziland and Togo), bringing the total issued in the series at the end of 1985 to 63; (e) Annual Review of Population Law, which is distributed worldwide to more than 5,000 individuals and institutions, including major law faculties and libraries in most developing countries (in 1985, the Review became a joint publication of the Harvard University Law School and UNFPA).

155. Media activities. The Press Foundation of Asia (Manila) and the Inter Press Service, a third world news agency with its headquarters in Rome, were provided support for production and dissemination of population related articles and features and also for the training of journalists in developing countries with a view to strengthening the reporting on population and development matters. The close co-operation with media representatives accredited to the United Nations as well as those in the United States, and in other developed and developing countries continued to be maintained.

156. A Seminar on Population, Development and Peace was held at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London from 15 to 17 May 1985 with the participation of over 25 leading journalists, parliamentarians, academicians and authors. The seminar was conducted in association with the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex.

157. UNFPA sponsored a Seminar on Media and Population Issues in Ottawa, Canada, from 22 to 25 May 1985 in association with the School of Journalism of Carleton University, Radio Canada International and Content Magazine. Some 50 journalists and other media representatives from both the developed and the developing world attended this seminar. A book based on the proceedings of the seminar, entitled Population, The Planet and the Press, was published in Ottawa in December.

158. A 58-minute colour documentary, entitled "Our Finite World: India", was produced by the Cable News Network in co-operation with the Government of India and UNFPA. Several major radio and television networks in North America and Europe recorded and broadcast interviews with the Fund's Executive Director.

159. NGOs. In line with the call of the International Conference on Population that "Non-governmental organizations have a continuing important role in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and deserve encouragement and support from Governments and international organizations" (Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development, para. 21), UNFPA continued to co-operate with NGOs. In 1985, UNFPA worked with a variety of NGOs in disseminating information with a view to promoting awareness of population issues. Support was given to NGOs for a variety of activities, such as producing special publications on population,

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and organizing sessions on population in their regular meetings. Special attention was given to youth and population issues, in the context of the celebration of 1985 as International Youth Year.

160. Parliamentarians. In 1985, UNFPA expanded its co-operation with parliamentary groups including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. UNFPA supported the second National Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in New Delhi, India on 13 May, and a workshop at Nairobi, Kenya held from 13 to 14 May in preparation for an All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 12 to 16 May 1986.

161. UNFPA also collaborated with the Danish Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in convening a meeting of Nordic parliamentarians on population and development in Copenhagen from 31 October to 1 November 1985. This focus at the sub-regional level, based on the common interests of Nordic parliamentarians, facilitated an exchange of views and deliberations on national follow-up actions.

162. UNFPA continued to work in concert with other United Nations organizations in relation to the work of parliamentarians in the field of population. The European Parliamentarians' Forum on Child Survival, Women and Population: Integrated Strategies, is scheduled to be held at The Hague, on 12 and 13 February 1986. Under the auspices of the Government of the Netherlands and organized in co-operation with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, the Forum is aimed at promoting awareness and strengthening the work of the United Nations in the areas of children, women and population.

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

C. Evaluation and monitoring of UNFPA programmes and projects

164. Evaluation. During 1985, seven independent, in-depth evaluations were undertaken of programmes and/or projects in Haiti, Honduras, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay and the Sudan. One additional report synthesized findings from evaluations of vital statistics and civil registration systems in Kenya and Sierra Leone.

165. Guidelines for including evaluation plans in formulating project design were finalized and have been incorporated in the UNFPA instructions for the preparation of a project document (UNFPA/19). Guidelines to evaluate the women's dimension in UNFPA-assisted programmes were also completed. They are the first methodological guidelines developed by UNFPA to evaluate a particular area and will be utilized by UNFPA evaluation officers and consultants employed by UNFPA for independent, in-depth evaluations, other UNFPA headquarters and field staff, and government and United Nations agency personnel concerned with the programme or project under evaluation.

166. There have been increasing efforts to follow up on the use of recommendations of past independent evaluations. These include the establishment in 1985 of a pilot system to collect and analyse this information. Work was also begun on establishing a system for storage and retrieval of results of both independent and internal evaluations in order to have a quality control process for internal evaluations, to accumulate lessons learned, and to allow for a better feedback of the results of all evaluations into programming and policy. During 1985, results of over 70 evaluations were analysed, in an attempt to draw general lessons and to compare results in the various work-plan categories and of activities related to women (see document DP/1986/37).

167. This section includes summaries of the 1985 independent, in-depth evaluations. Also included is a summary of the evaluation of projects in Kenya and Sierra Leone undertaken in late 1984, the results of which only became available in early 1985.

168. Civil registration demonstration project in Kenya. Evaluation mission: December 1984. UNFPA assistance has helped Kenya to experiment with ways to improve civil registration in a number of pilot model areas in the country. It was agreed that if such pilot activities were found successful, the Government would extend the system to other areas. The evaluation mission found that the project had successfully demonstrated a viable system of improved registration and vital statistics. Both the organization and the instruments and procedures of this system, regarding both registration and statistics, were found practicable and the system can be considered replicable throughout the settled population of Kenya.

169. The mission's main recommendations were to institutionalize the project in the Department of the Registrar-General by gradually bringing the Department's headquarters and field staff under the project; consolidate the registration operations in the model areas before the expansion of the system to new districts; continue the training of Kenyan personnel and registration officials from other African countries; document the Kenyan experience highlighting the various features of the project which may be relevant to other countries; and undertake a feasibility study including the main urban areas in Kenya under the new registration system.

170. Following up the recommendations, the Government is now in charge of the entire project; personnel have been appointed and efforts are focused on consolidating the present phase. Several African countries have studied the project which has served as a model in this area, and plans are under way to encourage visits by officials from other African countries. In addition, an expert is writing a comprehensive document on the experience of this project, which should be useful for other countries planning similar projects.

171. Project to strengthen the civil registration system in Sierra Leone. Evaluation mission: December 1984. UNFPA has provided assistance to Sierra Leone to develop a new system for vital statistics and civil registration and to test it in a model area. Another objective of the project was to help to rationalize the civil registration laws so as to provide a uniform system for registration throughout the country. The evaluation mission found that the adoption of a new civil registration law in 1983 was the major achievement of the project. The

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	<u>1984</u>		<u>1985</u>	
	<u>TPR</u>	<u>ACR</u>	<u>TPR</u>	<u>ACR</u>
Africa (sub-Saharan)	103	7	77	15
Asia and the Pacific	164	7	149	10
Europe	9	1	2	(TPR/ACR)
Latin America and Caribbean	46	2	47	3
Middle East and Mediterranean	<u>87</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>409</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>30</u>

D. Helping countries to help themselves and each other

190. In reviewing the progress of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) within UNFPA, it was decided to establish in 1985 an internal secretariat for TCDC matters in order to monitor better UNFPA's TCDC activities and to increase further and ensure the inclusion of the TCDC components in UNFPA programming. Individuals in the Fund's geographical branches of the Programme Division were appointed to serve as liaison officers/focal points within their branches on TCDC matters. It is hoped that the joint efforts of both the internal secretariat and the liaison officers will serve to strengthen the operational and promotional TCDC activities of the Fund.

191. UNFPA's commitment to TCDC is based on the recognition that it is an important element of self-sustained, longer-term development which can best be generated by countries themselves and by sharing experience and co-operating with each other. The population sector is especially well suited to the exchange of knowledge and experience among the developing countries because most of the experiences gained so far in population programming are from activities in developing countries.

192. Examples of how UNFPA has facilitated co-operation among developing countries include assistance for the organization of training courses in population studies in several Indian institutes which brought together students from various countries in Asia. While the cost of this training was paid for by the Government of India, UNFPA provided support for some fellowships. Similarly, in other parts of Asia, the Fund's collaboration with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), population co-ordination unit, situated in Indonesia, has promoted exchange between ASEAN population experts and has helped to develop mutually supportive population programmes among the countries of this subregion.

193. UNFPA co-operation with the OAU has brought together high-level government planners, decision-makers and experts in population and employment in Africa to exchange knowledge and experiences about the interrelationship between population, employment and socio-economic factors in the African region.

194. In many parts of the world, UNFPA has organized study tours for government officials from one developing country to other developing countries. These have in large part been funded by the Governments themselves.

195. During the last two years, UNFPA has also contributed to strengthening co-operation among developing countries in the area of improving the status of

women. Workshops, regional conferences and seminars have been organized by developing country Governments and national institutions in close collaboration with UNFPA. Women leaders from Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia met to plan strategies in population as preparation for the 1984 Mexico City International Conference on Population. There have been subsequent follow-up meetings to implement the Mexico City Conference recommendations. These efforts have strengthened linkages among women and women's organizations in developing countries.

196. In pursuing various efforts to further strengthen TCDC activities, UNFPA is collaborating closely with UNDP's Special Unit for TCDC. Furthermore, UNFPA programming guidelines have been reviewed with a view to improve, inter alia, procedures in regard to TCDC components within UNFPA projects.

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

197. The year 1985 was the first full operational year for UNFPA's procurement unit. The total value of goods purchased during the year totalled \$13,427,800, broken down as follows:

	\$
Headquarters procurement for directly executed projects	7 998 495
Reimbursable procurement through UNICEF	2 024 294
Authorization for local procurement	<u>3 405 011</u>
	<u>13 427 800</u>

Major commodities and equipment purchased in 1985 for directly executed projects were:

	\$
Audio-visual equipment	1 994 662
Computer systems	1 311 072
Contraceptive injectables	1 280 950
Vehicles	949 452
Contraceptive tablets	850 167
Bulk hormones for pill production	566 700
Pharmaceutical products	304 396
Medical equipment	206 455
IUDs	119 890
Contraceptive implants	112 500
Office equipment	154 513
Condoms	53 800
Various	<u>93 938</u>
Total	<u>7 998 495</u>

198. Reimbursable procurement through UNICEF remained at the 1984 level. Close monitoring of requisitions placed with UNICEF led to more reliable deliveries of Unipac supplies, which had previously given rise to considerable concern.

199. Authorizations for local procurement have almost tripled over the 1984 and were granted mainly for acquisitions of office equipment and vehicles, in both cases for ready availability and for servicing. Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan and Turkey were countries with substantial local procurement.

200. Purchase of computer systems for funded projects, insignificant in previous years, amounted to \$1,311,072 in 1985.

201. Contraceptive implants ("Norplant") were for the first time included in the delivery programme and amounted to \$112,500.

202. Regular communication was maintained with staff at headquarters and in the field on supply and procedural matters. The Unit was able to fulfil its mandate by providing improved services to sponsored projects and to realize economies by consolidating purchases and by eliminating procurement fees paid to other agencies. Three issues of the "Procurement Bulletin" were issued in 1985, one an update of the basic price list and two setting forth procurement procedures.

203. Because of the increase in the Unit's work-load, procurement of supplies and equipment for headquarters is now being handled directly by the Fund's Administration and Finance Division.

F. Funding population projects through
multi-bilateral financing arrangements

204. UNFPA continued its efforts in 1985 to raise external resources for population programmes through multi-bilateral financing arrangements. In June 1985, the fourth edition of the Compendium of Projects Suitable for Multi-bilateral Funding was distributed to members of the Governing Council, major donors to UNFPA, other Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations. The Compendium provided summary information on 40 projects totalling \$40.9 million. Of these projects, 5 were in the Africa region, 15 in Asia and Pacific, 1 in Europe, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 in the Middle East and Mediterranean region, and 2 were interregional in nature.

205. During 1985, \$5.3 million in new resources was pledged by donors for the financing of multi-bilateral projects, bringing the total of such contributions, since the start of the multi-bilateral programme in 1976, to \$30.8 million.