



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

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/FPA/CP/2  
27 February 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session  
26 May-19 June, 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 Sri Lanka

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$5 million, of which \$3.8 million 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 possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	\$18 million
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1987
Executing agencies:	Government of Sri Lanka International Labour Organisation (ILO) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Plan Implementation

## SRI LANKA

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) .	226
Total (in 1000) .....	16 205	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000) .....	8 192	Population increase (in 1000)	249
Female (in 1000) .....	8 013	Births (in 1000) .....	407
Sex ratio (/100 females) .....	102.2	Deaths (in 1000) .....	103
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	19 620	Net migration (in 1000) .....	-55
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000) .....	5 596	Population change total (%) .	1.48
Age 15-64 (in 1000) .....	9 857	Urban (%) .....	1.7
Age 65 + (in 1000) .....	752	Rural (%) .....	1.4
Age 0-14 (percentage) .....	34.5	Crude birth rate (/1000) ....	24.2
Age 15-64 (percentage) .....	60.8	Crude death rate (/1000) ....	6.1
Age 65 + (percentage) .....	4.6	Natural increase (/1000) ....	18.1
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000) .....	-3.3
Median age .....	22.8	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14 .....	56.8	Total fertility rate .....	2.87
Dependency: age 65 + .....	7.6	Completed family size .....	5.86
Dependency: total .....	64.4	Gross reproduction rate .....	1.40
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000) .....	3 193	Net reproduction rate .....	1.32
Women: 15-49 (in 1000) .....	4 180	General fertility rate (/1000)	93
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio .....	n/a
Urban population (in 1000) ....	3 419	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	33
Rural population (in 1000) ....	12 786	Life expectancy: male .....	68.2
Per cent urban (%) .....	21.1	Life expectancy: female ....	71.8
Per cent rural (%) .....	78.9	Life expectancy: total .....	70.0
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land) .....	7.77	(U.S. dollars, 1984) .....	360

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 comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$5 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Sri Lanka, 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 \$3.8 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 sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. UNFPA assistance to Sri Lanka was provided on an ad hoc basis for small-scale projects, missions and studies during the period 1969-1972. The first country programme was approved in 1973 in the amount of \$3.4 million for four years. The programme consisted of 12 projects and involved the co-operation of five United Nations agencies and several national ministries. Project expenditures during the period 1977-1981 totalled \$5.3 million. At its twenty-eighth session, in 1981, the Governing Council approved UNFPA's second country programme for Sri Lanka, in the amount of \$5.4 million for the years 1982-1985, subject to the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme, on the basis of which the amount was reduced to \$3.6 million. Eventually, expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to \$4.3 million and allocations for 1986 to \$0.6 million. Activities were conducted in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP), population information, education and communication (IEC) and special programmes.

3. This proposed programme would be the third UNFPA programme of assistance to Sri Lanka. It is based upon the findings of a needs assessment update mission in 1985. Programme development has been a participatory process involving relevant government officials, agency personnel, UNFPA consultants and UNFPA field office staff. The programme is service delivery oriented and incorporates participatory strategies with priority for involving women's organizations at the local level. Women's concerns will be taken fully into consideration in all programme activities. Their involvement will be ensured through their participation in activities such as training and project management.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (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

5. Excessive population growth and its implications for social and economic development have been a matter of urgent concern for successive Governments of Sri Lanka. Accordingly, several formal intervention programmes have been initiated and implemented to reduce the rate of population growth, testimony to the Government's commitment to addressing population and development issues together. Highest priority has been accorded to population policy formulation and its implementation and this function has been assigned to the Ministry of Plan Implementation under the direct purview of the President.

6. Much has been achieved in this regard to date. Strengthening and expansion of family planning services, promotion of women's education and employment, raising the legal age for marriage, awareness creation regarding family planning and readjustment of the spatial distribution of population are some notable measures implemented during the last two decades. The impact of these measures has been reflected in a reduced rate of natural increase. An extensive health and service delivery network, an integral element of the Government's family health programme, has facilitated the provision of family planning services throughout the country. A contraceptive prevalence survey conducted in 1982 revealed that family planning awareness had increased to almost 100 per cent, yet acceptance remained significantly lower at 54 per cent.

7. Family planning in Sri Lanka has been dominated by sterilization, a method which accounted for as much as 68 per cent of all modern contraceptive methods used in 1982. However, new acceptors are moving away from sterilization, which accounted for only 51.6 per cent in 1985, though it is still the major method. Modern temporary methods have gained ground and the growing acceptance of injectables is significant. There is no doubt that family planning programmes have shown positive results. Nevertheless, approximately half of currently married women do not practise contraception and hence remain outside the family planning system. Furthermore, it has been revealed that significant regional and ethnic differentials exist in contraceptive use.

8. To remedy this unsatisfactory situation, the Government of Sri Lanka "intends to further intensify and develop the family planning service delivery programme, particularly in the rural areas. Further, attempts will be made to develop and deliver a programme mix to suit the varied choices of people who voluntarily seek these methods. This would entail the promotion of modern methods of spacing, particularly among young couples, such as the use of intra-uterine devices (IUDs), injectables, pills, etc." (Ministry of Finance and Planning, Public Investment 1986-1990).

## III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

9. A needs assessment mission sent to Sri Lanka in April 1980 called for a shift of emphasis from awareness-creation and motivation to the provision of family planning services. Thus, resource distribution during the second programme, 1982-1985, reflected an emphasis on family planning services. Funding for

motivation and education, however, continued at the same level as many of the projects from the first country programme continued into the second programming period. Activities during the second programme cycle were as follows.

#### Maternal and child health and family planning

10. UNFPA assistance to MCH/FP was to promote the national objective of increased use of modern contraceptive methods. The projects envisaged expansion and extension of family planning services to the rural, estate and poor urban populations. The projects upgraded family health facilities, trained staff, improved logistics and provided contraceptives and critical medical supplies.
11. Strengthening family health services. This project aimed to upgrade MCH/FP facilities and training for medical and paramedical personnel in MCH/FP. By mid-1986, physical improvement of operating rooms was completed in 127 hospitals, 270 medical officers were trained in sterilization procedures and a total of 3,025 peripheral level health workers (public health nursing officers, inspectors and midwives) were trained in important aspects of MCH/FP. Through the provision of equipment, the project also made it possible to meet the high demand for sterilization. A new and innovative activity during 1986 allowed for the training of 24 public health nurses in IUD insertion and in the use of Depo-Provera. UNFPA assistance amounted to \$548,000 and the project was executed by WHO.
12. Supply of contraceptives for national family planning programme. UNFPA has annually financed contraceptive supplies estimated by a national committee convened to review contraceptive requirements. The contraceptives supplied included condoms, orals, IUDs and injectables. Stock returns from the 16 divisional drug stores and 104 health units distributing contraceptives were monitored monthly. Since 1982, UNFPA has provided \$1.3 million worth of contraceptives under this UNFPA-executed project.
13. Strengthening the research and evaluation unit of the Family Health Bureau. The objective of this project was to strengthen the unit's capacity to produce improved research and evaluation results useful to programme planners, administrators and service providers. The unit staff received training in computer operations and data processing, electronic data processing equipment and maintenance funds were provided and a continuation rate survey was completed in 1986. UNFPA assistance totalled \$79,600 to this project executed by WHO.
14. Maternal and child health for estate workers. In order to extend family planning services in the plantation sector further, assistance was provided to establish an additional 200 clinics operating on a weekly basis to provide family planning services to estate workers. The project also provided basic training in family planning for 75 family health workers and for 80 assistant medical practitioners in IUD insertion. Basic drugs and equipment were provided to the new clinics and eight operating rooms were upgraded in estate hospitals to include sterilization services. UNFPA assistance was provided in the sum of \$298,000 and the project was executed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

15. Strengthening district population committees. This project supported the Government's programme of establishing district and divisional population committees for the decentralized management of population programmes. These committees are expected to identify local problems and promote interdepartmental co-ordination and community participation in solving them. The project functioned on a pilot basis in 10 districts. The major activity was training of 1,354 committee members, namely district officers of related ministries and representatives of non-governmental organizations, through two-to-four day workshops on population programme management. Owing to internal problems in Sri Lanka, the project was unable to reach four or five north-eastern districts. Moreover, recently, lack of project staff has had an adverse effect on the project. In the light of current government priorities, continuation of this project's activities are not planned for in the new programme. UNFPA assistance was provided in the sum of \$57,000. The project was executed by the Government through the Ministry of Plan Implementation.

#### Information, education and communication

16. Population information centre and clearing-house. UNFPA supported the establishment of a national population information centre and clearing house to collect, organize and disseminate population information as well as to establish linkages with related institutions both inside and outside the country. Assistance was provided for library staffing, staff training, travel for outreach programmes and for the centre's publication programme which includes a quarterly population bulletin, posters, calendars and various reports. A microcomputer, with accessories, has also been provided through the project. The project was implemented by the Government's Ministry of Plan Implementation with technical backstopping from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). UNFPA provided assistance in the amount of \$126,000.

17. Training of plantation family welfare supervisors. This project supported training for personnel who would link the estate health system with estate workers. Supervisors promoted family welfare and health education through group meetings and one-to-one communication with estate workers. The project succeeded in training 290 family welfare supervisors, all of whom have been absorbed into the permanent health cadre of the plantations. The project, supported by UNFPA in the amount of \$138,000, was implemented by the State Plantations Ministry and executed by ILO.

18. Workers' population and family welfare education programme. The project was assisted by UNFPA to extend educational activities to new groups of worker audiences where urgent needs for population and family welfare education had been identified. Activities included training of 20 vocational instructors, 165 labour officers and 11 family welfare co-ordinators. A series of workshops on curriculum development was conducted for 86 participants. UNFPA assistance amounted to \$83,000. The project was implemented by the Ministry of Labour and executed by ILO.

19. Communication activities to support family planning programmes. This project had been carried over from the previous programming cycle and it developed communication activities to inform selected target audiences about population

issues. Since 1982, UNFPA assistance was provided for personnel, equipment and, primarily, for training activities which included a workshop on communication skills for 40 family planning personnel and a training programme for 35 family health workers. The project was implemented by the Ministry of State and executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Since 1982, UNFPA assistance amounted to \$98,000.

20. Population education in schools. This project aimed to introduce population education at the secondary school level. A major activity completed was the printing and distribution of supplementary population education readers for grades 6 through 10. Teacher training programmes, workshops and seminars were also conducted. A population education kit for teachers has been prepared. UNFPA assistance amounted to \$175,000 for this project executed by UNESCO.

#### Population dynamics

21. Demographic training and research unit. This project assisted with demographic and population training at the University of Colombo. A programme for teaching and studying interrelationships between population and socio-economic variables was established mainly during the previous country programme. A Ph.D. fellowship in demography is the only remaining project activity. Assistance of \$66,000 has been provided by UNFPA since 1982. The project was executed by the United Nations.

#### Special programmes

22. Assistance to accelerated Mahaweli development programme. UNFPA assistance was provided for a social development training programme for farm leaders, farmers and women leaders in community development which involved family health education in the curriculum. Activities included a management seminar for 60 project officials, training for 160 health volunteers, representing 1 volunteer for every 25 families in the area covered by the project, an important baseline survey of the socio-economic and nutritional status of settlers and vocational training for settlers. UNFPA provided \$98,000 in support of this project implemented by the Mahaweli Authority.

#### Other external assistance

23. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) assists several centrally financed, ongoing population projects in support of local non-governmental organizations. This assistance covers training for medical and nursing personnel as well as counselling and volunteer training related to sterilization services and community-based IEC promoting temporary methods. Several research projects are being funded to study the practice and effects of both traditional and modern contraceptive methods. The plantation and estate sector receives bilateral assistance from the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway in the area of health and social development co-ordinated with support from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. However, this assistance has not covered population activities.

24. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) activities in Sri Lanka are organized through its local affiliate, the Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka. An annual grant by IPPF is the major source of financial support and is expected to continue until 1990. The Family Planning Association's work programme focuses on the following areas: rural motivational action through district action committees; contraceptive retail marketing; youth population education; and clinical training and demonstration.

25. A World Bank-assisted project on health and population for management improvement in this sector is under preparation by the National Planning Division and the Ministry of Finance and Planning, in collaboration with the Ministries of Health, Women's Affairs and Teaching Hospitals and Plan Implementation. Probable cost is estimated at \$15 to \$18 million and the project is expected to become operational in 1988.

#### IV. FINDINGS OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

26. A needs assessment mission visited Sri Lanka in June 1985 to review and update the 1980 assessment. Continuing needs were identified as a basis for UNFPA's third country programme for the Government of Sri Lanka. The mission proposed the following recommendations.

27. Although serious efforts have been made, fundamental problems still confront family planning service delivery. In particular, there is an inability to meet the existing demand for family planning services and the health infrastructure is not adequately equipped with trained providers, supplies and facilities for effective supervision and monitoring of the programme. The mission therefore recommended expanding family planning service outlets and enhancing the service capacity of the existing MCH/FP infrastructure. There is a need, on the one hand, to strengthen clinic-based services for IUDs, injectables and oral contraceptives in promoting temporary methods and, on the other, to strengthen hospital-based sterilization services in order to maintain sterilization prevalence. The update mission emphasized the need for more effective supervision to ensure better utilization of the health infrastructure at sub-district levels.

28. The mission noted the high level of family planning awareness in Sri Lanka and reiterated the necessity to link family planning IEC activities to service delivery in order to make the campaign more meaningful. Hitherto, communication strategy has relied heavily on mass media approaches and the mission recommended that the emphasis be shifted to interpersonal and group approaches. The mission stressed continued attention to a co-ordinated and systematic approach in developing and strengthening a data-based family planning communication support system.

29. In the context of the decentralized planning process and the major development programmes involving large movements of people, the mission noted the need for up-to-date small-area statistics highlighting the pattern of recent changes in population-related data. The mission therefore recommended strengthening demographic and social statistics capabilities.



30. The mission was of the view that population policy should incorporate wide-ranging issues such as population distribution and migration and the impact of major development strategies on population variables, of population change on development and of out-migration to other countries on the socio-economic development of the country. Recommendations were made to strengthen the Population Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation and support the Population Information Centre as the primary resource centre for the Population Division.

31. Reiterating the significant role of community participation in population programmes and particularly the role of women in this context, the mission recommended strengthening the women's bureau to co-ordinate and to play a leading role in the promotion and participation of women in population activities. The mission also recommended co-ordinating selected youth programmes with population programmes and assisting the Mahaweli Authority in implementing suitable population programmes for its settlers through its health and social infrastructure.

#### V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1991

32. As indicated above, much progress has been made while at the same time serious deficiencies remain in the delivery of programme services. Therefore, as also pointed out by the needs assessment update mission, further progress in population management must ensure that services reach out to both the rural and the urban poor; that temporary contraceptive methods are promoted; and that a data-based communication strategy, using inter-personal and group methods, support service delivery. The overall objective of the proposed programme is to increase contraceptive prevalence of modern methods from the current 35 per cent to 45 per cent by 1991. The thrust of the proposed programme activities will be directed at both the clinic and the field levels. The core of the proposed programme will include supply of contraceptives, strengthening service delivery and use of IEC activities to link available services. Supportive activities, particularly strengthening programme management and supervision, research and evaluation, are being incorporated in the respective projects.

33. The new programme provides a significant role for women and women's organizations in population activities. In the proposed service delivery project, public health midwives will play a central role in spreading the family planning message to eligible couples. The proposed communication project incorporates participatory involvement of women's and other local organizations in promoting family planning. The workers' education project, which includes both men and women, also incorporates participatory strategy and is tied to service delivery. The new projects incorporate significant innovative elements which can give the needed redirection to national population activities during the proposed programme period.

#### Maternal and child health and family planning

34. Supply of contraceptives. UNFPA has funded contraceptives for the national family planning programme since 1983. While it was expected that the Government would absorb the cost, UNFPA assistance has been requested for a further period in

view of current financial constraints. UNFPA assistance will be determined annually on the basis of a national committee's assessment of contraceptive needs. Supplies would be secured through UNFPA headquarters. In order to ensure efficient stock management, a provision has been made for strengthening the logistics of service delivery. A sum of \$2 million for the period 1987-1991 is proposed for the supply of contraceptives, 52 per cent for injectables, 37 per cent for pills, 7 per cent for condoms and 4 per cent for IUDs. This project will be executed by UNFPA.

35. Strengthening family planning services. This project proposes to continue and expand assistance to the national family planning programme. Assistance is proposed to ensure the availability of reliable family planning statistics, increase the accessibility of family planning clinics, upgrade operating facilities for sterilization in 50 hospitals, upgrade the knowledge and skills of public health staff in basic family planning and strengthen the management practices of contraceptive supply. This comprehensive project encompasses training activities, upgrading and expansion of service facilities, provision of equipment and surveys related to family health impact and follow-up of contraceptive usage. Training activities during the course of the project would include 900 hospital staff and 260 public health nurses in record-keeping and information management; 420 medical officers and assistant medical practitioners in the use of IUDs and injectables; an additional 150 medical officers in sterilization; 6,400 midwives, 2,916 hospital nurses and sisters, 400 trainers in the above categories and 50 regional supervisory staff in basic family planning; and 30 divisional store-keepers in contraceptives logistics. UNFPA assistance is proposed in the amount of \$1 million for the five-year period. The project will be executed by WHO.

36. Family planning in the estate sector. This project aims at further incorporation of family planning within the estate health system. Proposed activities include training 175 new family welfare supervisors and providing refresher courses for the 414 supervisors in the field, training 15 assistant medical practitioners and 100 estate medical assistants in the use of IUDs and injectables as well as renovation and equipping of 10 estate operating facilities. It is envisaged that by the conclusion of the project every estate will have adequate numbers of family welfare supervisors and all contraceptive services will be readily available. UNFPA assistance will amount to \$270,000 over five years and project activities will be implemented by the Government through the Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation and the Janatha Estates Development Board.

#### Population information, education and communication

37. Communication in support of child-spacing. The provision of modern temporary methods of contraception is a significant feature of the new country programme. The proposed communication project will shift from awareness creation to use of services through activities in four areas: identification of constraints to wider use of modern methods; organization of public health midwives and health volunteers for person-to-person promotion of such methods; involvement of local women's organizations and other local non-governmental organizations for field-level promotion; and establishment of a programme to develop supportive mass media and audio-visual materials. Activities will include 40 "focus group" discussions on constraints to modern temporary-method usage with each group consisting of 10-15

participants in the 20-35 age group; participation by all 4,000 public health midwives in a skills development programme for improving family planning communication; and extensive utilization of radio, television, video cassettes and newspapers in support of alternative modern methods. UNFPA assistance is proposed in the amount of \$1 million for the period 1987-1991. The project will be implemented by the Health Education Bureau.

38. Workers' population and family welfare education. The Department of Labour has been active in population and family welfare education, especially in the advocacy of temporary contraceptive methods, since 1973. It feels that it is in a strong position to make a significant contribution to the new government programme. This project would cover training costs to be incurred by extending the programme to new areas with particular emphasis on rural and non-unionized workers. The project would extend population and family welfare education to 360 new groups each year and each group will have a target of 50 new family planning acceptors a month. Groups to be involved include small farmers associations, workers in the fishing sector and Port Authority employees. The project would use participatory strategies in promoting family planning practices. UNFPA proposes assistance of \$70,000 over five years and the project will be executed by ILO.

39. Population Information Centre. The Population Information Centre, established under the Ministry of Plan Implementation in 1979, has now been integrated within the Ministry's Population Division. UNFPA assistance commenced in 1981 and further assistance is necessary in order to consolidate previous work and to strengthen the Centre's capability to provide effective information support for population programmes. Proposed activities include short-term staff training programmes on a co-operative basis with other Asia and Pacific Population Information Network (POPIN) institutions; in-country workshops to introduce the use of available population publications at the grass-roots level; publication of a nine-part research series in population and dissemination to technical programme personnel; preparation of 20 booklets on population topics for use by field personnel in the communication of population messages; and computerization of the Centre's bibliographic data base and mailing list. UNFPA proposes \$130,000 to assist the project to be implemented by the Government.

#### Pending projects

40. Discussions between the Government and UNFPA have been under way concerning the formulation of additional projects. Funds for microcomputers, software and related equipment, training and expert assistance are required for the 1991 population census. Funds would also be required for a proposed study on the demographic impact of labour migration, support to the women's bureau of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Teaching Hospitals, continued activities in population education and its introduction into secondary schools and further support to the Mahaweli settler programme. Funds in reserve in the amount of \$530,000 will be utilized for these purposes in accordance with the priorities of the Government.

### Monitoring and evaluation

41. Monitoring and evaluation has been built into projects and will be carried out in accordance to UNFPA guidelines. At the national level, monitoring will take place through overall co-ordination by the Ministry of Plan Implementation's Population Division. In addition, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Population will promote inter-ministry and inter-agency co-ordination and review the national programme. The UNFPA field office, in accordance with UNFPA guidelines, will support and assist the Government in monitoring and evaluating the proposed programme. The programme is also a candidate for a more elaborate UNFPA internal or independent in-depth evaluation. This may take place prior to the last country review. The focus of the country reviews and of any evaluation will be the progress made towards the achievement of the programme objective of increasing prevalence of modern methods to 45 per cent by 1991.

### Financial summary

42. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$5 million is proposed, of which \$3.8 million will 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 possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accomodate these two levels of funding.

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi- bilateral sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Maternal and child health and family planning</u>			
Supply of contraceptives	1 300 000	700 000	2 000 000
Strengthening family planning service delivery	900 000	100 000	1 000 000
Family planning in the estate sector	<u>270 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>270 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>2 470 000</u>	<u>800 000</u>	<u>3 270 000</u>
<u>Information, education and communication</u>			
Communication in support of child-spacing	800 000	200 000	1 000 000
Workers population and family welfare education	70 000	-	70 000
Population information centre	<u>130 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>1 000 000</u>	<u>200 000</u>	<u>1 200 000</u>
Pending projects	<u>330 000</u>	<u>200 000</u>	<u>530 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>330 000</u>	<u>200 000</u>	<u>530 000</u>
Total	<u><u>3 800 000</u></u>	<u><u>1 200 000</u></u>	<u><u>5 000 000</u></u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

43. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

- (a) Approve the programme for Sri Lanka in the amount of \$5 million for five years;
- (b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$3.8 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 Sri Lanka and with the executing agencies.

-----