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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1986

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Interregional programmes and projects (continued)

85. UNFPA support to interregional activities of UNESCO covered the continuation of technical and administrative backstopping for population and communication projects at the country and regional levels. This involved the monitoring of some 50 ongoing national projects executed by UNESCO in both population education and population communication, as well as new project development activities. A second project, designed to produce and distribute training kits in population education, saw the completion in 1986 of a Spanish-language kit. During 1986, a two-week seminar/workshop was organized for all UNESCO regional advisers in population IEC.

86. A number of interregional and global projects were executed in 1986 by the United Nations Population Division. Reports analysing data from the World Fertility Survey (WFS) were published, as were a study on the relationships between socio-economic development and fertility decline in developing countries and a manual on the integration of population variables into development planning. Continuing projects included studies of key issues of mortality in developing countries, country experience in integrating population variables into development planning and information use in programme management and in the policy processes. A comparative country analysis of the demographic aspects of aging and a global review of levels, trends and patterns of adolescent fertility were also undertaken. An expert workshop was held on the development of methodologies for assessing the demographic consequences of major development activities. Support was also continued for the interregional Co-ordinating Unit of the Population Information Network (POPIN).

87. In 1986, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs continued its interregional programme, providing technical advisory services in data processing, in demographic statistics for census and civil registration projects and in population surveys within the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). The Office also continued its work on the development and supply of software for census and survey data processing in developing countries.

88. A new project, to be executed by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, was approved to support technical advisory assistance to Governments for integrating population policies into development planning.

89. UNFPA supported interregional projects through a number of non-governmental organizations. In the area of demographic study and analysis, for example, funding was made available to the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in support of the work of its Scientific Committee, to the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), to national demographic centres in developing countries and to the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) for its efforts to improve civil registration and vital statistics systems in developing countries. Other non-governmental

organizations supported in 1986 for their work in the development of new contraceptive technologies are PIACT, the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) and the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD). UNFPA also provided a second year of assistance to the introduction programme for the NORPLANT subdermal implant system and provided support to ICOMP for its country-level technical assistance and for the production of an inventory of population programme consulting resources.

90. In 1986, UNFPA continued to support the work of JOICFP, notably for family planning integrated with parasite control services. Assistance was also made available to The Population Council, the Population Institute, the Population Crisis Committee and the International Association for Maternal and Neonatal Health for their efforts to disseminate information on population and MCH/FP. UNFPA supported the World Association of Muslim Scholars group meeting on family development, held in Turkey in November 1986 and attended by 22 experts from 8 countries representing such disciplines as demography, economics, education, genetics, law, medicine, political science, theology and statistics.

91. UNFPA supported Opera Pia International, Inc. in the promotion of a creative aging and mass media programme and CEDPA workshops on awareness-creation and on the initiation of effective family planning programmes for women leaders.

92. UNFPA continued to provide funding in 1986 for the preparation and production of the Annual Review of Population Law. The publication is distributed world-wide to more than 5,000 individuals and institutions. In 1985, the Annual Review became a joint publication of the Harvard University Law School and UNFPA.

93. In 1986, UNFPA initiated the establishment of a Global Training Programme in Population and Development. This programme will eventually comprise five general, long-term training programmes and several short-term sectoral courses on such subjects as human resources planning, health and agriculture and rural development. The programmes are designed for training senior-level economic planners and will be offered in affiliation with established institutions in various geographical regions. The Governing Council in June 1986 approved the first of these component programmes which will be offered at the Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, for candidates from French-speaking developing countries (see 1986 document DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/33). Proposals for the training programmes at institutions in Trivandrum, India, and The Hague, Netherlands, for candidates from English-speaking developing countries, are being submitted to the Governing Council at its present session (see DP/FPA/Projects/Rec/34). Support for these programmes is being provided respectively, by UNFPA and the Governments of Belgium, India and the Netherlands under co-operative funding arrangements.

## II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA

### A. Family planning

In 1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$59.4 million or 51.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$64.7 million or 52.3 per cent in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in this area reached \$615.4 million or 46.6 per cent of total assistance.

94. During 1986, UNFPA assistance supported nearly 500 ongoing family planning projects. While, as in recent years, most of these are integrated MCH/FP projects, reflecting the preferences of the countries seeking assistance, UNFPA continues to support a significant number of projects involving family planning alone.

95. Depending on the stage of development of the service delivery system in a given country, UNFPA projects range from those attempting to create the minimum human resource infrastructure necessary for initiating a service network to those aimed at bringing services to specific underserved groups. Naturally, the types of inputs provided by UNFPA vary under the differing conditions.

96. Since it is critical for effective programme development and implementation, the development of a solid human resource base has received much attention, especially in countries which have only recently initiated efforts to make MCH/FP services available. Emphasis has been placed on the training of trainers and the preparation of managers through both short-term and longer-term training, the latter quite often through master's degree programmes in public health. Funds have also been made available for hiring new personnel whose salaries are gradually absorbed by Governments over the life of the project. Longer-term resident advisory services, medical equipment and contraceptive supplies have also often been typical inputs at the relatively early stages of programme evolution. Programmes at a somewhat more developed stage received support for refresher training for service and/or management staff, medical equipment and contraceptive supplies and short-term advisory services.

97. Common to programmes at almost any stage of development has been UNFPA support for IEC relating to family planning, and for strengthening of management and management-related research. UNFPA has encouraged countries to strengthen supervision networks and management information systems which include service statistics and logistics systems. Inputs have consisted of training, vehicles and advisory services.

98. UNFPA has sought to promote the concept of management-related research as a key to extending the accessibility and improving the quality of family planning services. This effort has so far been less successful than hoped, as countries lacking adequate resources for their service networks are often reluctant to allocate scarce financial support to research. Nevertheless,

UNFPA sees great potential utility in appropriately designed baseline and follow-up studies on knowledge of, attitudes towards and utilization of MCH/FP services and MCH and fertility indicators. Additionally, given the scarcity of financial resources, operational research on more cost-effective ways of making services available and on strategies for cost recovery seems likely to be of considerable value to efficient programme implementation and should ultimately more than pay for itself.

99. Support for both operational and biomedical research has been limited in most countries to assistance for one or two relatively modest-scale investigations. However, in three countries, China, Egypt and Indonesia, resources have recently been made available for rather large-scale programmes composed of many separate investigations.

100. In support of the attempts to improve programme management, UNFPA provided assistance in December 1986 for a workshop on priorities in operations research held in New York and for a workshop convened by WHO in Cyprus on improving managerial skills, especially supervision, for participants from the Middle East and North Africa. Additionally, support was continued for management advisory services provided by interregional and WHO regional MCH/FP officers and through WHO projects aimed at improving management information systems and supervisory mechanisms. Countries with significant management improvement projects either approved or formulated in 1986 included Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Pakistan.

101. A number of initiatives were also taken in the area of training during 1986, especially with regard to Africa where needs for creating the cadres of personnel necessary for the delivery of MCH/FP services are particularly acute. A major reorientation of the curriculum at the UNFPA/WHO-supported Regional Training Centre for Family Health in Africa located in Mauritius was effected with emphasis now falling on clinical family planning, management of MCH/FP services and IEC. Future training will focus on intermediate-level personnel and trainers. The clinical family planning course for French-speaking African trainees was held again in 1986 at the Université Libre of Brussels. It is expected that such a course will, in the relatively near future, be held in French-speaking Africa itself.

102. As in past years, UNFPA has continued to encourage countries to offer as broad a range of contraceptive methods as possible. In support of this approach, UNFPA has provided equipment for sterilization, oral and injectable contraceptives, intra-uterine devices (IUDs) and NORPLANT subdermal contraceptive implants. The last method has now been approved for commercial use in Ecuador, Finland, Indonesia, Sweden and Thailand and is being tested for approval in 25 other countries. Positive results so far make it appear that widespread availability of implants such as NORPLANT may well lead to significant increases in contraceptive prevalence. UNFPA assistance to the developer of the implant, The Population Council, during the present introductory phase is viewed as an important contribution. Support was also continued for a number of projects aimed at natural family planning methods, including a WHO interregional project promoting breast-feeding in a wide variety of countries.

103. Further contributions relating to contraceptive technology included the sponsorship of a workshop on hormonal contraception held in Zimbabwe for participants from the African region and the issuance of UNFPA guidelines on IUDs and implants. Finally, the policy guidelines for UNFPA support to family planning programmes were amended so as to make support for projects based on a single contraceptive method conditional upon the recipient institutions' willingness to provide factual information on contraceptive alternatives and where they may be obtained.

104. During 1986 UNFPA began preparation of what will eventually be issued as guidelines on appropriate types of external assistance to MCH/FP activities in accordance with differing stages of programme development. Additionally, work was initiated on the development of a list of types of basic MCH/FP information that UNFPA would encourage all countries receiving Fund assistance to gather and utilize in programme management. Following publication of the list, UNFPA hopes to be able to assist countries in developing the management information systems needed to collect such information.

#### B. Population education and communication

In 1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$18 million or 15.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$17.3 million or 14 per cent of expenditures in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$165 million or 12.5 per cent of total assistance.

105. UNFPA support to population education and communication activities aims to enable those making decisions related to population to do so in as informed a manner as possible. Projects UNFPA has supported have included as target audiences couples and individuals who participate in population education programmes in the work place, in their communities, in schools, clinics and in other settings; administrators and technicians receiving training to familiarize them with the rationale behind their country's population policies and to equip them with the skills needed to design and implement national population programmes; and national policy-makers from various sectors who have met with population specialists in national, regional and global forums to explore the need for new population-related policies in such areas as health care, human settlements and education.

106. Efforts continued in 1986 to improve the quality of activities addressing the various target groups. Within training activities, management issues received greater attention than in the past in both the communication and the education fields; a study by UNESCO on management in population education projects was translated into French and Spanish and distributed to country project personnel.

107. The training of project personnel continued to receive high priority at the regional and country levels and new emphasis was given to improving the relevance and usefulness of prototype teaching materials developed regionally for use at the country level. With the technical supervision of regional

population education teams, community leaders, parents and teachers undertook the design of school materials, using regional prototypes as guides. In response to the high cost of materials and the large investment of time for teacher training, priority was given to the design of self-instruction materials for use by teachers.

108. Work continued on the development of better low-cost audio-visual aids, on the use of radio as an educational tool and on disseminating new techniques for field-testing materials to enhance their usefulness and quality. Plans were made in 1986 to explore the use of satellite communication technology for transmitting population messages throughout regions or subregions with similar cultural traits.

109. Interest in population education and communication continued to increase in 1986, with 17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Latin America submitting requests for UNFPA funding of new projects.

110. The regional inter-agency population education and communication team based at Nairobi secured multi-bilateral funding from the Government of Canada for training and documentation services. Arrangements were made in late 1986 to allow the Dakar arm of the regional team, comprising staff of ILO, FAO and UNESCO, to become operational in 1987.

111. As an indication of the pace of project growth in the Africa region, in January 1985, there was one UNFPA-funded population communication project operational in the region, one which had been multi-bilaterally funded, and one under preparation. The total funds involved were \$1.2 million. By December 1986 there were 7 funded projects in operation and 10 under preparation and the total funds involved amounted to some \$6 million.

112. "Policy guidelines for UNFPA support to population education" were issued in 1986. They outline the broad activities UNFPA will support in formal and non-formal education programmes and provide operational guidelines for the components for which UNFPA provides assistance in population education projects.

### C. Basic data collection

In 1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$10.9 million or 9.4 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$9.6 million or 7.7 per cent of expenditures in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$192.4 million or 14.6 per cent of total assistance.

113. The availability of reliable and up-to-date population data is indispensable for effective social and economic planning. The utilization of demographic data has increased dramatically in the last two decades. 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, evaluate,

analyse, publish and disseminate population data. This view was reinforced in the recommendations for further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the International Conference on Population in 1984.

114. UNFPA has continued to provide a significant level of assistance to increase the capacity of developing countries to undertake the functions of basic data collection, including population censuses, demographic surveys, vital statistics and civil registration systems and related statistical activities. In 1986, UNFPA support for basic data collection included assistance to 59 countries for work on population censuses, to 26 countries for undertaking population surveys, to 28 countries for establishing or strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems and to 3 countries for other data collection activities.

115. In providing assistance in basic data collection, UNFPA strives to ensure not only that census and survey questionnaires are designed to elicit information broken down by gender but also that data tabulation and analysis are gender-sensitive. As large as census operations are, it is not uncommon for several donors to be providing external assistance to different components of a census project in a given country. Particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, steps have been taken to design coherent donor assistance packages both to eliminate the possibility of overlap and to ease the burden on Governments of administering inputs from diverse donor sources.

116. UNFPA assistance has not only contributed to making available the required population data but has also served to improve national capacity in most of the developing countries to collect, analyse and disseminate such data. It is expected that UNFPA support to basic data collection activities at the country level will remain at about the current level, concentrated on technical assistance, training activities and the provision of supplies and equipment that require hard currency. With regard to sub-Saharan Africa countries, however, UNFPA will consider providing limited assistance for local costs in addition to technical assistance, in a manner carefully co-ordinated with other donors.

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

In 1986, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled \$12.2 million or 10.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$14.1 million or 11.4 per cent of expenditures in 1985; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes totalled \$8.9 million or 7.7 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$7.9 million or 6.4 per cent of expenditures in 1985; and (c) implementation of policies totalled \$0.3 million or 0.3 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$0.6 million or 0.4 per cent of expenditures in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled (a) population dynamics, \$139.0 million or 10.5 per cent of total assistance;



- (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$75.3 million or 5.7 per cent of total assistance;  
and (c) implementation of policies, \$9.7 million or 0.7 per cent of total assistance.

117. UNFPA assistance in these three programme areas aims to increase the capacity of countries to undertake the research and analysis and to set up the institutional structures required for the formulation and implementation of coherent and effective population policies supportive of overall national development goals. The broad activities to which support is provided 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; the integration of population factors into national development strategies; and the formulation and evaluation of population policies. Also included is demographic training at various levels for enhancing national capability and self-reliance.

118. Many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, have limited technical and institutional capacities to undertake comprehensive analyses of available demographic and socio-economic data. UNFPA assistance has aimed to improve demographic analysis by strengthening or expanding departments of statistics responsible for collecting and analysing demographic data at the national level. Countries to which UNFPA provided support for these activities in 1986 include Benin, Botswana, Chad, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia and Zambia.

119. Closely connected with the strengthening of demographic institutions is the need to overcome the lack of trained personnel in demographic analysis. UNFPA has continued its programme of fellowships covering such areas as demographic analysis, data processing, sampling and cartography. UNFPA is also supporting regional and interregional demographic training and research centres. While continuing its support to various national universities, UNFPA initiated support in 1986 to Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia, Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique, the University of Lome in Togo, the University of Kinshasa in Zaire, Kabul University in Afghanistan and the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

120. Among the various categories of assistance given by UNFPA for population and development planning, the largest amount has gone to establish or strengthen institutional arrangements such as population units to enable Governments to integrate population factors into development planning at national and subnational levels. The demand for this kind of support has accelerated over the past five years. In 1986, UNFPA provided assistance for such activities to a number of countries including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

121. UNFPA has also provided funds for a variety of research at the interregional, regional and national levels. While at the interregional and regional levels research is undertaken to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques, country-level research is more operationally oriented. In 1986, at the intercountry level, the Fund supported research, much of it through the Population Division of the United Nations, on relationships between socio-economic development and fertility decline in developing countries; family formation and fertility; demographic change and roles and the status of women; key issues of mortality in developing countries; integration of population with rural development; economic-demographic modelling; country experience in integrating population variables into development planning; demographic consequences of development projects; and the impact of urbanization and rural migration on food supply and rural development.

122. The most prevalent country-level research concerned population growth, trends and levels; human resources and employment; the status of women; migration; fertility trends and determinants; law and population; aging; and the integration of population into development planning.

#### E. Multisector activities

In 1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$3.8 million or 3.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$8.2 million or 6.6 per cent of expenditures in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$102.3 million or 7.7 per cent of total assistance.

123. This category includes activities aimed at building and strengthening national, regional and global capabilities to respond to 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 1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$2.5 million or 2.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.4 million or 1.2 per cent of expenditures in 1985. During the period 1969-1986, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$22.2 million or 1.7 per cent of total assistance.

##### 1. Women, population and development

124. During 1986, UNFPA extended its efforts aimed at the full integration of women and in all aspects of the activities it supports. These activities fall into two major categories: (a) support to projects specifically designed

to improve the status of women; and (b) special initiatives to ensure that all projects developed for submission to the Fund for technical and financial assistance are formulated, appraised and implemented taking fully into account the role of women and their participation in population and development-related activities.

125. The Fund approved 39 projects, with allocations of nearly \$4 million, during 1986 specifically designed to improve the situation of women. The majority of these projects are at the country level and deal with education, training and skills development or institution-building, most often supporting the activities of women's organizations. Other project activities aimed at increasing the awareness of policy-makers and planners of the need to give full attention to the concerns of women in all aspects of national development efforts. A number of these projects were conducted at the regional and international levels.

126. Among the broader initiatives in 1986 to enhance the status of women was the establishment by the Executive Director of a Special Unit for Women and Youth as the focal point for all UNFPA activities aimed at the incorporation of women in population activities. The Unit will identify and recommend ways of taking full account of all women's needs and concerns in UNFPA's work and will monitor progress toward that end; provide training; disseminate information through publications, conferences and seminars; and co-ordinate and strengthen the network of national and international resources to promote attention to women. The Unit is assisted by a special internal committee composed of staff members with special interest and experience in women's issues.

127. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Executive Heads of UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP and their top management officials met with nine international experts, seven of whom were women, in New York on 18 and 19 December to formulate practical institutional arrangements within the four constituent funding organizations to promote the status of women, their contribution to development activities and the benefits they derive therefrom. Key issues at the Seminar were the implications of women's productive and reproductive roles on economic and social development, gender differences in the division of labour, women's access to and control over productive resources and credit and their access to non-traditional employment. The Seminar, organized by JCGP, was the first in a series designed to sensitize staff and consultants of all United Nations agencies involved in project preparation and implementation to the need to overcome resistance to the concept of women as a key resource for development and to make them more fully aware of the important role women can and do play in all aspects of the development process.

128. Continuing UNFPA's activities in collaboration with women's organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, the Fund supported two regional seminars on women in population and development: the first was held at Abu Dhabi in May 1986 for participants from the Gulf region and the second, for Latin America and the Caribbean, was held at Montevideo in November.

UNFPA, under the auspices of the Special Unit, also published a summary of all projects supported in 1985 to enhance the participation of women in development and produced a report entitled "Monitoring the impact of UNFPA basic needs assessment on women's projects" which analyses the treatment of women's needs in the reports of the assessment missions undertaken over the last eight years.

## 2. Youth

129. During 1986 UNFPA continued its support to projects dealing with population education in and out of schools and with the strengthening of family life education and family planning services for youth. Among the projects for youth funded by UNFPA in 1986 were strengthening of family life education and family planning services in a number of countries, including Guyana and the British Virgin Islands; assistance for the establishment of a sex education centre for youth in the Republic of Korea; and the development of IEC materials for youth through the Educational Broadcasting System, also in the Republic of Korea. The Fund also supported a seminar on sex education for young people in Mauritius.

130. Support was provided for the interregional study project entitled "Reproductive health in adolescence: fertility and fertility regulation", which aims to prevent pregnancy in early adolescence and promote reproductive health as well as to increase the availability of appropriate fertility-related education and service programmes. The methodologies for operational research developed as part of this project, executed in collaboration with WHO, have been very well received by a number of participating countries in Africa and Asia, where they will be used by national non-governmental youth organizations.

## 3. The question of aging

131. In compliance with its mandate and in response to a number of General Assembly resolutions (e.g. resolutions 35/56, 39/25, 40/29 and 41/96) and the recommendations of the International Conference on Aging, UNFPA continued its support to a variety of projects that attempt to analyse population dynamics underlying the trends towards increasing numbers and proportions of older persons, their distribution and policy implications.

132. The differential role of fertility relative to mortality in producing aging population structures over time continues to be of interest to UNFPA. With the United Nations Population Division, ECE and ESCAP as executing agencies, UNFPA financed projects aiming at analysing trends indicating the timing and speed of fertility and, to a lesser extent mortality declines, in order to determine the timing and speed at which populations age. Such information represents an important input for development planners in determining the necessary dimensions and structure of future services and programmes. The ECE study of the economic and social consequences of aging is expected to yield additional information about the changing weight of the aged

in the population needed for decision-making about such issues as the allocation of resources among different groups, deployment of the labour force and financing social security schemes.

133. Convinced that development denotes steady improvement in the quality of life of all segments of the population, UNFPA continued to support the United Nations Population Division in examining the effect of aging populations on the socio-economic development of developing countries and in identifying policy issues. The Fund, also recognizing the important role of non-governmental organizations, particularly at the national and local levels, supported and financed a number of their activities.

134. UNFPA, in 1986, supported the Latin America and Caribbean Conference on Gerontology which was sponsored by the Government of Colombia. Fourteen official delegations from the region and a large number of experts and scientists participated in the Conference. They examined population dynamics in Latin American societies and submitted a set of recommendations to all countries in the region urging them to design specific policies to respond to the socio-economic and humanitarian implications of aging.

### III. REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME

#### A. Policy and programme co-ordination

135. While noting with satisfaction UNFPA's efforts to strengthen co-ordination and co-operation in population with other organizations and mechanisms within the United Nations system, the Governing Council, at its thirty-third session, urged the Executive Director to continue such efforts, in particular with UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and regional banks involved in population matters, in order to ensure complementary efforts in building a sustainable infrastructure for health and population matters (decision 86/34 I, para. 2). In addition to existing collaboration both at headquarters and in the field, a number of new initiatives were undertaken in 1986 to enhance further the co-ordination of United Nations policy in the population field.

136. To that end, UNFPA continued its active participation in the work of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), comprised of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Food Programme (WFP). JCGP concentrated on two major initiatives: operational activities in sub-Saharan Africa and staff training in women and development. Concerted steps were undertaken to increase the exchange of information and strengthen collaboration in programming in Africa, with particular emphasis on selected countries (Angola, Mali, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia).

137. Also in 1986, UNFPA strengthened its collaboration with the United Nations Volunteers programme. A representative of the programme made a presentation to UNFPA staff in March to give the Fund a fuller grasp of the potential for utilizing Volunteers in UNFPA-supported activities. Volunteers were at work during the year in several UNFPA projects.

138. Ongoing UNFPA efforts to co-ordinate technical assistance activities include its continued participation in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its substantive and administrative subsidiary bodies; the work of UNFPA's small Geneva Liaison Office, especially as concerns day-to-day contacts with the Fund's European-based executing agencies and non-governmental organizations and representation at most meetings held in that region requiring a UNFPA input; and attendance in New York and abroad by resident officers, whenever possible, at meetings, conferences and seminars dealing with questions of population and development.

#### Meetings and seminars

139. During 1986, UNFPA convened and/or co-sponsored a number of ad hoc technical meetings and other forums that have specific implications for policy development for the various sectoral activities of the Fund.

140. A Brainstorming Meeting on Population and Rural Development was jointly sponsored by UNFPA and FAO at FAO headquarters, Rome, on 9 and 10 January 1986. The meeting discussed the major issues in the interrelationships between population and rural development and their implications for policy and programme development.

141. A Consultation on Policy Studies of Community Participation in Family Planning Programmes was jointly organized by UNFPA and WHO at Harare from 15 to 17 October 1986. The general objectives of this meeting were to identify the types of community participation possible in family planning programmes and to define ways in which such participation may be strengthened or operationalized.

142. A Workshop on Operations Research Issues in Family Planning Programmes organized by UNFPA and the Center for Population and Family Health (CPFH) of Columbia University was convened in New York on 11 and 12 December 1986 to consider the technical features of operational research and to identify priority needs for operation research in family planning programmes in developing countries.

143. An Ad hoc Inter-agency Consultative Meeting discussed levels and trends of population programming and project design, implementation and monitoring on 17 April 1986 in New York. Issues brought before participants included women in development, training and TCDC. The whole range of United Nations agencies and organizations whose collaboration with UNFPA has been an integral element in the delivery of population assistance were represented at the meeting.

144. A meeting was held in August with UNICEF and WHO with a view to enhancing collaboration with those two organizations particularly in the area of MCH/FP. The meeting reviewed the mandates of the three organizations concerned and examined strategies and programme procedures at the country level as well as possible areas for follow-up action. It was decided that such tripartite meetings would be held regularly in the future.

145. Several steps were taken in 1986 to improve the co-ordination of donor assistance to countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including a World Bank/UNFPA sponsored donors meeting at Geneva in June.

146. The European Parliamentarians' Forum on Child Survival, Women and Population: Integrated Strategies was held on 12 and 13 February 1986 at The Hague, under the auspices of the Government of the Netherlands, and was co-sponsored by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. Over 50 parliamentarians from 16 European countries, as well as policy-makers from developing countries and representatives of non-governmental organizations met to acquire information on and examine integrated approaches to issues of child survival, women and population.

147. Throughout 1986, UNFPA was actively involved in the preparations of two major conferences; the Safe Motherhood Conference, scheduled to be held from 10 to 13 February 1987, at Nairobi, co-sponsored by the World Bank, WHO and UNFPA in association with UNDP and a number of other organizations; and the International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning, planned for 6 to 9 October 1987, also at Nairobi, and co-sponsored by the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), The Population Council and several other agencies and organizations in the field. The Safe Motherhood Conference was planned as a technical meeting for issues on maternal mortality and morbidity, health, family planning and other measures to improve women's health. The results of this meeting will provide an input to the Conference on Better Health which will seek to focus world attention on the benefits of family planning, promote policy and programme actions in this area and mobilize adequate resources to ensure further progress.

#### Policy publications

148. In April 1986, policy guidelines for UNFPA support to population education were approved and distributed to UNFPA headquarters and field staff and to all participating and executing agencies. These guidelines set forth the UNFPA approach to both formal and non-formal population education programmes. The guidelines specify operational inputs the Fund will support.

149. The Policy Branch issued the following publications during 1986: (a) Population Policy Compendium for 10 countries, bringing the total issued in the series to 73; (b) Policy Development Studies Nos. 9 and 10 respectively on the impact of rural development projects on demographic behaviour, and on population growth and economic development: lessons from selected Asian countries; and (c) a wall-chart on UNFPA assistance and population data, as well as Population Images, a collection of computergraphics.

#### B. Staff training and development

150. In the area of staff training and orientation, a national officers' orientation and training workshop, the latest in this series, was convened in

New York from 13 to 24 October 1986. Designed to expand participants' knowledge of the Fund's mandate, policies and procedures and to equip trainees with basic operational knowledge related to their work in the countries, the workshop was attended by 25 field programme officers from all developing regions as well as by several newly recruited headquarters staff. Practical training of this sort has proved useful in improving the implementation and day-to-day monitoring of UNFPA-funded projects in developing countries.

### C. Promotion of awareness

151. UNFPA's mandate includes promotion of awareness, in both 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. In fulfilment of this mandate, UNFPA produces both regular and special publications and audio-visual aids, organizes or supports conferences and workshops on population-related topics and stimulates wider coverage of population issues and activities in the media.

#### Publications and audio-visual aids

152. The review of the UNFPA publications programme begun in 1985 was completed with the analysis of the readership survey on Population, the monthly newsletter, and Populi, the quarterly journal. The survey, which drew a 20 per cent response, revealed general satisfaction with presentation and content and elicited several constructive suggestions. In consequence, the volume of programme information in Population has increased. Heavy emphasis has been given to news from Africa, in view of the continuing crisis and the mounting interest in population issues among African Governments. Population continues to be issued in English, French and Spanish; the Chinese and Arabic editions were discontinued for reasons of economy.

153. Populi focused on four major themes during 1986: urbanization and population distribution; Africa; population and the media; and disadvantaged groups of the population. Populi has been used as classroom material, and articles are regularly excerpted by a large number of publications and journals.

154. The State of World Population Report 1986, on the implications of rapid urbanization, was issued in May to coincide with the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future. The report was used and commented on by more than 500 newspapers and publications around the world as well as by several major radio and television networks. The UNFPA Annual Report for 1985 was issued in English, French and Spanish. The Arabic edition of the Annual Report was discontinued, owing to financial constraints.

155. Feature articles from the UNFPA news service, Population Watch, begun in November 1985, appeared widely in the press and were also used by print and electronic media as the basis for their own coverage.



156. The information kit UNFPA -- What It Is, What It Does was replaced by a leaflet outlining basic facts about the Fund. It proved very popular and a second printing was needed by the end of the year.

157. The annual Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World covering 1984/85 was issued prior to the thirty-third session of the Governing Council. This 787-page tome comprises information on assistance provided by some 205 agencies and organizations to 135 developing countries and Territories as well as on regional, interregional and global programmes of assistance. Comments received from government authorities, including those of Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States show continuing satisfaction with the usefulness of the Inventory as a reference tool for all those concerned with population assistance.

158. A revised and updated version of the video tape titled Population: The UNFPA Experience was produced for use at UNFPA briefings and UNFPA-sponsored meetings. A 20-minute video tape on the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future was issued in the second half of 1986 and has been shown on a number of television networks. In addition, the Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) produced a 16-minute documentary on population and the urban future to coincide with the launching of the State of World Population Report 1986. The Cable News Network (CNN) also showed, on several occasions in 1986, a 96-minute documentary entitled "A Finite World: India", which was produced with UNFPA support. The British Broadcasting Company (BBC), in co-operation with CNN and with UNFPA support, planned to devote a segment of its widely-acclaimed "Global Report" to population. This series was due to be shown on BBC, CNN and several other television networks around the end of 1986.

#### Media

159. During the year, UNFPA continued to support the Press Foundation of Asia and the Inter Press Service in order to increase reporting on population and development issues. With UNFPA assistance, the Press Foundation of Asia, based in Manila, the Philippines, organized a number of meetings for media representatives on population and development and produced several national editions of feature services. The Rome-based Inter Press Service executed a number of media projects, including a new project devoted to the training of African journalists in population and development reporting. In collaboration with the Norwegian Government, UNFPA continued to assist the Inter Press Service in strengthening the regional women's feature services in Africa and Latin America, which are aimed at advancing the status of women as well as promoting their participation in development.

#### Conferences and meetings

160. The Fund sponsored or co-sponsored several major conferences during 1986. The Conference on Population and Small and Medium-Sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized in collaboration with the Government of

Mexico at Mexico City from 24 to 28 February, attracted participation from 22 countries. The Conference in its final declaration called on Latin American Governments to pay greater attention to the development of small and medium-sized cities as a way of reducing pressure on metropolitan areas and ensuring overall development.

161. The International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, which was sponsored by UNFPA in co-operation with HABITAT, the International Union of Local Authorities and Spanish authorities including the Municipal Corporation of Barcelona, took place at Barcelona, Spain, from 19 to 22 May. Attended by mayors, city planners and national planners from 54 cities and 29 countries around the world, the Conference issued a declaration emphasizing the need for integrated rural-urban development, preparation of forward-looking strategies, greater exchange of information among urban authorities, collection and publication of comparative data on urban population trends and problems relating to population dynamics and greater support for MCH/FP services. Follow-up to the conference will include completing the urban survey undertaken by the Municipal Corporation of Barcelona and encouraging a number of major cities around the world to set up task forces by the year 2000. The report of the Conference as well as the Barcelona Declaration were issued in several languages during the year.

162. A round-table of leaders from four major international political party organizations (Socialist International, Christian Democratic International, International Democratic Union and Liberal International) took place at Vienna on 16 and 17 June. In their concluding statement, the party representatives affirmed that issues of population, development and peace were closely interrelated and that the imbalance between the development process and population growth was one of the major factors contributing to inhuman conditions of life in many areas. They also urged that multilateral co-operation in the field of population be strengthened through support of UNFPA.

163. A Conference on Women, Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Montevideo, from 3 to 7 November. This conference was attended by parliamentarians, government officials and non-governmental representatives from 20 countries. Participants called for strengthening of UNFPA-supported population activities related to women and development in the region.

164. During the year, briefings were held at UNFPA headquarters for a number of visiting parliamentarian groups and government officials on population and UNFPA.

#### Non-governmental organizations

165. With a view to strengthening the Fund's work with non-governmental organizations, UNFPA, in consultations with those non-governmental organizations, issued revised policy guidelines on assistance to non-governmental organizations in October. Significant changes include a

increased consultations, particularly at the national level, and a streamlining of financial arrangements, including the provision of abbreviated proposals for requests that do not exceed \$25,000.

166. During the year, UNFPA continued its regular consultations with non-governmental organizations around the world. The twelfth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe was held at London on 8 and 9 May. The fourth Consultation in North America was held at Washington, D.C. on 8 April.

D. Monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA programmes and projects

167. In November 1986, UNFPA issued "Guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA-supported projects and programmes" for a one-year period of field testing. The guidelines take into account the recommendations of a UNFPA task force on monitoring and evaluation and follow, to the extent possible, UNDP's monitoring and evaluation procedures. These include revised instructions for tripartite reviews and country reviews and new minimum reporting requirements for internal evaluations. Training for users of the guidelines is envisaged for 1987.

168. Four independent, in-depth country evaluations were undertaken during the first half of 1986. During the second half of 1986 a comparative evaluation of training in MCH/FP was initiated. Field visits to Asia and Africa were undertaken and one for Latin America was planned. The regional reports will provide inputs for a seminar in 1987 to determine the overall lessons of the exercise. During 1986 initial preparations were also made for a comparative evaluation of the population and development sector. These activities reflect the trend in the Fund's work programme to move away from evaluations of single projects, which in the future will be covered mostly by internal evaluations, to exercises providing more general lessons for future programming and policy-making.

169. Evaluations are useful insofar as the results are taken fully into account in future project design and implementation. In noting with special satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on evaluation activities (DP/1986/37), the Governing Council at its thirty-third session requested the Executive Director to report to it at its thirty-fourth session on the development and institutionalization of procedures to ensure the feedback of evaluation results into UNFPA policies and programmes and the use of lessons learned. This system, which is being further developed and refined, is described in document DP/1987/39.

170. Steps to disseminate evaluation results for more general use included the printing and wide distribution of one report on comparative results and another containing evaluation summaries. The "Guidelines for evaluation of the women's dimension in UNFPA-assisted programmes" were also given broad distribution.

171. Summaries of the independent, in-depth country evaluations in 1986 are provided below. Summaries of three evaluations (the family health personnel development programme in Pakistan and population education projects in Honduras and Pakistan) undertaken late in 1985, whose results were not available for inclusion in the annual report for 1985, are excluded because of space limitations.

Maternal, child and family health in the Syrian Arab Republic, phase II  
(Evaluation mission: February 1986)

172. The project achieved its immediate objectives to varying degrees. MCH/FP services were extended to all 14 governorates as planned; there was an MCH/FP demonstration and training centre in each governorate; and the number of urban and rural health centres providing MCH/FP services increased from 22 to 216. However, facilities were underutilized and contraceptive supplies were not always adequate. The number of traditional birth attendants and health personnel that received training on various aspects of MCH/FP went far beyond that originally planned, although the quality of training requires attention. The awareness-promotion component had been very weak as the functions of health educators in the different governorates are not always relevant to health education. As for the service statistics system, a framework had been developed and uniform record forms were being used country-wide. However, the system's usefulness as a monitoring and management tool was still not evident.

Non-formal education and communication activities in Mali (Evaluation mission: April 1986)

173. The five projects evaluated had the common goal of improving the socio-sanitary conditions of their target populations, cottage industry workers, farmers, women, etc. In particular, most of the projects evaluated addressed the status of women and provided support for efforts in the field of health, a national priority. Although the country had identified a number of population issues, they were not reflected in a coherent programme of population education. The very concept of population education, as well as the mandate of UNFPA and the specialized agencies in this field, seemed to be largely unknown. Provision was made in the project documents for establishing co-operation between the projects. Joint activities did indeed take place, but co-operation was not systematic. The absence of an IEC programme with concrete objectives and the fact that an overall MCH/FP "programme" had never been formulated contributed to the absence of closer co-operation.

174. Among the significant results was the number of supervisory and volunteer staff trained. However, the planned follow-up activities related to education and awareness-creation among the target populations did not materialize in all cases. While noting with satisfaction the inclusion of research among the planned activities, the mission found that research usually was either not carried out or was not in line with the objectives set. Educational materials were inadequate in quantity and in some cases poorly adapted to the target populations. The budgetary resources for this purpose were too limited.

175. More relevant and sustained technical assistance by the specialized agencies would probably have contributed to better results. The planning and design of the projects were particularly inadequate. There were also problems with the mechanisms for the allocation of funds, which led to considerable delays.

Population education projects in Somalia (Evaluation mission: April-May 1986)

176. One project evaluated, combining in-school and out-of-school activities through the Ministry of Education, succeeded in increasing awareness of the implications of population factors and in building a self-sustaining programme of population IEC activities. The materials developed were of high quality but few schools had actually incorporated population education in their curricula. The groundwork was prepared for in-school population education once a pool of teachers received carefully designed training. In the out-of-school sector the project provided resource persons and materials for activities of public and private sector organizations and for the organization of seminar/workshops for medical personnel, religious leaders, women leaders and personnel of other UNFPA-supported projects. The materials developed included wall-charts and large picture story books drawing on the oral traditions of Somali culture. The national conference organized during the project's first year generated awareness of the importance of population issues among government officials, academicians and community leaders.

177. Another project, with a focus on education for workers, conducted seminars for trade union leaders and workers and developed a handbook for workers. Owing in part to the lack of full-time instructional staff and an ongoing programme at the Workers Education Institute (the national implementing agency), follow-up to seminars was minimal.

178. The co-ordination between the two projects was fruitful for both. The portrayal of women in positions of authority in the materials contributed to the community's acceptance of a broader definition of sex-based roles. A number of women participated in training activities within both projects which undoubtedly increased their status as educators. UNESCO technical support was effective, but administrative procedures were not thoroughly understood in the field and the financial situation was not monitored. ILO had apparently failed to monitor the appropriateness of maintaining its expert for an extended period. UNFPA had several times postponed convening tripartite reviews, thus creating delays in project implementation.

Country programme in Burkina Faso (Evaluation mission: April-May 1986)

179. The objectives of the country programme were not spelled out and the programme did not explicitly reflect the concept of a co-ordinated and complementary ensemble but rather appeared more as a series of isolated projects. Nevertheless, the Government was clearly concerned about complementarities among component projects, so that the programme in fact evolved as a co-ordinated entity.

180. By and large each of the seven projects evaluated had achieved their immediate objectives. In the MCH/FP sector, even though the utilization of services remained limited, the required institutional structures and awareness had been established to allow for further expansion and future achievement of the overall objective of good health for mothers and children. The traditional birth attendant project was considered vital. Community participation in educating villagers to assume responsibility for health and development was noted with satisfaction.

181. The projects in the population education sector had resulted in a general acceptance of population and sex education as legitimate concerns, and had helped to establish the necessary institutional structures for the teaching of population education. Projects in the area of population and development were, in general, too ambitious. Nevertheless, a great deal had been accomplished in this sector in terms of operational research, awareness-creation, training of specialists and institutional set-up.

182. The mission also evaluated the role of women in the programme noting a lack of operational research on the situation of women. Nevertheless, women had participated in the implementation of projects at all levels, and the country programme had had an overall positive impact on the country's perception of the role of women. To improve women's participation further, women should be given the kind of training that would enable them to manage administrative and budgetary aspects of the programme. Over all, the mission concluded that, even though Burkina Faso lacked a population policy, a great deal had been achieved towards the formulation of a policy in terms of gathering and analysing data, training specialists, establishing the necessary institutions and creating awareness.

#### E. Technical co-operation among developing countries

183. During the year under review, UNFPA continued the process of reorienting its internal policies and procedures in order to respond more fully to TCDC principles and objectives. For example, the potentials for TCDC in population activities were set forth in more detail in the third revision of the UNFPA instructions for the preparation of project documents (UNFPA/19/Rev.3) of January 1986. Within the internal secretariat for TCDC matters set up in 1985 under the supervision of the Assistant Executive Director, the geographical branch representatives also helped to maintain a systematic record of the Fund's TCDC activities in their regions and to ensure that potentials for both the promotional and operational aspects of TCDC were fully explored. TCDC figured among the topics discussed during the Fund's ad hoc consultative meeting with all collaborating United Nations agencies and organizations in April 1986 as well as during the training and orientation course for UNFPA national programme officers.

184. To assist in the expansion of the TCDC activities of UNFPA-assisted demographic training and research institutions, UNFPA provided funds to strengthen their technical capacities in the collection and analysis of vital statistics and in the conduct of household surveys. This made it possible for

national institutions to increase their co-operation with each other. UNFPA support to the Population Unit of OAU has helped in strengthening that Unit. UNFPA sent a consultant to Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama to explore the possibilities for UNFPA support to TCDC operational activities in population and family planning in that region.

185. During 1986, UNFPA helped in arranging several study tours for personnel involved in population policy and operations, such as the tour to China for African MCH/FP and IEC managers, a tour for Afghan health personnel to India and a tour for officials of Democratic Yemen to selected Arab States. UNFPA utilized technical experts from developing countries in needs assessments, project formulation and evaluation teams and missions as well as in projects supported by the Fund.

F. Procurement of supplies and equipment

186. In 1986, the UNFPA Procurement Unit processed requests for procurement amounting to \$16.7 million, broken down as follows:

|                                                            | \$                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Headquarters procurement for<br>directly executed projects | 13 344 479        |
| Reimbursable procurement<br>through UNICEF                 | 2 120 608         |
| Authorization for local procurement                        | <u>1 232 980</u>  |
| Total                                                      | <u>16 698 067</u> |

187. Both headquarters procurements for directly executed projects and reimbursable procurements through UNICEF increased in value over the previous year, with the former also increasing substantially in number. In 1986, the Procurement Unit placed 362 orders for directly executed projects, compared to 274 in 1985. The value of authorizations for local procurement decreased significantly from 1985, partly owing to the increase from the previous level of \$1,000 to \$5,000 beginning in 1986, in the standing authority delegated to the field for local purchases.

188. Reimbursable procurement through UNICEF was limited almost exclusively to family planning kits (IUD insertion, vasectomy, tubal ligation) and to equipment for health centres and hospitals. Negotiations on a new agreement with UNICEF are being finalized which would permit the Procurement Unit to place orders directly with UNICEF/Copenhagen, for projects under UNFPA execution. Recording and monitoring of supplies would thus be facilitated. Funds could then be obligated immediately when an order is placed.

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189. Major commodities purchased in 1986 by the Procurement Unit were:

|                            | \$                |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Intrauterine devices       | 3 095 290         |
| Condoms                    | 2 865 605         |
| Audio visual equipment     | 1 431 303         |
| Vehicles                   | 1 250 241         |
| Contraceptive injectables  | 1 175 906         |
| Medical equipment          | 943 473           |
| Oral contraceptive tablets | 893 623           |
| Contraceptive implants     | 418 300           |
| Hormones                   | 309 000           |
| Pharmaceutical products    | 231 025           |
| Office equipment           | 248 712           |
| Computer systems           | 205 265           |
| Miscellaneous supplies     | 276 736           |
| Total                      | <u>13 344 479</u> |

G. Multi-bilateral funding of population activities

190. From the inception of the multi-bilateral programme in 1976 through 1986, contributions received from multi-bilateral donors for 46 projects amounted to \$34.3 million. In 1986, the Fund administered 26 such projects with budgets amounting to \$3.5 million.

191. New multi-bilateral donors in 1986 were the Governments of Australia and Belgium. Australia will be a co-funder of an interregional project establishing a data base on women, population and development, while Belgium joins UNFPA in supporting a major training programme in population and development at the Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve.

192. Support for ongoing or new activities continued through 1986 from the Governments of Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, as well as from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development. The recipient countries were Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru and Somalia. In addition, regional and interregional activities centred in the Africa and Caribbean regions also received UNFPA co-ordinated multi-bilateral assistance.

193. Two innovative projects, agreed to in 1986, will begin in 1987: co-funding for a management development unit in Bangladesh by the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, to be administered by UNFPA; and a project to establish a micro-computer data base on women, population and development which will be funded jointly by UNIFEM, UNFPA and the Governments of Australia, Canada and the Netherlands.