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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES
Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance of the Government of Malaysia
Support of the national population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$2.1 million, of which \$1.9 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$200,000 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 multilateral sources.

Government's contribution: \$5 million

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: Government of Malaysia
International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Government co-operating agencies: National Population & Family Development Board
University of Malaya
Ministry of Health
Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia
Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Office

Government co-ordinating agencies: Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Office.

MALAYSIA

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) ..	47
Total (in 1000)	15,557	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	7,834	Population increase (in 1000)	348
Female (in 1000)	7,723	Births (in 1000)	445
Sex ratio (/100 females)	101.4	Deaths (in 1000)	96
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	20,497	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	5,875	Population change total (%) ..	2.12
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	9,093	Urban (%)	4.2
Age 65 + (in 1000)	589	Rural (%)	0.8
Age 0-14 (percentage)	37.8	Crude birth rate (/1000)	27.1
Age 15-64 (percentage)	58.4	Crude death rate (/1000)	5.9
Age 65 + (percentage)	3.8	Natural increase (/1000)	21.2
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	20.7	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	64.6	Total fertility rate	3.30
Dependency: age 65 +	6.5	Completed family size	6.15
Dependency: total	71.1	Gross reproduction rate	1.60
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	3,249	Net reproduction rate	15.1
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	3,951	General fertility rate (/1000)	105
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000)	5,946	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	26
Rural population (in 1000)	9,611	Life expectancy: male	66.5
Per cent urban (%)	38.2	Life expectancy: female	70.8
Per cent rural (%)	61.8	Life expectancy: total	68.6
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	6.37	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	1,980

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. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the needs assessment update mission that visited Malaysia in 1985, UNFPA proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$2.1 million over a period of five years, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Malaysia 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 \$1.9 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$200,000 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.

2. The proposed programme would include support for strengthening family health and family planning activities including reproductive research; strengthening the vital registration system and collection of population data in Sabah and Sarawak where these activities have been lagging behind peninsular Malaysia; improving data collection and processing capabilities in preparation for the census scheduled for 1990; strengthening the understanding of relationships between population and economic and social development; strengthening the capabilities of women's organizations; and studying the depopulation of agricultural communities. In order to help the Government to achieve a high degree of self-reliance, the proposed programme includes substantial training, research and institution-building activities. 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. The proposed new programme would be the third UNFPA-funded programme in Malaysia.

3. 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 and individual freedom, justice and 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. Health conditions in Malaysia are above average for a developing country as a result of an expanded health infrastructure and post-independence levels of social and economic progress. The main causes of mortality are those of a degenerative nature more characteristic of developed than developing countries. Differences are found, however, between urban and rural areas, between peninsular Malaysia and the States of Sabah and Sarawak and between ethnic groups.

5. Through the early 1960s, the Malaysian Government did not include family planning in its development plan but permitted family planning activities to be carried out by the private sector. In the mid-1960s, the attitude of the

Government changed as a result of increased awareness of the social, economic and health implications of high rates of fertility and population growth. In 1966, the National Family Planning Board (now known as the National Population and Family Development Board) was established as a semi-autonomous interministerial organization. A family planning programme was incorporated into the first development plan, 1966-1970, with the overall objective of reducing the rate of population growth. Gradually the scope of the family planning programme was extended to include issues related to population at the macro level and family development at the micro level in order to complement the Government's overall efforts to improve the quality of life. The development of a new population policy began with the Prime Minister's statement in late 1982 that Malaysia could support a population of 70 million provided that certain changes took place in people's attitudes and behaviour. The main argument for a policy change has been that a larger population size is expected to create a larger consumer base with increased purchasing power which in turn would generate and support industrial growth.

6. The fifth development plan, 1986-1990, states that the Government will continue to monitor population trends closely in order to ensure that the target of 70 million is achieved by the year 2100. This goal is to be achieved through natural increase, i.e. by way of a gradual deceleration in the rate of decline of population growth within the context of family development and welfare.

7. The new policy calls for an integrated population-development approach, further improvement of the data base and the establishment of a more effective planning system and monitoring mechanism at the macro level. At the micro level, more emphasis will be placed on the total development of the family, of which family planning will become an integral part, and services will continue to be provided on a voluntary basis.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA PROGRAMME TO DATE

8. UNFPA assistance to Malaysia began in 1973 with an allocation of \$4.8 million to the national family planning programme for the period 1973-1978. Following the needs assessment mission in 1978, while the second programme of assistance was being formulated, UNFPA approved five interim projects.

9. The second UNFPA programme of assistance to Malaysia was approved in 1980 in the amount of \$6.5 million for a duration of four years. At the end of 1981, expenditures under this country programme amounted to \$1.8 million. In view of UNFPA's financial constraints at the time and in accordance with the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme, the balance of \$4.7 million was reduced to \$2.9 million. Eventually, expenditures 1982-1985 totalled \$3.1 million, slightly above the reduced amount. Allocations in 1986 amounted to \$1 million. UNFPA assistance under the second country programme is briefly described below.

Maternal and child health and family planning

10. Strengthening rural maternal and child health and family planning services of the Ministry of Health. This project aimed to strengthen qualitatively the delivery of comprehensive health services, as well as the rural population's

acceptance of services by (a) strengthening the technical and production capabilities of health education units through the provision of advisory services and audio-visual aids; (b) provision of mobile emergency units for prompt referral to hospitals for at-risk mothers and children in remote, underserved areas; (c) strengthening back-up facilities in the family planning service in Sarawak; and (d) provision of support staff and equipment to the family planning unit to improve co-ordination, information retrieval, dissemination and monitoring of MCH/FP-related activities in rural areas. UNFPA assistance to this project has significantly consolidated, and improved the delivery of family health services to the total rural population. Activities focused on the provision of orientation and refresher courses on family health services, education and communication and for staff nurses, auxiliary and supervisory staff, midwives, trainers, tutors, medical laboratory technologists and paramedical staff. Since the project began in 1980, more than 2,500 staff of the Ministry of Health have participated in the various training courses. Besides local training, UNFPA funded a number of overseas post-graduate fellowships, short-term courses and study tours. As a result of these activities, the Ministry of Health has been able to develop and train a cadre of trainers in family health, health education and family planning. Total assistance to this project, executed by the Government, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) amounted to \$486,621.

11. Training programme and career development activities for the National Population and Family Development Board. The objectives were to train a cadre of professional personnel for the Board as well as government and other agency staff, in administration, education, visual arts, research and related fields with the aim of facilitating the integration of family planning activities in the country's total development effort. Owing to financial constraints, this project received less assistance than initially anticipated. Only 10 staff members of the Board were trained in graphics, information, education and communication (IEC), programme evaluation and development management. In addition, in lieu of overseas training, funds were reprogrammed for three local workshops, one on reproductive medicine and two on video techniques and production. Total assistance to this project, executed by the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNFPA, amounted to \$129,743.

12. Strengthening the infrastructure and facilities of the National Population and Family Development Board. The aim of this project was to strengthen the various divisions of the Board in order to improve its efficiency and to consolidate and strengthen its operational programme. Through the provision of computer hardware, the Board was able to enhance its capacity for research, evaluation and management of an information system. In addition, UNFPA provided audio-visual equipment for the Board's recording and editing studio to strengthen its operational programme on IEC strategies. Total assistance to this project, under UNFPA execution, amounted to \$230,000.

13. Strengthening the capabilities of the Specialist and Reproductive Research Centre. The objective of this project was to strengthen human resources and technical facilities to enable the Centre to develop research expertise in fertility regulation and eventually serve as the research facility for the National Population and Family Development Board. UNFPA assistance included the support of

six fellowships for specialized medical training and the provision of some highly technical medical equipment. Total assistance to this project, executed by WHO, amounted to \$489,641.

Population information, education and communication

14. Promoting family life education through the family development programme. The main objective of this project was to strengthen the family development programme of the Ministry of National and Rural Development by broadening its scope to encompass family life and population education, including family planning, as a means of improving the quality of life for individuals, families and communities. The project made little progress as it was beset with organizational and staffing problems. A mid-term review resulted in revision of the projects' objectives, work plan and budget as well as extension of the project through 1989. In addition to conceptualizing family life education the revised plan included the development of core curricula for target audiences at the grass-roots level, training of extension workers and supervisors, development and production of appropriate teaching, learning and motivational materials, orientation and in-service training courses for all categories of personnel, an intercountry study visit to Japan and the Republic of Korea for three project staff, a needs assessment survey and an impact study. This project, for which \$551,540 was provided, was executed by the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNESCO.

15. Promoting responsible family living through family development education. The project's objectives were to assist the Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia in incorporating family development into the training programme of voluntary youth organizations so that cadres of knowledgeable youth can continue to serve as information sources for their peers and to maintain and intensify the level of population and development consciousness in the country. The project successfully developed a family life education curriculum for trainees and a training manual for trainers. The curriculum was written in English and translated into Bahasa Malaysian. Workshops were conducted to pretest the draft curriculum and to train 400 youth trainers. Total assistance to this project, executed by the Government, amounted to \$167,169.

Basic data collection and analysis

16. Population and family survey. The objective of this project was to provide government officials with information which would enable them to understand the household fertility decision-making process, its determinants and consequences, and to provide relevant data to the Central Planning Agency for the formulation of an integrated population policy to improve family welfare. The study, completed in February 1985, involved a sample of 5,000 households and its findings were used for the development of fertility and mortality models. This project, for which \$259,300 was provided, was executed by the Government.

Population dynamics

17. Establishment of Population Studies Centre in the University of Malaya. The project established a population studies centre in the Faculty of Economics and

Administration at the University of Malaya and provided support to facilitate the provision of undergraduate and graduate training in population studies and to assist training programmes in population policy formulation, implementation and analysis training programmes. Total assistance to this project amounted to \$470,903 channelled through the United Nations and the Government.

Formulation of population policies

18. Population aspects of development planning. The objective of this project was to provide planners and policy-makers with a better understanding of the main interrelationships between population and socio-economic variables through the appropriate use of planning models and to facilitate the integration of population factors in Malaysia's total development efforts. Through this project the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's office is developing a demographic planning model which will enable it to assess the consequences of population growth as well as the demographic effects of development policy on various socio-economic dimensions. With the services of an international expert and four short-term consultants, the project has made satisfactory progress. It successfully developed a system which includes population projections and an evaluation of socio-economic consequences. Other activities included the training of relevant officials of the Unit. Total funds allocated under this project, executed by ILO, amounted to \$245,945.

Other external assistance

19. The World Bank has provided considerable assistance for population activities in Malaysia through two loans. The first loan was provided under the auspices of the first population project in the amount of \$5 million, while the second loan was granted within the framework of the second population project, 1979-1982, in the amount of \$17 million. The latter provided for the construction of a research centre, family planning clinics, health centres, training schools and other physical facilities. It also included technical and logistic support, long-term fellowships and computer software and hardware. The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Ford Foundation and The Population Council also provided technical assistance in the early stages of the programme. An integrated family planning nutrition and parasite control project was initiated in 1978 by the Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP). The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has provided support to its affiliate, the Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia (FFPAM), since the mid-1960s. Additionally, assistance has been provided by WHO, UNICEF, the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC), Health International and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

IV. FINDINGS OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

20. A needs assessment update mission was undertaken during September 1985 and its findings are summarized below.

21. In the area of MCH/FP, the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) should endeavour to clarify the role of family planning in the light of the new population policy. The Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia (FFPAM) should receive increased support for the expansion of its programme, streamlining and prioritizing its clinical network and enhancing its evaluation capabilities. The health management information system of the Ministry of Health should also be strengthened. Moreover, a more balanced approach to contraceptive use should be developed as at present Malaysia relies overwhelmingly on oral contraceptives.
22. Equally, in view of the new population policy, a comprehensive IEC programme should be developed without delay so as to inform all categories of health workers and the population at large about the nature of, and plans for, the implementation of the new policy as well as to dispel various misconceptions about the continuity of family health services. The network of formal and non-formal education programmes of participating ministries and agencies could advantageously be used for that purpose. A separate module should also be developed to ensure that family planning education is treated adequately in the health education courses at the Public Health Institute.
23. As regards to data collection and analysis, needs for assistance ranged from strengthening data collection and vital registration systems in non-peninsular Malaysia, areas which were lagging behind those on the mainland, to strengthening the analytical capability of implementing agencies, particularly the Ministry of Health, and assisting the NPFDB to assess its future data collection and analysis requirements.
24. In addition to the need to clarify the implications of the new population policy, resources should be made available to study migration patterns in order to develop an explicit policy for integrating rural and urban development as well as to develop special-purpose models dealing with particular areas of population and development interactions.
25. In the area of research and training, care should be taken to ensure that the Population Studies Unit of the University of Malaysia does not duplicate the research functions assigned to the Board. The Population Studies Unit should maintain a flexible system whereby the Economic Planning Unit and others can readily contract for demographic research studies they might require. Board staff should receive additional training both to carry out their own analytic studies and to strengthen their ability to monitor and direct research done for the Board by others. In addition, the staff of the Socio-Economic Research Unit in the Prime Minister's Department should be provided with additional consultants and opportunities for graduate studies and participation in international workshops.
26. With regard to women in development, steps should be taken for the establishment of an effective central co-ordinating body for research and data-gathering related to women, population and development; the roles, functions and structures of government agencies dealing with women's affairs should be examined and strengthened; and the needs of working mothers and the conditions of rural working women, especially estate workers, should be studied.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1991

27. The proposed country programme for 1987-1991 was prepared with the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies under the leadership of the Economic Planning Unit. Particular attention was paid to the priority areas indicated by the needs assessment mission and the Government. A number of new activities complement and reinforce some activities which were undertaken during the previous programme. As the programme intends to help the Government achieve a high degree of self-reliance at the end of the programme period, it includes substantial training, research and institution-building activities. The allocations of the projects of the proposed programme, totalling \$2.1 million are as follows.

Maternal and child health and family planning

28. Strengthening of the family health/family planning programme through staff development. The objectives of the project are to increase the knowledge of 400 medical officers, medical assistants and public health nurses in perinatal management and risk-approach strategy; to increase the awareness of 250 community leaders and ensure the participation of the community in basic health care; to train 480 traditional birth attendants in basic concepts of family health care; and to provide managerial training for 214 middle-level health managers in rural health services. In order to achieve those objectives, workshops and training courses will be held at the national, state and district levels. With the adoption of a framework for the application of the risk approach, the Ministry of Health has selected one district in each of the 10 states on the basis of prevailing high levels of maternal and infant mortality. Experience gained from a successful pilot project in the Krian district of Perak state, where the methodology has been tested and improved, will be utilized in the training programmes. The project proposes to conduct an evaluation of the training programmes at the end of each year, as well as an assessment of the skills of 10 per cent of those trained at the end of the second year of the project. The project would be executed by the Government and technical advisory services would be sought from WHO when needed. UNFPA assistance, essentially for training, would amount to \$350,000 for 1987-1990.

29. Strengthening of the MCH/FP service delivery programme. This project aims to increase the use of effective family planning methods by reaching and providing services to more couples in the reproductive age group, thus contributing to further improvement in MCH and reduction of fertility rates. Training would improve personnel capabilities to deliver services through an expanded community-based distribution network. IEC activities would be intensified and implemented more effectively at both national and state levels in order to help create a more favourable public climate towards family planning. Research would be conducted to ensure that community needs and preferences are met. Clinic premises and facilities would be upgraded in order to provide higher quality service, attract more clients and thus promote better continuation rates. The Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia (FFPAM) would be responsible for implementing day-to-day operations of the project. Funding, in the amount of \$500,000 has been requested for local training, medical equipment and office furniture and television and video sets for client education. The project would be executed by the Government over the period 1987-1991.

30. Strengthening of family planning/IEC activities in family centres. The objectives of this project are to strengthen the IEC work of the Family Resource Centre and the Youth Advisory Centre, both of which are part of the Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia. Specifically, the project will emphasize the importance of family planning as an essential preventive health measure and the need for family-life education for both boys and girls would be advocated in key organizations. The project would provide training in IEC activities, improve leadership and management skills of youths, train personnel in programme management, adolescent counselling and communication approaches and materials development. The FFPAM will be responsible for day-to-day operations of the project. Funds requested are essentially for local training, although audio-visual equipment would be provided for family-life education for youth programmes. Assistance to this project, to be executed by the Government, is proposed in the amount of \$250,000 for the period 1987-1991.

31. Workshops for the formulation of strategies for self-reliance in reproductive research. The objectives of this project are to formulate strategies for self-reliance in reproductive research, to study existing mechanisms for the utilization of available material and human resources in scientific institutions, to identify and assess programme implications of research in reproduction and to devise means by which research data can be utilized to the full by all interested parties. The proposed activities include the sponsorship of three workshops attended by participants from research institutions, universities, professional societies, government research co-ordinating agencies and relevant governmental and non-governmental authorities. The outcome of the workshops will be communicated to the National Council for Scientific Research and Development in order to augment efforts to improve the quality of services through effective integration of reproductive research findings in the clinical service programme. Funds requested are for workshops and for a short-term consultant. The technical advisory services of WHO would be sought as required and the project would be executed by the Government. Assistance is requested in the amount of \$20,000 for 1987.

Population information, education and communication

32. Development and implementation of national support communications systems. There exists a need to integrate population-related concepts and activities into the educational programmes of various ministries and agencies. The NPFDB through this project proposes (a) to develop a national population support communication system in collaboration with other ministries and agencies interested in the population and family planning sectors; (b) to develop an appropriate network to ensure an organized flow of population information; and (c) to develop competencies and skills among IEC staff in the Board. The activities proposed include training eight key personnel in order to build up their capabilities in the population communication sector, developing and producing appropriate audio-visual materials and establishing a network to disseminate information among relevant agencies and ministries. Funds are requested in the amount of \$81,000 for the period 1987-1989 for training, audio-visual items and short-term local consultancies. The project would be executed by the Government.

Basic data collection and analysis

33. Improvement of census and vital statistics coverage in Malaysia. This project proposes assistance to the Department of Statistics to improve its ability to conduct the 1990 census by exposure to the most modern census-taking procedures. In addition, as reliable vital statistics are not available for Sabah and Sarawak, it is proposed that a study be undertaken to identify the factors responsible for this deficiency and that alternative means of collecting reliable information be developed. Specifically, the project would attempt to reduce the cost of the 1990 census by the use of the latest sampling techniques; reduce census processing time so that the results be released earlier; and identify major problems in the vital registration system in Sabah and Sarawak and suggest improvements. Funds requested are for short-term consultants and training. The project would be executed by the Government with technical backstopping from regional advisers from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Assistance has been requested in the amount of \$161,000 for the period 1987-1989.

34. Population and family survey in Sabah and Sarawak. The NPFDB proposes to conduct surveys on the dynamics of population growth in Sabah and Sarawak in order to provide a better basis for a balanced regional development. Overall objectives are to obtain reliable data for formulating an integrated population policy to achieve greater progress and improve the welfare of the individual families and for monitoring the national population and family development programme. Funds have been requested for training and equipment in the amount of \$317,000 for the period 1987-1988. The project would be executed by the Government.

Population dynamics

35. Strengthening of the Population Studies Unit at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya. In order to strengthen and upgrade the Population Studies Unit and provide support to its programme of activities, this project proposes (a) to instill undergraduates and graduates with a better understanding of population issues in the context of socio-economic development; (b) to assist research and training programmes and other in-service and special training requirements of agencies involved with population policy formulation and implementation; (c) to undertake multidisciplinary research on population and publish research findings; and (d) to update the population documentation centre. Assistance, in the amount of \$225,000, has been requested for research activities, training courses and data processing equipment for the period 1987-1991. The project would be executed by the Government.

Population policy formulation

36. Extension of the economic demographic modelling project. Technical assistance is requested in order to assess the implications of various population growth paths leading to the desired population of 70 million. Further development of compact and interactive models is necessary to ensure their future usefulness and applicability. The project's objectives are (a) extension and modification of the existing model for further policy analysis; (b) study of the determinants of Malay fertility and its consequences leading to policy intervention; and (c) development

of a demographic data base system in the Economic Planning Unit in order to provide policy-makers with timely information. Funds requested are for short-term consultancies in the amount of \$57,000 for 1987. The project would be executed by ILO.

37. Study of depopulation of agricultural communities. There are increasing indications of a drift of the rural population to urban areas, resulting in a depopulation of agricultural areas. The continuation of such trends will have significant implications on the structure of agricultural families, the age composition of the population engaged in agriculture, as well as the size of the agricultural labour force. The Government's policy of revitalizing agriculture to play a more significant role in economic growth will be impeded if young people continue to move out of agriculture and rural land schemes. The Economic Planning Unit proposes a study to assess the extent of population decline in agricultural settlements, the social and demographic characteristics of those moving out of agriculture as well as the causes and implications of the depopulation of agricultural settlements. Funds are requested for a short-term consultant and survey costs. Total assistance requested amounts to \$66,000 for 1987-1988. The project would be executed by the Government.

Women, population and development

38. Establishment of a national clearing-house on women in development. The Secretariat for Women's Affairs, set up within the Prime Minister's Department in 1983, has the objective of increasing the participation of women in the development process and ensuring that government development programmes take into consideration the full integration of women through the provision of equal opportunities. This project proposes to establish a clearing-house for information and materials on women in view of the increasing role of women in Malaysia's socio-economic development. This requires the collection, storage and dissemination of relevant data and information. The related activities and outputs include (a) the development of a national network of co-operating agencies concerned with women's activities which would serve as a sounding board for clearing-house outputs; (b) production of printed and non-printed materials based on the data collected; and (c) distribution of information through the network in order to raise awareness of the importance of women's role in development. Funds are requested essentially for training, meetings and study tours. The total amount requested is \$73,000 for the period 1987-1989. The project would be executed by the Government and technical advisory services would be sought from ESCAP when required.

Evaluation and monitoring

39. The programme will be subject to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the revised UNFPA guidelines, which emphasize the need for progress reports, internal evaluation reports, tripartite reviews, occasional independent evaluations, periodic country reviews and a final report for each of the individual projects in the programme. Since much could be learned from the innovative activities involving surveys on population dynamics to improve regional development (para. 34) and establishment of a national clearing-house on women in development (para. 38), these projects will be candidates for more elaborate evaluation exercises.

Financial summary

40. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$2.1 million is proposed, of which \$1.9 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$200,000 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 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> \$
<u>Maternal and child health and family planning</u>			
Strengthening of family health/family planning programme through staff development	350 000	-	350 000
Strengthening of the MCH/FP service delivery programme	500 000	-	500 000
Strengthening of family planning/ IEC activities in family centres	250 000	-	250 000
Workshop for the formulation of strategies for self-reliance in reproductive research	<u>20 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>1 120 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1 120 000</u>
<u>Population information, education and communication</u>			
Development and implementation of national support communications systems	<u>81 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>81 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81 000</u>
<u>Basic data collection and analysis</u>			
Improvement of census and vital statistics coverage	111 000	50 000	161 000
Population and family survey in Sabah and Sarawak	<u>217 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>317 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>328 000</u>	<u>150 000</u>	<u>478 000</u>

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi- bilateral sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Population dynamics</u>			
Strengthening of the Population Studies Unit at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaysia	<u>175 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>225 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>175 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>225 000</u>
<u>Population policy formulation</u>			
Extension of the economic demographic modelling project	57 000	-	57 000
Study of depopulation of agricultural communities	<u>66 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>123 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123 000</u>
<u>Women, population and development</u>			
Establishment of a national clearing-house on women in development	<u>73 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>73 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73 000</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>1 900 000</u></u>	<u><u>200 000</u></u>	<u><u>2 100 000</u></u>

V. RECOMMENDATION

41. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Malaysia in the amount of \$2.1 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$1.9 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$200,000 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 resources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Malaysia and with the executing agencies.