



**Governing Council  
of the  
United Nations  
Development Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/1986/33  
20 March 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session  
2-27 June 1986, Geneva  
Item 6 of the provisional agenda  
UNFPA

S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Supplementary information on the work in 1985  
of agencies and organizations executing UNFPA-  
funded programmes and projects

Summary

This support paper provides detailed information for the year 1985 on the work and experience of the United Nations and various United Nations and other agencies and organizations responsible for executing UNFPA-funded programmes and projects.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, POPULATION DIVISION .....	1 - 12	3
II. UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, STATISTICAL OFFICE .....	13 - 24	5
III. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS .....	25 - 60	7
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) .....	25 - 27	7
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) .....	28 - 36	8
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) .....	37 - 44	9
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) .....	45 - 54	11
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) .....	55 - 60	12
IV. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO) .....	61 - 76	13
V. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) .....	77 - 88	15
VI. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) .....	89 - 102	17
VII. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) .....	103 - 119	20
VIII. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) .....	120 - 122	23
IX. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) AS EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR UNFPA-SUPPORTED PROJECTS .....	123 - 127	24

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

1. The activities of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs are in general oriented to enhancing the ability of Governments and of the international community to respond to population problems in a more informed and effective manner.
2. Of the three programme elements supported by UNFPA directed to fertility problems and the efforts of Governments and other agencies to formulate effective responses to them, one concerned the continuing utilization of data gathered under the aegis of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). The final phase of the comparative analysis of WFS data includes three major publications: two monographs, Women's Employment and Fertility (United Nations Publication, sales No. E.85.XIII.5) and Policy Relevance of WFS Findings, and one book, entitled Fertility Levels, Patterns and Differentials: A Comparative Analysis Using WFS Data.
3. The focus of the second programme element concerned with fertility problems is the identification of new evaluation methods given the increasing availability of survey data and the trend towards programme integration. A major report of the findings of this project, Studies to Enhance the Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (Sales No. E.84.XIII.9), was published in 1985, as was an addendum to Manual IX, with two new evaluation methodologies.
4. A third project, on adolescent fertility, to be completed in 1987, is just getting under way. This will be a global study of adolescent reproductive behaviour using a wide range of types of data from as many countries as possible. The goal is to publish a fact book to inform both national and international policy-makers about recent levels and trends in fertility, contraceptive use and sexual activity among adolescents both within and outside socially recognized unions.
5. Another area of activity concerned the establishment of goals and procedures for population policy implementation. One of the programme elements in this area dealt with the preparation of reports on the population policies of individual developing countries: the Population Policy Compendium series, produced jointly by UNFPA and the Population Division (see section on "Promotion of awareness" in document DP/1986/32, part II).
6. Two related projects concerning population policy, initiated in 1984, were continued during 1985. The first concerns the effective utilization of information in programme management. During 1985, selected information from the population policy data files relating to each country was put into computer-usable format. The second project is designed to study national experience with quantitative demographic target setting. The project aims to assist countries in formulating more reasonable and concrete population objectives and programmes through increased understanding of existing processes of target setting; revising and/or developing methodologies for national demographic target setting; applying such methodologies in eight country case studies; and formulating guidelines on the choices of methods to be used at the national level to improve national capabilities in demographic target setting.

7. As part of the programme on mortality, studies continued on some key issues in mortality research for developing countries. Four new projects were initiated in 1985. The purpose of one study is to indicate the effect successful mortality reduction programmes may have on the level and age structure of mortality in high mortality countries and how the resultant changed mortality pattern may affect other demographic variables such as population age structures and growth rates. A second study considers how family size limitation and birth-spacing may affect early age mortality through intermediate changes in biological variables such as age of mother at birth of child, birth order and birth intervals. A simulation model is being developed that will permit estimate of timing effects as well as level effects. A third study being planned analyzes trends in geographical and socio-economic differentials in early age mortality for selected developing countries. Under the fourth project, computer software packages for mortality measurement are being prepared for use on microcomputers.

8. Within the programme on population and development, work continued on a series of case studies in selected countries where a sustained decline in fertility has occurred. The objective of the project on "Socio-economic development and fertility decline" is to identify socio-economic interventions which could help to accelerate the transformation of fertility patterns. Background papers on Costa Rica and Turkey have been issued, while one on Sri Lanka is currently in press. A report of one study, entitled An Application of the Easterlin Synthesis Approach to World Fertility Survey Data, has been issued. In addition, work has continued on the preparation of a manual on projection techniques for integrating population variables into development planning.

9. Work was initiated on a project entitled "Population Aspects of Aging: Their Economic and Social Consequences", which will investigate the demographic processes involved in the aging of the populations of three developing countries, identify the socio-economic consequences and review the policies and programmes that were utilized to deal with these consequences. Two papers, one dealing with concepts and methodological issues in the field of aging, the other on the role of older women in development, have been prepared.

10. Two new projects were initiated in 1985 with the objective of encouraging development planners to take account of population factors. One is a study which will report on national experiences in integrating population variables in development planning. The second is a project entitled "Assessing the Demographic Impact of Major Development Projects". The immediate objective is to provide planners with a methodology which can be translated into guidelines for analyzing what might otherwise be unforeseen and unintended indirect demographic effects of major development projects, such as irrigation works and electrification schemes.

11. The development and operation of a worldwide Population Information Network (POPIN) continued to be a joint project of the Population Division and UNFPA, though with more limited financial support. Its main activities include the publication of studies on population activities in the POPIN Bulletin and in technical manuals that will assist population information centres in enhancing the effectiveness of their services; organizing working groups dealing with specific information aspects; and, on request, providing technical backstopping to member

institutions, particularly in the developing countries, which are in the process of organizing or developing population information services. In 1985, the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit organized and serviced a population reference centre at the site of the International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) at Florence, Italy.

12. Also under the auspices of POPIN, the revised and expanded edition of the Population Multilingual Thesaurus was published by the Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED) with a new title--POPIN Thesaurus: Population Multilingual Thesaurus. Now the official thesaurus of POPIN, it is being made available in English, French and Spanish. Negotiations with the League of Arab States have been initiated for the translation of the POPIN Thesaurus into Arabic in collaboration with the Cairo Demographic Centre.

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

13. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, with the participation of the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, co-operates with Governments in further implementing the World Population Plan of Action in the fields of basic data collection and processing, population census and survey, demographic analysis, training in demography and population and development and formulation of population policies within development planning.

Basic data collection and processing

14. In 1985, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development executed 83 UNFPA-funded projects in the field of basic data collection and processing, with the substantive support of the United Nations Statistical Office. Of these, 11 were new projects approved during the year. The projects covered the organization and conduct of population censuses and surveys, and the establishment or strengthening of effective civil registration and vital statistics systems. Burkina Faso, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Sierra Leone carried out population censuses in 1985. For the Lao People's Democratic Republic, this was the first-ever nation-wide population census. Through UNFPA-funded projects in these countries, technical expertise was provided in areas of census cartography, census organization and post-censal activities, including data processing and statistical evaluation of the census. In the field of civil registration and vital statistics systems, UNFPA provided additional assistance so that the civil registration project in Kenya could be used for on-the-job training and study tours for nationals of the African countries intending to launch similar activities in the future. The senior officials concerned with civil registration systems in Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone undertook study tours in 1985.

15. Microcomputer systems continue to contribute to the more effective processing and use of both population and general statistical data. Microcomputers are now or will soon be in use in support of such programmes in over 40 developing countries. Microcomputer technology is appropriate technology for many developing countries, being inexpensive, relatively easy to use, and not requiring the same

multifaceted support system needed by an earlier generation of computers. Use of such systems is likely to increase in the years ahead.

16. In 1985, through software development, installation demonstrations and training sessions at headquarters or through national workshops, the UNFPA-funded software project continued to provide support for demographic analysis computer technology to facilitate the processing of population data in developing countries. Personal computers now have sufficient capacity and speed to handle large data files efficiently. The project has emphasized efforts to facilitate the use of newly available computer equipment by demographers, planners, analysts and other professionals who no longer need to rely on computer specialists for access to the benefits of modern computer technology. During the year the project has provided demographic data processing software to over 50 developing countries.

17. The National Household Survey Capability Programme was fully operational in 24 developing countries as at the end of October 1985. Most of the participating countries have completed several rounds of household surveys. Nineteen countries covered demographic and population related topics in the surveys completed so far, nine of them during 1984-1985.

#### Demographic projects

18. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development executed approximately 107 UNFPA-supported demographic projects in 1985, of which 36 per cent were in demographic training, 45 per cent in analysis of census and survey data (some in collaboration with the Statistical Office) and 19 per cent in population policy and development. Most were individual country projects, covering 62 developing countries.

19. Support and backstopping in the field of demographic training was provided to developing countries through support of national demographic training institutions and departments of demography, two United Nations interregional demographic training centres and programmes (the Cairo Demographic Centre and the United Nations/Union of Soviet Socialist Republics training programme in population and development at Moscow State University) and fellowships for population study abroad. Approximately 85 fellows from all developing regions were trained at the two interregional demographic centres under United Nations fellowships. In addition, 110 new United Nations fellowship awards and 25 extensions of earlier awards were approved for fellows from 36 developing countries to study at institutions other than the United Nations demographic centres.

20. The Department also co-operated with UNFPA in the search for facilities to reinstitute the training in population and development formerly carried out at the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre, which ceased operations in June 1984.

21. UNFPA-funded projects in the field of demographic analysis executed by the Department continued to focus on the evaluation and analysis of data collected by developing countries as part of the 1970-1980 round of censuses. The Department has also further developed its activities for making computer software programmes and packages available to developing countries in a more usable form, particularly

for the evaluation and analysis of demographic data, including preparation of population projections.

22. In the field of population policy and development, UNFPA support has enabled the Department to provide technical co-operation in the establishment and/or strengthening of population units or centres for studies of the interaction between demographic factors and social and economic variables, formulation of population policies and integration of demographic factors in planning.

23. As in previous years, in 1985, the Department participated in several UNFPA-sponsored missions for population needs assessment, project formulation and tripartite reviews as well as in the technical evaluation of ongoing projects.

24. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development continued to collaborate with UNFPA and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs on follow-up work relating to the recommendations adopted at the International Conference on Population, including monitoring of trends and policies, particularly in the field of technical co-operation. Particular attention also continued to be given to the inclusion of women's issues in all population programmes, following special guidelines prepared for this purpose.

### III. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

#### Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

25. At its fortieth session, ECE adopted decision G(40) which, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary to maintain collaboration with UNFPA for the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the regional Meeting on Population convened by the Commission (Sofia, 6-12 October 1983) and the International Conference on Population, 1984.

26. In 1985, UNFPA continued to provide limited support for the population activities undertaken by the ECE secretariat. Under the project on economic and social consequences of aging, country case studies on the aging process and its consequences were prepared, with UNFPA support, for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania and were initiated for Poland. Case studies were also prepared by national institutions, at their own cost, for Belgium and the Netherlands and initiated for the Federal Republic of Germany. In the area of methodological development, work concentrated on methods for assessing the impact of aging on public sector expenditures; the analysis of the consequences of mortality for aging and the use of simulation models for analyzing the aging process and its implications. The work on the public sector and aging served as a model for national studies carried out in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Work continued on the demographic data bank, and an annotated bibliography on aging and its economic and social implications was prepared.

27. For the project on population, development and migration in southern Europe, national studies on Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal and Yugoslavia were prepared. A computerized data bank on small-area statistics for southern European countries was begun and an annotated bibliography on migration was prepared.

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

28. The population programmes and projects of ESCAP continued in 1985, with support from UNFPA, to assist the Governments of the region, as well as regional institutions concerned with population issues, to expand their capabilities in such fields as the collection and analysis of basic demographic data, demographic research planning design and analysis, research in the field of family planning and establishment and strengthening of national clearing-houses for the collection, exchange and dissemination of information on population issues.

29. Seven research studies on the social and economic situation of return labour migrants were conducted. Two were carried out in the Philippines and one each in the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga. A review of the experience of Mediterranean-basin countries with return migration was also made. The seven studies formed the substantive basis for the Policy Workshop on International Migration in Asia and the Pacific held at Bangkok in October 1985. The studies will be published in early 1986.

30. Country monographs on the population situation in Malaysia and in New Zealand were cleared by those Governments and were in press at the end of 1985. Under the project "Comparative Study on Demographic-Economic Interrelationships for Selected ESCAP Countries", country studies in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand were completed by the end of the year.

31. Six countries from the four subregions of ESCAP have been participating in the project concerning "Analysis of Mortality Trends and Patterns in the ESCAP Region". A meeting was organized in November 1985 to review progress and to develop an outline for the comparative analysis of the country studies.

32. The International Institute for Population Sciences at Bombay, India, has continued to provide training in population studies to ESCAP-sponsored candidates from ESCAP member and associate member countries. During the academic year 1985-1986, 19 international students from 13 countries were awarded fellowships for the diploma and certificate courses at the Institute.

33. In the field of fertility and family planning, 10 countries have participated in the "Study of the Levels and Trends of Fertility in the ESCAP Region Using the Census Data of 1970 and 1980", which is designed to show administrators of family planning programmes where fertility has or has not fallen.

34. The purposes of the "Study on the Impact and Efficiency of Family Planning Programmes" are (a) to estimate the contribution of family planning to reductions in fertility, and (b) to rate the relative performance of individual clinics and other small administrative units, taking into account the socio-economic environment in which they operate. Five countries participated in the study. Begun in 1985, the "Study of the Knowledge and Attitudes of Grassroots Family Planning Workers about Contraceptive Methods: Implications for Management" will consist mainly of a sample survey of appropriate groups of family planning workers in five participating countries. The study will evaluate family planning workers' success in providing clients with a suitable assortment of methods. The "Study of Some Organizational Issues in Community Participation within the Context of the

/...



National Family Planning Programme" also began in 1985. One of its aims is to examine the extent to which community participation can be encouraged by family planning programmes. It will study the success or failure of community participation programmes in family planning in three countries and will try to formulate strategies for implementing successful programmes of community participation.

35. ESCAP's work in the collection and dissemination of population information involves provision, at the request of Governments, of technical assistance and training in the establishment and strengthening of national population information centres. Twelve national centres have been set up in the region with ESCAP technical support. During 1985, more than 100 individuals from 13 countries participated in long-term, short-term and specialized training programmes arranged at the request of Governments. Linkages among the national centres, the subregional network of the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Regional Population Information Centre-POPIN focal point are being strengthened to form the basis of a regional population information network, Asia-Pacific POPIN, in co-operation with the global Population Information Network. ESCAP assists countries in mobilizing national population information resources in support of population policy formulation and programme implementation by organizing and conducting national workshops and providing in-service training of information personnel and technical assistance/technical backstopping to national population information activities.

36. The Regional Population Data Bank produces the computerized Asian and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics (ADOPT), a monthly current awareness journal; issues a quarterly, Recommended List of Titles for Selection; conducts research for a series of directory data bases; provides on-line search services through the ESCAP Bibliographic Information System Population File (EBIS/POFFILE); and responds to the increasing number of requests for technical support and training to the countries of the region in developing computer applications pertaining to national population information programmes.

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

37. ECLAC's Regional Population Programme is carried out by CELADE, with the overall objective of contributing to the socio-economic development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean by assisting them in understanding their demographic situations and in integrating population factors in development plans and programmes, helping to create the national capacities, knowledge and inputs needed for this purpose. The programme carries out its activities through technical co-operation, training, applied research, the provision of population information and the transfer of technology.

38. Given the specific implications of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action in the region, CELADE reformulated its work programme in 1985 in three closely interlinked subprojects with a clear population and development orientation, i.e., the integration of population into socio-economic development; population information and technology for development; and applied training.

39. The first subproject centred on three lines of work: determinants of population structure and change, population in country development planning and projects and population policies and programmes. Within this context, applied research was undertaken during 1985 such as the series of country studies on geographic and socio-economic differentials of mortality and fertility and research into international migration in Latin America, which consists in the exchange of census information on Latin Americans enumerated in countries other than their country of birth. The increasing concern of Governments with international migration has led to a worldwide extension of this exchange, with the United Nations Statistical Office serving as clearing-house, while CELADE continues to collaborate at the regional level.

40. Guidelines were prepared to assist national and regional planners in the consideration of demographic factors in the formulation of development plans, and studies were undertaken on the socio-economic determinants of fertility, mortality and family planning; spatial distribution trends and urban concentration; and the economic and social consequences of demographic trends, including an analysis of the population aging process and the estimation of new socio-economic demands, for which an experimental census was carried out in Costa Rica.

41. During 1985, CELADE provided technical co-operation under this subproject for the execution of experimental censuses or surveys (Colombia, Honduras and Nicaragua and preparatory work for the 1986 Guyana survey); for national projects on the integration of demographic factors into planning (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Panama), and for establishing or reinforcing population units within planning ministries and other national agencies.

42. The second CELADE subproject, on population information and technology for development, includes two main lines of work: the management and utilization of population information, and the Latin American Population Documentation System (CELADE/DOCPAL). Activities in 1985 included initiation of development of the REDATAM microcomputer system for obtaining geographically disaggregated population census data that will enable social service and other agencies to obtain detailed quantitative population census data for small geographic areas indispensable for city and regional planning; the conclusion of the PANDEM (package for demographic analysis by microcomputer) inter-active system, including the preparation of the corresponding manual; a course on the use of the microcomputer as a tool for population specialists, held at CELADE, Santiago, with the participation of 23 national officials from 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries; and two ad hoc courses on the CELADE/DOCPAL methodology, addressed to population documentalists from national centres. CELADE continued providing census and survey data from its Population Data Bank, as well as population documentation information through the computerized data-base of the CELADE/DOCPAL system. Direct technical co-operation under this subproject was provided through more than 25 missions to assist countries in processing census data and other information, to collaborate with national agencies in the establishment of their own population documentation centres, as in the case of Mexico and Peru, and to continue assisting the previously established DOCPAL national participating centres.

43. In connection with the third subproject, i.e., applied training, during 1985 the first year of the two-year CELADE Master's Degree Programme was concluded with

/...

the participation of 25 students from 14 countries of the region, and two fellows from Spain with their own financing. CELADE held its eighth Regional Intensive Course on Demography for the Central American and Caribbean countries, with the participation of 24 national officials from 11 Central American and Caribbean countries and three participants from Portuguese-speaking African countries. A course on population and development was given in El Salvador, as were a national course on internal migration in Uruguay, and two seminars in Haiti, dealing respectively with the updating of demographic techniques and demographic inputs in planning. A seminar on economic demography at the postgraduate level was held at CELADE headquarters with the participation of demographers from several countries of the region.

44. Towards the end of the year, CELADE further specified the future orientation of its work programme as part of the reformulation of its project request to UNFPA. The major changes involved further concentration on the field of population and development, countrification of basic demographic tasks and increased involvement in the technical aspects of population action programmes, including family planning.

#### Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

45. During 1985, UNFPA supported the following activities executed by the ECA Population Division: regional demographic advisory services; the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa); two regional demographic training and research centres; a regional training workshop on demographic estimates and projections (Accra, 15-29 July 1985); and the analysis of WFS data for African countries. UNFPA also supported activities executed by the ECA Statistical Division, including regional advisory services in demographic statistics, support of the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale, and a bilingual workshop on development of civil registration and vital statistics systems in Africa (Addis Ababa, 21-26 October 1985).

46. Regional demographic advisory services continued in 1985 to be provided to ECA member States, on request. Assistance rendered to some 14 countries included analysis and evaluation of demographic data from national population censuses and surveys, preparation of project documents and servicing of seminars and workshops on population and development. Emphasis continued on training nationals during advisory missions to enable them to be self-reliant into analysis, evaluation, interpretation and utilization of demographic data in socio-economic planning.

47. Materials from the training workshops held in Zambia and Zimbabwe in 1984 are being finalized for use as teaching materials in other countries. One of the regional advisers collaborated actively with the Population Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the finalization of a teaching module, focusing on population factors in agricultural and rural development planning, for faculties of agriculture in English-speaking Africa.

48. POPIN-Africa was launched in January 1984, with UNFPA financing the POPIN-Africa Co-ordinating Unit in the Population Division of ECA while other donors are expected to support the subregional and national participating centres (for further information, see section on Africa in document DP/1986/32, part I).

49. UNFPA support for training at the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon continued, though at a reduced funding level. Delays and irregularity in receipt or even non-payment of contributions by the member States affected IFORD seriously in terms of payment of staff salaries. In the case of RIPS, the situation was not as serious because the Government of Ghana continued to contribute at a level similar to that of past years.

50. The Governing Councils of RIPS and IFORD met in June and July 1985, respectively. They discussed the funding difficulties and recommended that ECA undertake a study proposing alternative funding possibilities for the institutes. The ECA secretariat has repeatedly reminded member States to fulfil their obligations to support the institutes financially. Some few countries have paid their contribution to IFORD, but many have not done so. In the case of RIPS, only the Government of Ghana has contributed.

51. In addition to training activities in 1985, RIPS hosted two workshops, one on demographic estimates and projections and another on internal migration and development. IFORD activities included analysis of the data from the survey of infant and child mortality carried out in member countries, and the organization in Djibouti of an intensive introductory course on demography and statistics.

52. UNFPA funding of the socio-economic and demographic unit of the Sahel Institute at Bamako, Mali, continued, while the Unit intensified its research activities in the field of population for the Sahelian countries. Increased emphasis was placed on data utilization for development planning.

53. The main objective of the ECA training workshop in demographic estimates and projections was to bring together participants from ECA member States to share experiences regarding the use of national, subnational and sectoral projections in planning and to provide training in the use of United Nations computer programs in preparing national population projections.

54. UNFPA support to African countries for analysis of WFS data was initiated with a training workshop, organized at Addis Ababa in December 1984. In 1985, ECA undertook follow-up missions to review and assist nationals of participating countries in finalizing their reports, which will be presented at a review seminar to be convened in early 1986.

#### Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

55. Within the context of the preparations for the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Regional Seminar on Population and Housing Censuses in the ESCWA Region was convened at Baghdad, Iraq, from 1 to 5 December 1985 by ESCWA, in co-operation with UNFPA. All ESCWA member States were invited to the Seminar and the final report, including recommendations, was adopted by the First Meeting of the Heads of Central Statistical Organizations in the ESCWA Region, held at Baghdad, Iraq, from 3 to 5 December 1985.

56. In 1985, ESCWA's two regional advisers, on population data collection and demographic analysis, respectively, continued to provide their services to

countries of the region. The regional adviser on demographic analysis is involved in the preparation of a training workshop on utilizing software packages for demographic analysis, scheduled for 1986.

57. With regard to demographic research and analysis, the following activities were the main focus of the ESCWA population programme during 1985: (a) preparation and publication, for the first time in both English and Arabic, of the 1984 edition of the volume entitled Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets for Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (issue No.4), along with a summarizing wall chart; (b) preparation and publication of a technical report on the Evaluation of the Census Data Related to Age and Sex in the Countries of the ESCWA Region, 1960-1985; and (c) preparation and publication of a technical report on Population Projections for Nationals in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, 1980-2005.

58. A more policy-oriented Seminar on Population Forecasts for Urban Planning and Management, scheduled to be held in 1986, will address the highest urban authorities in the region. In-depth studies are being undertaken in four selected cities and a consolidated report will be prepared by ESCWA.

59. In the field of population information and education, issues Nos. 26 and 27 of the ESCWA Population Bulletin were published during the year. Production of these two issues benefited from the word-processor equipment made available by UNFPA in 1985.

60. Work of the ESCWA Population Reference Centre is concerned with the compilation, storage and retrieval, and dissemination of materials related to population issues. In 1985, UNFPA provided ESCWA with resources to enable it to computerize the Centre's activities. In this context, a meeting with funding from UNFPA, was held at Tunis, from 30 November to 5 December 1985 in order to co-ordinate the efforts of ESCWA and the League of Arab States aimed at establishing a population data base.

#### IV. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

61. The ILO Population and Labour Policies Programme consists of three components: (a) family welfare education and family planning in work settings; (b) research and policy analysis of interactions between demographic variables and employment, migration, the roles of women, etc.; and (c) population, human resources and development planning.

62. At the end of 1985, there were 60 family welfare education projects being implemented by ILO in 29 countries. Most of these involved labour administrations as the national implementing agency. However, a larger proportion of the new projects than in previous years had either trade unions, employers' organizations or youth organizations as the primary implementing agency.

63. An emerging problem in many countries at the present time is the rapid growth in the number of unemployed youth in urban areas. Focus is being placed on these youngsters as a special audience for a population message emphasizing family and community responsibilities and the importance of family planning in the context

/...

of responsible parenthood. These programmes are not confined to educational activities, but also assist in creating self-help, income-generating programmes for the participants.

64. Within the organized sector programme, an attempt was made in 1985 to increase the direct involvement of personnel managers in creating factory-based population/family health programmes which would then be implemented from company resources. An international seminar for senior office-bearers of national personnel management associations was held in May. By the end of the year, seven national associations had requested assistance in establishing population programmes.

65. Following a meeting of national project directors in Asia, held in December 1984, ILO produced a manual for global use, on the management of ILO-executed population/family welfare education projects. Given the fact that only 4 of the 60 family welfare education projects currently being implemented have a resident international expert, the need for such a manual cannot be overemphasized.

66. The realization of the primary long-term objective of the ILO programme, to establish population/family welfare activities on a self-sustaining basis, is attested to by the fact that over 60 per cent of projects where external funding has ceased continue to function on the basis of local financial resources. However, most of these projects still require technical support from the UNFPA-funded ILO regional labour and population teams; hence the work of the regional advisers is not fully reflected in the level of UNFPA-funded activities being supported.

67. Within the scope of research and policy analysis activities, several kinds of work were completed, continued and initiated. Volumes and articles were finished and published on a range of topics. Findings were widely disseminated in scientific meetings, inter-agency debates, ILO seminars including a joint ILO/IUSSP seminar, and journals including Populi, People, Women at Work, the International Labour Review, etc., and research experience was brought to bear in a range of technical assistance activities.

68. An edited volume entitled Fertility in Developing Countries: An Economic Perspective on Research and Policy Issues was published in 1985. This volume surveys the major theories on fertility and their limitations, suggests ways to make such theories more policy-relevant and examines the implications of fertility research for policy and action. Other volumes completed include Sex Inequalities in Urban Employment in the Third World and Sex Roles, Population and Development in West Africa. These continued and expanded upon earlier work examining in the developing world the close linkages between women's work and fertility and the implications for development planning, employment policies and related policy oriented research. An edited volume on Land Settlement Policies and Population Redistribution in Developing Countries: Achievements, Problems and Prospects was completed.

69. Two further contributions were made to the ILO series on Women, Work and Development: Cypriot Women in the Labour Market: An Exploration of Myths and Reality and Women's Work in Third World Agriculture. A further methodological

/...

contribution to the documentation of gender issues, the Handbook for Data Collection and Analysis on Seven Roles and Status of Women was prepared.

70. Several working papers appeared during the year, all focusing in different ways on the explanation of economic-demographic linkages and their policy implications.
71. Several reviews of country experiences regarding the demographic impacts of development projects were initiated, including reviews for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand.
72. Technical assistance, including project formulation and design, was provided in Ghana, India, Indonesia and Malaysia.
73. Some 25 country technical projects were operational or approved for implementation under the population, human resources and development planning component. Most of these projects are designed to set up population, or population and human resources, units in national planning agencies, although projects dealing with studies on internal migration, contract labour migration (international), demographic-economic modelling, etc., are also executed under this component.
74. One of the highlights of the programme has been an increase in the number of technical co-operation activities in Africa during recent years, to the extent that currently nearly half of all operational projects in this field are in Africa. These projects, in Africa and elsewhere, seek to ensure that demographic data analyses and projections, population and related human resource concerns, are taken into account in overall development and sectoral planning and to provide, where appropriate, a substantive basis for the formulation of population policies in the context of socio-economic development.
75. In-depth country case studies in Cameroon, Colombia, India and Togo were undertaken to contribute towards the formulation of practical methodologies for fuller integration of population issues into development planning. The first reports emanating from these case studies were presented at the "Workshop on Approaches and Methodologies for Population, Human Resources and Development Planning", held in May 1985 at Geneva.
76. Training and the preparation of training materials remain a priority concern under this component. A number of national, regional and interregional seminars and training courses/workshops were organized for senior-level and middle-level officials and development institutes. National training courses, for example, were held in Cameroon, China, Kenya, Mali and Somalia, while regional and subregional courses were held in Egypt, Japan, Mali and the Syrian Arab Republic. The ILO/University of Michigan training programme in population and development, specially designed for national counterparts on technical co-operation projects, was conducted during the fall semester of 1985, the sixth such annual course.

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

77. During 1985, the FAO Population Programme was reoriented and expanded through the systematic incorporation of relevant population activities into the

ongoing and future work programmes of various technical divisions and units of the Organization. Additional emphasis was given to incorporating population activities into programmes and projects of the Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development Service, the Agricultural Education and Extension Service and the Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement Service, all within the Human Resources Division. A major new project on "New Urban Demand and Food Supply" was initiated in the Food Policy and Nutrition Division and population issues were integrated into training packages for nutrition field workers. A major activity which served as an impetus for this endeavour was the development and finalization of a position paper with the involvement of staff concerned.

78. The FAO Population Programme will be strengthened by expanding its activities in the following areas: (a) research, data collection and dissemination of information on the relationships between population and agricultural and rural development; (b) policy advice and technical assistance to Governments on incorporating population dimensions into national development strategies, particularly those related to the agricultural sector; and (c) support to national population policies through (i) the identification of population and rural/agricultural development problems and possible interventions for population policy formulation; (ii) the incorporation of population components into FAO country projects, with particular emphasis on population education and communication aimed at creating awareness of population questions; and (iii) the co-ordination of FAO country projects with governmental and non-governmental organizations in charge of implementing population policies.

79. The FAO Population Programme worked in close collaboration with the FAO Human Resources Division and with UNFPA on the incorporation of population considerations into activities related to follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD). During 1985, population items were included on the agenda of two regional Government Consultations on WCARRD Follow-up -- in Harare, Zimbabwe, for the African region and in Bridgetown, Barbados, for the Caribbean. In view of the priority given by both FAO and UNFPA to assistance in Africa, the Harare Consultation on WCARRD follow-up was of the utmost importance. With financial assistance from UNFPA, FAO invited one population representative from each of the African countries to attend and contribute to the deliberations of the Consultation. FAO presented the new orientation of the FAO Population Programme and a background discussion paper on population problems and rural development in Africa: essential linkages.

80. The FAO Population Programme Unit co-ordinates population work of the FAO Headquarters services and units in collaboration with the FAO Regional Population Advisers to provide technical assistance and backstopping for population activities in developing countries.

81. Population project development activities have accelerated in Africa following the posting of an FAO Regional Population Adviser to Nairobi, Kenya. The Adviser has become the FAO member of the UNFPA-supported Africa Population Education and Communication Team for Eastern and Southern Africa. FAO has therefore participated in project identification and/or formulation missions in Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.



82. The FAO Regional Population Adviser for Asia and the Pacific, based at Bangkok, continued to provide technical backstopping, in collaboration with headquarters population officers, for ongoing FAO/UNFPA population projects in China, Nepal and Thailand. Project identification and/or formulation missions were conducted in India, Indonesia and the Philippines.

83. FAO has continued to collaborate with the Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa (AFAA) on incorporating relevant population considerations into the research and teaching programmes of agricultural colleges and training institutions. An FAO/UNFPA/AFAA Regional Anglophone Sub-Saharan Africa Population Workshop was held at Nairobi in January 1985. As a follow-up to this workshop, FAO collaborated with the ECA Population Division in the further development of a training manual on Population in Rural Economies. Additionally, a National Workshop on Demographic Aspects of Agricultural Teaching and Research Programmes was held in Egypt in October 1985.

84. A series of population education teaching/learning guides for rural development field workers was prepared for adaptation at country level. The series includes volumes on (a) the fuelwood crisis and population referring specifically to Africa; (b) the food crisis and population pressure in Africa and (c) water and population.

85. The Development Support Communication Branch of FAO's Information Division has undertaken a vigorous programme of action to integrate population education and communication activities into the work of the Branch in all regions. During this period, activities were carried out in six countries in Africa, seven in Asia, three in Latin America and three in the Near East, including project formulation missions, needs assessment missions, training in multi-media production techniques and the development of handbooks and multi-media materials on population education.

86. Country applications of global methodologies are being implemented in relation to two former UNFPA-supported projects. Country application of the methodology developed for the project on "Land Resources for Populations of the Future" was proposed for or initiated in China, Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, and for Asia and the Pacific. Regional and country meetings were held in 1985 to initiate the country application of the "Computerized Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance" (CAPPA) system, designed to educate planners in integrating population and agricultural components in the planning process.

87. Special activities related to population and women included project development missions to Guatemala and Nicaragua; a population and rural development seminar with emphasis on rural women in Turkey; and the development of a position paper on population, women and agricultural and rural development.

88. Finally, the Population Documentation Centre continued to support the FAO Population Programme through the collection, processing and dissemination of relevant documentation.

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

89. During 1984-1985, the UNESCO population communication and education

/...

programmes emphasized training, technical co-operation with member States and promotion of co-operation among developing countries. At the interregional level, the UNFPA/UNESCO programme provided for planning, management, technical backstopping and appraisal support services for country and regional activities in population communication and education.

90. Regarding population communication, in the Asia and the Pacific region, UNESCO implemented the project for integration of population and development communication through broadcasting services, in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD). The innovations introduced in four regional training courses consisted of (a) training of radio and TV personnel in development of population-related programmes based upon field research carried out by trainees preceding the courses; and (b) management techniques in population information, education and communication programmes requiring multi-media utilization, along with community organization, group work and interpersonal communication. Considering that up to 1985 the project had trained 497 communicators, steps were initiated to carry out an evaluation of the effectiveness of training imparted in on-the-job situations. The project envisages training a further 400 communicators during the period 1986-1989.

91. In the African region, there was a sharp increase in interest among many countries in developing communication strategies in support of their population policies and programmes. Technical co-operation in this regard was thus initiated in Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, while projects in Ethiopia, the Gambia, Mali, Senegal and Somalia continued to be implemented.

92. In the Arab States region, technical co-operation with Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Syrian Arab Republic was initiated and project implementation in Bahrain, Democratic Yemen and Jordan continued. The collaboration with the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) and its national associates was sustained through the project for the integration of population and development communication through broadcasting services for the Arab States region. Under the aegis of this UNESCO-implemented project the first course in management of population information, education and communication (IEC) programmes was organized in the ASBU Training Centre at Damascus, which also hosted the first Syrian national course on training in population and development communication. The UNESCO technical document on research, evaluation and utilization of folk media in population communication programmes was translated into Arabic.

93. Another encouraging feature of the work during 1985 was the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries of Africa, the Arab States and Asia. Thus, personnel from Ethiopia and Somalia were trained in the UNESCO-executed project in the AIBD, while personnel from Democratic Yemen and the Sudan were scheduled for training and orientation in the Institute of Mass Communication and the National Media Production Centre, both in the Philippines. Moreover, the training faculty of the IEC management course from AIBD, Kuala Lumpur, collaborated with the UNESCO/ASBU faculty for the launching of a similar first course for the Arab States region.

94. UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

/...

made available \$20,000 for the organization of a seminar of media professionals on family issues. Moreover, under UNESCO's regular programme, \$30,000 was provided for the organization of expert meetings for setting up a network for training of trainers in population programmes.

95. In the field of population education, the UNESCO publication entitled Preparing Teachers for Population Education--a Handbook, already published in English, French and Spanish, has been translated into Arabic and was being printed at year's end.

96. Based on the experience accumulated over the years, UNESCO has undertaken, in close co-operation with UNFPA, a project for the comparative study of programme development strategies for population education to provide a body of information to national educational leaders to assist them in development of population education activities. A document entitled managing national population education programmes: issues and actions was published in English in 1985 and will be available in French and Spanish in 1986.

97. In order to meet the need for pedagogical guidance in the field of population education, UNESCO has prepared a prototype teacher training kit for the benefit of educators engaged in the organization of teacher training activities at national level. The prototype, which will be published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, contains a series of 21 operational and substantive folders for a one-month intensive course in population education.

98. An intensive, one-month training course in population education content, method and programme development strategy took place at UNESCO headquarters for educators from French-speaking countries of Africa, the Arab States and the Caribbean. The course objectives were to improve the professional competence of high-level educators involved in the planning, management and evaluation of population education projects.

99. The growing recognition by Governments of sub-Saharan African countries of the importance of population factors in their national development efforts has led them to introduce population education into their educational systems and to carry out national projects in this field. These are supported by UNESCO headquarters and by UNESCO's Regional Programme in Population Education at the Regional Office for Education at Dakar, Senegal, which provides technical assistance and substantive backstopping, furnishes prototype instructional materials, methodological guides, audio-visual materials, etc., as well as appropriate training of national personnel responsible for the development of these projects. In 1985, population and family life education projects were carried out or being developed in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

100. In the Asia and Pacific region, population education programmes are continuing in 14 countries in Asia and 9 countries in the Pacific. In contrast to most Asian countries, countries and Territories of the Pacific have introduced population education programmes relatively recently and thus, have not yet, with the exception of the Marshall Islands and Tonga, institutionalized population

education activities. However, the Regional Workshop on Training in Population Education, held in Apia, Samoa, seems to have generated wide interest among the Pacific States. With the approval of UNFPA in early 1986 of a project in Vanuatu, all countries of the South Pacific now have national population education activities under way. Through a regional project, backstopping services are regularly provided to the countries in the region. The more established population education programmes in Asia have been effectively backstopped by another regional project.

101. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, action has focused on the provision of assistance to 13 ongoing national population education programmes and to three other countries preparing to initiate such programmes. In view of the multi-dimensional needs of these programmes, assistance has been provided in the fields of literacy, basic education, teacher training, tertiary and post graduate training and overall monitoring of programmes. Also, substantive training materials have been produced and disseminated.

102. In the Arab States, efforts have been made to strengthen the existing projects through the provision of technical assistance and to extend population education in literacy and adult education programmes in the countries of the region, particularly through training activities organized at the regional level.

#### VII. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

103. The reduction of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity and the promotion of the health of women and children through timely interventions in maternal and child health, including family planning in its various dimensions, have continued to be the major focus of WHO activities in the health aspects of population.

104. Specific activities carried out in 1985 aimed at enhancing women's status and making the best use of their strengths included initiation of a programme designed to support women's organizations in working with those responsible for family planning services, in order to make such services more effective as well as more responsive to women's needs.

105. WHO has continued to provide technical and managerial support to countries for the development of the preventive aspects of the integrated maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) component of primary health care. This support includes the wide dissemination of information on MCH and the health aspects of family planning, including infertility; alternate ways of providing new family planning services; and the adaptation and application of appropriate technology. WHO executed 138 UNFPA-funded projects in 94 countries in all regions. Inter-country and country projects received support from both regional and interregional multidisciplinary teams. Team members also participated in UNFPA-sponsored needs assessment missions, project formulation missions and project evaluations.

106. To make this support more effective and to improve co-ordination among national programme managers of MCH/FP programmes, UNFPA and WHO, the fifth in a series of Joint National/UNFPA/WHO managerial workshops was held at Manila in April

/...

1985 for 14 countries of the Western Pacific Region. Concrete recommendations in the areas of planning and project formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation emerged.

107. As a means of promoting the integration of MCH/FP services into overall primary health care and to ensure their complementarity with related programmes such as diarrhoeal disease control and immunization, WHO participated in carrying out more than 15 joint programme reviews in countries of the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions.

108. Maternal mortality rates in many developing countries are very alarming. They are 200 to 500 times higher than in those countries where complications of pregnancy and childbirth are prevented through appropriate MCH/FP care. WHO convened an interregional meeting to promote greater awareness of the magnitude of the problems of maternal morbidity and mortality and to suggest approaches for reducing them. Methods for the measurement and the analysis of the causes of maternal mortality and morbidity; appropriate technology, training and research; organization of services; and the role of family planning in their prevention were reviewed.

109. In May 1985, the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly called attention to the disastrous health and socio-economic consequences world-wide of premature pregnancy in adolescent women and, in particular, to the high risks of maternal morbidity and mortality and low birth weight with its attendant risks for infants. In this regard, WHO has developed a grid methodology to analyze adolescent reproductive health needs and to carry out action-oriented research. In 1985, the methodology was used in several workshops, including one held at Bangkok for countries of the South-East Asian and Western Pacific regions; one at Nairobi for English-speaking African countries and one in Mauritius for French-speaking African countries; and a national workshop in Cuba.

110. New information has recently accumulated on the role that breast-feeding plays in delaying the return of menstruation and ovulation and on the significance of breast-feeding as a child-spacing mechanism. WHO has developed workshop modules and methodology guidelines for use in identifying, in different settings, the optimal duration of breast-feeding for effective child-spacing. To increase awareness among health workers of the physiological and psycho-social dimensions of breast-feeding, WHO has prepared informational and educational materials, including a brochure available in 11 languages and, in collaboration with UNICEF, a film and discussion guide on maternity practices and breast-feeding promotion.

111. In the area of health systems research for improved MCH/FP care, highest priority has been given to training health workers at all levels in the methodology for carrying out such research and in the application of its findings. There have been more than 30 interregional, regional and national workshops on the risk approach in MCH/FP care. In 1985, a workshop for Portuguese-speaking African countries was held in Mozambique. A national workshop was held in Mali. Training materials issued in 1985 include the French version of the risk-approach workbook, Risk Approach in MCH/FP Care: A One-day Workshop (also in English). The "Facilitator's Manual" to accompany the risk-approach workbook is near completion. The success of the health systems research training materials and methodology

developed by WHO has led to their adoption by training institutions in several countries.

112. In response to the recommendations of the 1984 International Conference on Population, which emphasized the interrelationships between fertility and mortality, the role of family planning as health intervention and the importance of MCH care in the delivery of family planning services, an interregional workshop was held in Sweden for multidisciplinary teams from Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Spain and the United Republic of Tanzania. It was aimed at enabling participants to analyze and quantify the family health and population aspects of health development and to utilize such information in the national planning process.

113. WHO has continued to focus its work in family planning on improving coverage and efficiency in national programmes and on encouraging the development of appropriate technologies and approaches for increasing family planning information. Managerial guidelines on barrier methods of contraception, vasectomy, and the role of cervical cytology screening in MCH/FP services have been issued. Work has begun on guidelines concerning injectable and hormonal contraceptives.

114. As personnel and other managerial issues frequently figure among the obstacles to effective programme implementation, WHO has initiated an interregional project to strengthen supervisory mechanisms in MCH/FP by stimulating district-level supervisory teams to undertake simple, systematic enquiries as the basis for problem-solving action. A workshop was held in 1985 with the participation of investigators from seven countries.

115. To improve the management of national family health programmes, activities related to information support systems were carried out in nine countries. Materials for training in primary health care monitoring have been completed in Nigeria and Sri Lanka and the process of training peripheral health workers and managers in the selection and use of information has begun.

116. In 1985, UNFPA collaboration with the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction was twofold. The Fund provided \$2.5 million in addition to the \$12.8 million provided by 16 member States to the Special Programme and it supported projects totalling \$2.4 million in China, Indonesia and Malaysia for which WHO, through the Special Programme, is the executing agency.

117. In 1985, the Programme brought together in collaborative effort scientists and administrators from 70 countries, of which 45 were developing countries. It supported about 600 projects in 160 institutions and some 400 publications resulted from the research supported by the Programme.

118. WHO has continued to execute UNFPA country projects in China, which aim to strengthen capabilities for biomedical research in a national institute at Beijing and provincial institutes at Chengdu and Tianjin. In Indonesia, WHO is executing a UNFPA project to strengthen capabilities for biomedical research in family planning at the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board. WHO is also executing a UNFPA project in Malaysia to strengthen the infrastructure facilities and resources of

the Specialist and Reproductive Research Centre of the National Population and Family Development Board.

119. The Special Programme's newly constituted Committee on Resources for Research (CRR) includes representation from UNFPA. CRR met for the first time in 1985 to review fully the current institution-strengthening activities and, in the light of this review, to formulate a strategic plan for its future work. Among the several new policies in this plan, the most significant is the policy to implement long-term development grants for research institutions in developing countries. The support to be provided under these grants, which normally would last five years, will aim to provide, on a gradually declining scale, most of the facilities and amenities required by national scientists for the performance of high quality research of national relevance. In addition, the Research Training Grant scheme will provide support for developing country scientists to gain the knowledge and skills required for research in human reproduction. A programme for improving the research managerial skills of directors of institutions being supported by the Special Programme and those supported by UNFPA will be implemented during the next biennium.

#### VIII. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

120. The population-related activities of UNICEF arise out of its concern for the health, survival, welfare and development of children and for their future participation as enlightened and productive citizens in the development of their countries. UNICEF sees family planning as an integral component of broad services helping children and their families, to be introduced in the context of child survival and development and other positive social measures to improve overall living standards of families and to enable children to participate in, and benefit from, national development.

121. In a number of countries, UNICEF and UNFPA are also engaged in mutually supportive programmes, in which UNFPA provides inputs to strengthen population activities in some of the sectors in which UNICEF is involved. Efforts to enhance the complementarity of the two organizations' country-level activities, as well as those closely related activities supported by UNDP and the World Food Programme, are under way through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (see section on co-ordination of operational and programme matters in document DP/1986/32, part II).

122. UNICEF also collaborates with UNFPA through reimbursable procurement, in which UNICEF undertakes procurement of supplies for UNFPA country projects in areas which are within UNICEF's terms of reference. UNFPA reimbursable procurement through UNICEF reached a volume of nearly \$2.6 million in 1985, including carry-overs from 1984.

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

123. The involvement of NGOs in population programme activities predates that of national Governments. NGOs still play a pioneering and innovative role both in the promotion of awareness of population issues and in strengthening the delivery of

/...

services. Since early in its institutional history, UNFPA has utilized NGOs as executing agencies for its projects, at both the country level, with the concurrence of the Government concerned, and at the intercountry level.

124. In 1985, \$14.4 million, or 10.2 per cent of total project allocations, was channelled through NGOs. Of the 223 NGO-executed UNFPA projects under way during 1985, some 155 were being implemented at the country level, with 31 at the regional level and 37 the interregional level.

125. In Africa, the largest NGO-executed activities supported by UNFPA are the national family planning or child-spacing programmes of Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania, both being executed by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). The Centre for Development and Population Activities has provided, with UNFPA support, managerial and technical training in maternal and child health and family planning to nationals from a number of African countries.

126. In Asia, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) has been executing several large-scale projects relating to various aspects of contraceptive production in China and in Viet Nam. The Australian University has provided technical support to the UNFPA-funded programme in Indonesia. The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) and IPPF have been jointly executing projects in support of family planning integrated with parasite control and nutrition services in several Asian countries, as well as in Africa and Latin America. In Latin America, the Family of the Americas Foundation received substantial UNFPA funding in partial support of its third Congress, to discuss issues concerning family life, including natural family planning.

127. At the interregional level, the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development, IUSSP, JOICFP, the Population Council, the Population Crisis Committee and PIACT are among the NGOs receiving major UNFPA support for programme, scientific and informational activities.

-----