



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

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/FPA/CP/18
3 March 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session
26 May-19 June 1987, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Senegal

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$4 million, of which \$2.8 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: To be determined

Duration: Four years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: Government of Senegal
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Planning and Development

SENEGAL

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) .	33
Total (in 1000)	6,444	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	3,189	Population increase (in 1000)	187
Female (in 1000)	3,254	Births (in 1000)	321
Sex ratio (/100 females)	98.0	Deaths (in 1000)	134
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	9,765	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	2,858	Population change total (%) .	271
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	3,395	Urban (%)	3.8
Age 65 + (in 1000)	190	Rural (%)	2.0
Age 0-14 (percentage)	44.4	Crude birth rate (/1000)	46.4
Age 15-64 (percentage)	52.7	Crude death rate (/1000)	19.4
Age 65 + (percentage)	3.0	Natural increase (/1000)	27.0
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	17.8	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	84.2	Total fertility rate	6.50
Dependency: age 65 +	5.6	Completed family size	n/a
Dependency: total	89.8	Gross reproduction rate	3.20
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	1,211	Net reproduction rate	2.16
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	1,476	General fertility rate (/1000)	203
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000)	2,343	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	131
Rural population (in 1000)	4,101	Life expectancy: male	43.7
Per cent urban (%)	36.4	Life expectancy: female	46.9
Per cent rural (%)	63.6	Life expectancy: total	45.3
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	0.80	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	380

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a second comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$4 million over a four-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Senegal, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$2.8 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other resources including multi-bilateral sources. The programme is based on a joint 1985 UNFPA/World Bank needs assessment mission. Government priorities have been identified as the dissemination of information on and improvement of family welfare; population, development and environment; and the analysis and interpretation of socio-economic data. UNFPA assistance would support technical and administrative components, study tours, local training, fellowships, expendable and non-expendable items.

2. Since 1972 UNFPA assistance to Senegal has amounted to over \$7.7 million in support of projects in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP); population information, education and communication (IEC); data collection and analysis; population dynamics; and the formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes. The first UNFPA country programme in Senegal, approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in 1979, amounted to \$5.5 million and covered the period 1979-1985.

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

II. BACKGROUND

4. Senegal's first population census in 1976 revealed a much higher than expected population size and rate of growth and highlighted the need to address issues related to a rapid population increase. However, the sixth development plan, 1981-1985, alluded only briefly to the demographic situation and did not address the effects of population growth. Recently an Economic and Social Council study recommended that the Government commit itself firmly to reducing the current fertility level, addressing rural-urban drift and integrating, as soon as possible, a population policy into the national development plan. The study, moreover, underscored the relationship between decreasing rates of production and increasing rates of population growth and emphasized the urgent need to bridge that gap. The

Government's seventh development plan, 1985-1989, devotes whole sections to the population situation and the constraints placed on development. This plan advocates measures to be taken to promote family welfare, improve MCH, decrease the number of high-risk cases and address the issues of infanticide and clandestine abortions.

5. Senegal is one of the few countries in West Africa with adequate human resources to formulate and implement a population programme. While the Government is conscious of the need for action in a number of sectors, family planning is considered to be among the priority areas with the greatest impact on population. At the same time, it recognizes the human right of couples to decide their number of children. Legislative and institutional measures have already been taken (for example, the creation of a Division for Family Planning within the Ministry for Social Development and the abrogation of the 1920 law prohibiting the advertising of contraception and delivery of contraceptives) and the conditions now appear favourable for the adoption of a population policy. At present, however, contraceptive prevalence extends to only 1 per cent of potential users. To address this situation, the development plan envisages a twofold approach. On the one hand, the Government plans to integrate family planning into MCH services and develop information, training and awareness-creation programmes to promote child-spacing, encourage breastfeeding and make contraceptives available to the public. On the other, activities are planned to increase literacy and the availability of primary health services, promulgate population legislation and involve women in development efforts.

6. The absence of an explicit population policy in Senegal to date may be interpreted as reflecting an approach by a Government sensitive to the political and cultural environment of the country. Eighty per cent of the population in Senegal is Muslim and many religious groups have considerable influence on the policy-making process. A UNFPA-sponsored seminar on Islam and family planning was held in April 1982, with the participation of several Islamic groups. This seminar recognized the contribution of family planning to improving family welfare.

III. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME 1979-1985

7. The first country programme was originally approved by the Governing Council in June 1979 in the amount of \$5.5 million. Expenditures at the end of 1981 totalled \$1.7 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for 1982-1985 projected a slower pace of allocation and an extension of the country programme beyond 1982 to the end of 1985 to cover the balance of \$3.8 million. Eventually, expenditures from 1982 to 1985 amounted to \$2 million and the allocation for 1986 to \$0.6 million. The balance has been subsumed under the proposed programme. Assistance under the first programme supported advisory services, training, equipment and subcontracts in research and data collection activities with the objectives to strengthen national institutional capabilities of the country in such areas as MCH/FP; population IEC; data collection; and formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes. The projects implemented are described below.

Maternal and child health and family planning

8. Improvement of living conditions of women and children in an urban environment. Initiated in 1979 and completed in 1982, the aim of this project was to assist the Ministry for Social Development (then the State Secretariat for the Promotion of Human Resources) to establish a model project in selected areas of Dakar. The major activities involved the education of health auxiliaries in nutrition and population matters. Based on the experience gained from this project, the Government decided to replicate activities in the rural area of Bambey. Health auxiliaries trained in population education were used as resource persons in the Bambey project. The Dakar-based project, to which UNFPA contributed \$56,077, was executed by Government.

9. Training of rural women's groups for participation in family health and family planning programmes. This project was initiated in 1982 to assist the Ministry for Social Development to establish a training project in the rural area of Bambey. Project activities, encompassing a population of around 11,000, included health, nutrition, population and sex education. While this project had an encouraging start and made couples living in rural areas aware of the benefits of MCH/FP, it met with major obstacles. Owing to the withdrawal of project personnel in the Ministry for Social Development and the lack of project monitoring, the project fell short of its training objectives and was briefly suspended in 1986. Activities have however resumed. To date, UNFPA assistance to the project, executed by the Government, amounted to \$144,250.

10. Family welfare programme. Initiated in 1982, this project was designed to implement a family health policy intended to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by strengthening existing MCH services and integrating family health services into MCH activities. This project has helped to strengthen the service delivery infrastructure through the provision of medical equipment and logistic support for MCH activities, acquainting community groups with MCH/FP practices and training health personnel in community health. Preliminary findings of the 1986 independent in-depth evaluation of MCH/FP training in selected sub-Saharan African countries revealed an overemphasis in Senegal on family planning theory at the expense of practical delivery. Activities were suspended for a brief period in 1986 to work out a solution to some implementation problems. UNFPA has provided approximately \$1 million for this project executed jointly by the Government, the Laval University (Canada), UNICEF and UNFPA.

Population information, education and communication

11. Establishment of a population communication unit. The objective of this project was to assist the Government with technical and logistic support for its population communication activities. In addition to the production and dissemination of materials, planned activities included training, research and evaluation. Originally scheduled to start in 1983, the project began in 1986 but was restricted in scope, as most of the planned activities had to be curtailed. The main reasons for project postponement were delays in nominating national staff to be trained and failure to secure premises for the project team. UNFPA support

for this project, executed by UNESCO, amounted to \$423,049, and covered the cost of technical assistance, training, audio-visual and office equipment and renovation of premises.

Basic data collection and analysis

12. Population census data processing and analysis. This project aimed to assist the Government in processing and analysing the data collected during the first population census conducted in 1976. The project has made demographic data available for Government use in development planning and has thereby established the basis for strengthened activities in the population sphere. Total assistance to this project, executed by the Government, amounted to \$35,907.
13. Fertility survey. In co-operation with the Statistical Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and with the technical assistance of the International Statistical Institute, UNFPA assisted the Government in conducting a national survey on various aspects of fertility behaviour among a sample of 3,986 women of reproductive age. The scientific information obtained enabled the Government to describe and interpret the level of fertility; identify differentials in patterns of fertility and fertility regulation; clarify factors affecting fertility; increase national capacities for fertility and other demographic survey research; and collect and analyse data within the framework of the World Fertility Survey for intercountry comparison purposes. Activities began in June 1977 and the report was published in 1981. UNFPA assistance amounted to \$447,733.
14. Population, migration and labour force survey. Initiated in 1978, this project aimed to increase the knowledge of the interrelationships between socio-economic and demographic variables and assist in improving population and human resource planning, especially in the fields of employment and migration. As a result, data on migration, labour and population are now available for development planning. UNFPA contributed \$581,910 to this project, executed by ILO.
15. Improvement of the civil registration system. Initiated in 1984, this project aimed to improve the geographical coverage and the quality of statistics concerning births, marriages and deaths. With Government support, the project has progressed smoothly. A new system has been designed by regional advisers from the Economic Commission for Africa to provide more systematic and reliable civil registration data. A training manual for trainers has been compiled and is being used to train civil registration agents. UNFPA has contributed \$111,046 to this project, which is jointly executed by the Government, the United Nations and UNFPA.

Population dynamics

16. Establishment of a population unit. The objective of this project was to establish the necessary infrastructure to define, monitor and evaluate requirements for a national population policy and assist the National Population Commission, established in October 1979, in its work. Several studies were made by the Population Unit which have not been used in development planning, owing to institutional problems. The project has made little impact as yet because of the government implementing agency's lack of institutional authority. Furthermore, the

Unit was handicapped by inadequate staff training in techniques of integrating population in development. As of 1986, UNFPA assistance to this project, executed by the United Nations, amounted to \$548,569 and covered long- and short-term advisory services, training and subcontracts for studies.

17. Basic data collection and analysis for the establishment of a population distribution policy. The objective of the project was to promote the welfare of the population by an improved distribution and redeployment of human settlements within the country. The project also envisaged the promotion of studies on the relationships between population factors, internal migration patterns and the social, cultural and economic conditions pertinent to each subnational area, in order to incorporate these factors in the national development plan. In collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA has assisted the Government to formulate an outline of the national population and spatial distribution plan. The elaboration of this plan, which integrates regional issues into the national plan, is well under way. This project has been evaluated very positively by UNFPA and has been acknowledged as innovative and complex in its approach to population, development and environmental issues. This project will serve as model for other countries such as Mali and Mauritania, both of which face similar problems. UNFPA contributed a total of \$767,518 to this project, executed by the Government and the United Nations.

Other external assistance

18. Senegal has received assistance from various multilateral and bilateral sources. These include the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the World Bank and UNICEF. The Senegalese Association for Family Well-Being, an IPPF member, manages projects dealing with information, family life education and communication aimed at increasing awareness of the benefits of family planning and the training of personnel. The Association collaborates with agencies interested in integrating family planning with other development activities.

19. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is financing a \$2.5 million family health project in geographical areas not covered by UNFPA. A \$20 million second phase USAID programme in Senegal has been approved and covers such areas as family planning, infertility, sexually transmitted diseases, data collection, population IEC, biomedical research and population policies. The World Bank supports a \$16.7 million primary health care project in rural areas. Belgium is financing a broadly similar project but in different rural and urban areas.

20. In association with UNFPA, UNDP also finances a project for population and spatial distribution. One of the primary objectives of UNDP's fourth country programme for Senegal, 1987-1991, is to address population problems. UNDP proposes to assist by pursuing the action recommended by UNFPA's 1985 needs assessment mission, especially with regard to problems associated with urbanization. The United Nations system, in an attempt to maximize the use of resources, encourages the formulation of joint projects to be financed by various United Nations agencies. The project described above for the establishment of a population and spatial distribution policy is an example of such collaboration and similar schemes will be encouraged in Senegal.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

21. A 1985 joint UNFPA/World Bank mission reviewed and updated the population assistance needs of Senegal. This mission recorded that since 1977, when the first needs assessment mission took place, much progress had been made in the field of population activities. The recommendations made by the mission have been incorporated in the proposed programme.

22. As it is the Government's plan to integrate family planning into family health and family welfare services, the mission recommended emphasis on family planning training and the integration of family planning techniques in the curricula of health institutions. A strong IEC programme in support of family planning and an improved system of health statistics have also been recommended. Evaluations of the family welfare project should be more regular and the experience gained should be used to extend family planning activities on a national basis. The involvement of non-governmental organizations was also recommended. Research on such themes as fertility, maternal and infant mortality and interrelationships between MCH and levels of family planning acceptance should also be carried out in order to determine the link between fertility and MCH.

23. The Government has recognized the need to convince the population about and familiarize it with the benefits of family health. The mission has thus encouraged the Government to evaluate and rationalize all IEC activities. Target groups have to be identified and leaders (religious and political), women and youth are to be given priority attention. There is also a recognized need for training in development and production of didactic material. Ideally, all IEC activities should be incorporated in sectoral activities and should come under one co-ordinating ministry.

24. The mission identified several measures to strengthen the participation of women in development and recommended, for instance, that any project developed to promote the status of women should focus on the primary needs of this group of the population. Furthermore, multidisciplinary studies should be initiated in support of increased literacy, easy access to education and training, improved health and access to family planning. Thus, projects which focus on the priority needs of women in development have to be developed.

25. The mission accorded high priority to the second population census and to data collection activities such as civil registration and a migration survey, noting that Senegal needed to strengthen its demographic data base in order to make decisions in the field of socio-economic development.

26. The mission reported ineffective co-ordination at all levels of population activities and recommended remedial steps to harmonize the assistance provided for population activities.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1990

27. In addition to the recommendations of the 1985 needs assessment mission, further discussions with the UNFPA field office have encouraged the Government to identify its priority areas for population assistance. Within the framework of these plans, the immediate objectives of the proposed UNFPA programme are to improve the health of mothers and children and encourage the use of family planning; to enhance the national capability to deal with population issues; to improve the demographic data base as well as the quality and reliability of data to be used in the formulation of a national population policy; and to encourage the participation of women in all aspects of the development process. All UNFPA projects are required to state explicitly that women will benefit from and participate in them.

Maternal and child health and family planning

28. Improvement of family welfare. This new project will constitute the second phase of the Government's ongoing MCH and family welfare project. Existing programmes in this field focused on the dissemination of family planning information and have provided concerned personnel with limited family planning training. The actual delivery of family planning services has, however, not started owing to various organizational and institutional impediments encountered by the project. A seminar which analysed these problems and formulated recommendations has already been held with the ministries concerned. Short-term training and refresher courses for medical and paramedical personnel will be continued to facilitate the delivery of family planning services. Service delivery points will be upgraded through provision of medical equipment and supplies. The project will also aim to provide antenatal care to 25 per cent of pregnant women in Diourbel, Louga, Tambacounda and Fleuve, encourage service delivery by trained personnel and aim to increase contraceptive prevalence from 1 per cent to 5 per cent by 1990 in these 4 regions while at the same time diffusing information on family planning services to 60 per cent of the population. UNFPA proposes continuation of support to the project in the amount of \$1.1 million over the period 1987-1990, of which \$60,000 has already been allocated. The Government will implement this project with the technical execution from a non-governmental organization yet to be selected.

Population information, education and communication

29. Communication support to population activities. This project will mobilize various media channels in order to sensitize and motivate people on population issues. One area of the project's activities will be directed towards the support of MCH/FP. The project will target political and religious leaders as well as the organized sector (co-operatives, factory workers, women's groups) who are considered potential users of MCH/FP services. All aspects of the project will recognize cultural and religious values of the people. The communication unit would continue providing IEC support by carrying out studies on target populations, especially women, and by developing teaching material appropriate for each target group. The proposed IEC programme will be managed by a ministry to be determined in consultation with the Government and will be executed by UNESCO. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$625,000.

Basic data collection and analysis

30. Population and housing census. This project will assist the Government to conduct a second population census tentatively planned for December 1987. This census will update the 1976 census data and provide accurate and complete information for medium- and long-term programmes of economic adjustment and the national plan for spatial redistribution. It will also attempt to collect data of particular concern to women. UNFPA will collaborate with USAID and other donors to conduct the census exercise. An informal inter-agency committee on African censuses, which UNFPA is co-ordinating, is encouraging the financing and co-ordination of all external assistance. In this regard, UNDP and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have expressed interest and may also contribute to financing this census. UNFPA's contribution would include support for consultants, training, equipment, vehicles, reporting and printing costs. UNFPA proposes \$730,000 to this project, to be executed by the United Nations.

31. Strengthening of the civil registration system. In order to improve the geographical coverage and quality of vital statistics, the existing pilot project needs further support from UNFPA. High-level government interest has been expressed and further assistance is envisaged to train nationals in the use of the newly adopted system which will establish a reliable data base of vital statistics. UNFPA support will include provisions for study tours, seminars, training and office and computer equipment. Other assistance, for example from the International Development Research Centre (Canada), may complement UNFPA's assistance to this project. For the period 1987-1990 an amount of \$200,000, of which \$45,950 has been allocated, is proposed for the project. The Government will execute the project with technical backstopping from the United Nations.

32. Intercensal surveys. UNFPA is to provide further assistance in the area of data collection which will help to establish a data bank for the analysis of socio-demographic data. UNFPA proposes assistance of \$100,000 to participate in surveys such as national household capability, infant mortality and female labour force participation.

Population policy formulation

33. Population and development. This project is designed to assist the Government to define a national population policy and to assist the National Population Commission in its co-ordinating role in the population field. The Population Unit, which acts as a secretariat to the Commission, has not made an effective impact so far. The Unit has conducted studies, but the Department of Planning has not been able to use the findings to integrate population in development. Nevertheless, population variables appear to have been taken into account in the seventh development plan, 1986-1990. Renewed support for the Population Unit should enable this body to provide the specialized data needed to formulate a population policy. Increased assistance will be given to training policy-makers, planners and economists in various ministries in the use and inclusion of demographic variables in economic and social analyses. Specialized studies will be conducted. Project activities aim to give greater authority to the Population Unit to carry out its responsibilities and discussions on this score are being held with the Government.

The project will be executed by the United Nations or ILO. A total of \$500,000 to cover technical consultancies, seminars and fellowships is proposed for UNFPA assistance for the period 1987-1990. An amount of \$68,000 has already been allocated.

34. Support to the implementation of a population and spatial distribution policy. This project will assist the Government's efforts to establish a national plan for spatial distribution which would integrate demographic, economic and social data in the formulation of a national policy. UNFPA support will consist of technical assistance, fellowships and seminars, office equipment and administrative support. UNDP's fourth country programme for Senegal contains components to assist Senegal in this endeavour, and the collaboration initiated under the project's first phase will continue in an attempt to help the Government to adopt and implement its national plan. UNFPA proposes support in the amount of \$400,000, with the United Nations as the executing agency.

Women, population and development

35. Strengthening the capabilities of women groups through training in family health. Women play an active role in Senegal. Although only a small percentage of them are involved in the formal labour sector, they are effectively organized into economic interest groups. UNFPA proposes to incorporate population IEC and family life education programmes into the existing infrastructure and to integrate these subjects into all activities undertaken by these groups of women. This integrated approach aims to introduce family life education concepts to women in the work place or other areas of interest, thus encouraging their participation in MCH/FP programmes. The existence of the national plan of action for women in development attests to the importance given to women by the Government, to their specific role in society and to the supportive atmosphere to promote their status and involvement in population policy. This particular project will be promoted in conjunction with the family welfare programme, thereby providing extra motivation for women to avail themselves of family planning services. UNFPA assistance will support consultancies, administrative support, equipment, vehicles and local training activities. ILO will be the executing agency and UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) will be encouraged to collaborate. UNFPA proposes support in the amount of \$345,000 for this project.

Evaluation and monitoring

36. For the component projects of the country programme, established procedures for monitoring and evaluation will be followed. The adequacy of monitoring and evaluation plans will be assessed as projects are formulated and appraised. In addition, periodic country reviews with participation from the Government and UNFPA will consider how these individual projects are contributing to the overall programme objectives as stated in the document. With regard to improving the health of mothers and children and encouraging the use of family planning, this second country programme is of particular interest in that it is aiming to change the earlier emphasis on information to that of service to raise the current low contraceptive prevalence. This will warrant special attention at the country reviews.

Financial summary

37. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$4 million is proposed, of which \$2.8 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. This commitment of \$2.8 million would cover all projects but at a lower level, as indicated in the table below. If UNFPA funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.2 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate these two levels of funding:

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi-bilateral sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Maternal and child health/ family planning	800 000	300 000	1 100 000
Information, education and communication	300 000	325 000	625 000
Data collection and analysis	930 000	100 000	1 030 000
Population policy formulation	500 000	400 000	900 000
Women, population and development	<u>270 000</u>	<u>75 000</u>	<u>345 000</u>
Total	<u>2 800 000</u>	<u>1 200 000</u>	<u>4 000 000</u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

38. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

- (a) Approve the programme for Senegal in the amount of \$4 million for four years;
- (b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$2.8 million from UNFPA's regular resources;
- (c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$1.2 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;
- (d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Senegal and with the executing agencies.