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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Democratic Yemen

Support of a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$4.5 million of which \$3.5 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1 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: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1987

Executing agencies: Government of Democratic Yemen
United Nations
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Planning

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) .	6
Total (in 1000)	2 137	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	1 054	Population increase (in 1000)	69
Female (in 1000)	1 082	Births (in 1000)	108
Sex ratio (/100 females)	97.4	Deaths (in 1000)	36
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	3 379	Net migration (in 1000)	-2
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	963	Population change total (%) .	3.01
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	1 114	Urban (%)	4.6
Age 65 + (in 1000)	60	Rural (%)	1.9
Age 0-14 (percentage)	45.1	Crude birth rate (/1000)	46.6
Age 15-64 (percentage)	52.1	Crude death rate (/1000)	15.7
Age 65 + (percentage)	2.8	Natural increase (/1000)	30.9
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	-0.9
Median age	17.2	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	86.5	Total fertility rate	6.56
Dependency: age 65 +	5.4	Completed family size	n/a
Dependency: total	91.8	Gross reproduction rate	3.20
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	440	Net reproduction rate	2.35
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	495	General fertility rate (/1000)	201
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	n/a
Urban population (in 1000) ...	853	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	120
Rural population (in 1000) ...	1 284	Life expectancy: male	49.4
Per cent urban (%)	39.9	Life expectancy: female	52.4
Per cent rural (%)	60.1	Life expectancy: total	50.9
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	5.89	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	550

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 \$4.5 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Democratic Yemen, 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 \$3.5 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1 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 programme would further strengthen specific aspects of national programmes and services related to population variables as well as to increase the country's self-reliance in these areas.

2. The first country programme for Democratic Yemen, based on a comprehensive needs assessment mission held in 1977, was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. The four-year programme, in the amount of \$5.5 million, assisted the Government in expanding and improving an integrated maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programme, developing population information, education and communication (IEC) activities, strengthening the capabilities for data collection and analysis and upgrading the infrastructure for population and employment planning.

3. Under the proposed second country programme, UNFPA would concentrate its assistance in the areas of MCH/FP, population IEC, demographic data collection and analysis and training and research aiming at further integration of population factors into planning and implementation of socio-economic development.

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. Development efforts in Democratic Yemen continue to be strongly influenced by the lack of available natural resources and the country's difficult geographic environment. Much of the country consists of rugged mountains and desert plateaus; there are no known mineral resources and cultivable land has been estimated at 1 per cent of the country's 330,000 sq. km. In view of the extreme shortage of indigenous financial resources, external assistance is the primary source of development support and is directed primarily towards productive sectors of the

economy. As bilateral assistance to population activities is meagre, the country relies on multilateral assistance to fund its population-related programmes.

6. Although the Government has not yet issued a comprehensive population policy, the elements of and commitment to population are found in various population-related objectives of the country's third five-year plan. The Government supports family planning as part of maternal and child health services. A major objective of the national health policy is the improved health conditions of mothers and children and the reduction in levels of mortality and morbidity. In terms of population distribution, the Government has supported various programmes for the resettlement of Bedouins, including the establishment of integrated community development centres, as well as for the supply of safe drinking water to urban and rural communities. The third five-year plan also contains a chapter on population which includes various issues on population and health-related problems such as contraception and abortion risks. During this plan, the Government intends to give priority to improving the extent and quality of the service delivery structure, continue its mass media and health education campaign aimed at closer integration of population programmes with other primary health care components and implement socio-economic measures which will include integrating women in development.

III. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME 1979-1986

7. At its twenty-sixth session in June 1979, the Governing Council approved a UNFPA country programme of assistance to Democratic Yemen in the amount of \$5.5 million over the period 1979-1982. Expenditures for the years 1979-1981 totalled \$2.2 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985 foresaw a reduction of the \$3.3 million balance to \$2.4 million. However, given the needs of the country and the Government's and executing agencies' capacity to implement all projects, expenditures from 1982 to 1985 eventually totalled \$3.0 million, close to the full amount as originally approved by the Council. During the interim year of 1986, the total allocation was \$0.8 million.

Maternal and child health and family planning

8. Maternity centred family planning programme. This project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Government's MCH/FP delivery network through the expansion of facilities and training for medical and paramedical personnel. UNFPA, with WHO as the executing agency, has provided for technical advisory services, medical equipment, teaching aids and overseas and local training. By the end of 1985, almost 80 health facilities in rural under-serviced areas provided MCH/FP services with varying degrees of comprehensive service delivery. Various categories of health personnel have been trained during the project period including medical assistants, professional community nurse/midwives, health guides and traditional birth attendants. UNFPA support to the Institute of Health Manpower Development, originally established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WHO, contributed to increases in female health personnel trained in MCH/FP over the duration of the project. Throughout the project, the Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) arrangements between the MCH/FP directorate in the

Sudan and Democratic Yemen, allowed for training of Democratic Yemen MCH/FP personnel and assignment of Sudanese nurse/midwives to the project in Democratic Yemen. This arrangement is expected to continue in the project's next phase with specialized training for front-line rural health workers by expatriate Sudanese nurse/midwives. The project's quantitative targets for women trained in MCH/FP were satisfactorily reached. Overall, the evaluation of 1984 noted that slow decision-making and logistical difficulties resulted in inordinate delays in the expansion of physical facilities and that acute shortages of human resources at all levels limited health education and promotion of services. The total UNFPA contribution to this project amounted to \$1,523,000.

Population information, education, and communication

9. The IEC sector contained projects in formal and non-formal education with activities directed towards developing awareness of the relationship between population issues and the process of socio-economic development. The non-formal population education, as a multi-sectoral population education and motivational programme, was implemented through these projects and addressed the organized co-operative sector, workers and women, through their respective organizations, the Co-operative Institute of the Confederation of Trade Unions and the General Union of Yemeni Women. As including population and family life education in the regular training programmes was a new approach, UNFPA inputs contributed to a core of teaching materials in both institutions. Through the Trade Union Confederation's ability to mobilize its members, a substantial number of trade union members were trained. Population and family life education programmes geared to women addressed women leaders in several governorates under the out-of-school population education project. The General Union of Yemeni Women was assisted throughout the lifetime of the project and some resources and instructional materials have been developed in addition to the overseas training and study tours organized by the project. The non-formal population education projects achieved relative success in increasing awareness of the target groups trained as well as the building up of the necessary base from which further activities can be launched. Considering the number of projects in this sector, the 1984 evaluation considered as a gap the lack of a formal, clear mechanism to provide leadership and training and to ensure co-ordination in order to make the most efficient use of the limited human and technical resources. Such a co-ordinated approach in addressing the non-formal sector could have been instrumental in further achieving the objectives of these projects. Total UNFPA contribution to these projects executed by ILO and UNESCO amounted to \$443,000.

10. Population education through the school system. This project provided assistance to the Ministry of Education for integrating and strengthening family life education in the school system. The project aimed to incorporate population and family life education in the country's unity schools, secondary schools and institutions involved in teacher training. Despite delays in the beginning stages of this project, modest gains have been made towards the integration of population education in the curricula of the school system. During the period of the project, materials for teachers' guides on population education have been produced for all grades, over 300 teachers for upper and lower secondary education were trained and socio-cultural case studies were conducted which will enhance future efforts in the

integration of population education, the development of new resource materials and the introduction of audio-visual teaching aids in teacher training programmes. UNFPA assistance, amounting to \$359,000, covered consultancy services, production of teaching materials and source books, equipment, local training courses, overseas training and administrative support costs. The project was executed by UNESCO.

Basic data collection and analysis

11. Support to population activities of the Central Statistical Organization. This project was implemented in the Central Statistical Organization and was geared towards strengthening its capabilities in processing and analysing demographic data. A major constraint faced by the project was a shortage of trained personnel. The project collaborated with UNDP to establish an adequate data processing facility in the country which would also meet the needs for population data analysis. The institution building aspect of the project has led to the creation of a population centre for research and analysis in the Ministry of Planning to produce updated information on demographic and socio-economic variables as well as work with local agencies to facilitate the formulation of population policies for development planning. The centre played an important role in the consideration of population variables in preparation of the new five-year plan. UNFPA supported long-term technical advisory and training activities and contributed to upgrading centre capabilities, particularly in preparing the population and housing census, originally scheduled for 1983, now scheduled for 1988. A more recent achievement of the project was a combined human resource and demographic survey conducted in 1985 and a survey to identify priority needs for women, a collaborative effort with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). UNFPA's contribution to the project executed by the United Nations was \$1,011,000.

12. Establishing a pilot project on civil registration and vital statistics system. This project has been instrumental in assisting the Government to plan, organize and implement a civil registration project in the country through the provision of consultancy services. UNFPA assisted in the experimental phase of establishing the civil registration system which covers 40 per cent of the population in selected areas. The project has been successful in achieving its objectives, although expansion throughout the country and improvement in the quality of data are still necessary. UNFPA's input consisted of fellowships for training of nationals and equipment including vehicles, motorcycles, photocopying machines, calculators and duplicating machines. The project was executed by the United Nations and UNFPA assistance totalled \$695,000.

Population dynamics

13. Assistance to the Department of Manpower. UNFPA assistance to the Ministry of Planning was extended through a project to improve the capabilities of the Department of Manpower within the Ministry to formulate comprehensive human resource plans and organize training and research in population and employment. UNFPA's assistance covered external advisory services, fellowships, vehicles, office equipment and a population library. The project was completed in 1983. Overall, local training conducted and levels of institutionalization of population

and human resource development planning efforts were limited. UNFPA assistance to this project executed by ILO was \$395,000.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

14. A second needs assessment mission was conducted October–November 1984 in order to update the needs identified by the previous mission in 1977. The mission update recommended continued support for the six major sectors in which UNFPA has been involved as follows.

15. In its assessment of the health sector, the mission endorsed the objectives of the Government's MCH/FP programme in the overall context of family health care and recommended continued support in expanding MCH/FP centres, including training for various medical and paramedical personnel. Other MCH/FP recommendations included assistance to improve programme management and monitoring, conduct studies and research and strengthen the institutional capability for a broadened MCH/FP data base. As a prerequisite to any new programme, the mission recommended an analysis of infrastructure and personnel in the MCH/FP sector.

16. In the population IEC sector, the mission identified teacher training as crucial for the success of any educational programme and recommended that, in continuing support to this area, population education should be introduced in both pre-service and in-service teacher training. The mission also focused on the importance of teacher training institutions and college educators as target groups. In the non-formal population education sector, the recommendation stressed the need to develop a co-ordinating mechanism for the various institutions engaged in population education. Additional support for literacy and adult education programmes of the vocational training institutions was recommended to include initiating assistance to the agricultural training centre in Giar which would address a wider audience of rural population and extension workers, particularly rural women. In communication, the mission concluded that ministries and mass organizations are potential channels for use in supporting population efforts and recommended assistance in developing these channels accordingly.

17. In the field of data collection and analysis, the mission recommended assistance to the Government to further strengthen its capabilities for the planning, execution, processing, analysis and publication of the 1988 census results. Another activity to follow the successful experimental phase of the civil registration project has been recommended to support improvements in the quality of data and project coverage throughout the country. It was further recommended that assistance be provided for activities which would assist the Government in formulating and implementing national population policies and integrating population in development planning.

18. The information and studies on women are relatively few. As a prerequisite to integrating women in development, the data base on women should be improved. The mission identified the need for research on women with priority given to the identification and assessment of women's needs in various sectors. The mission also recommended strengthening the national institutional capacity and enhancing

the role of the General Union of Yemeni Women through assistance to the Union's planning, co-ordination and out-reach functions. Training, management, planning and administration are among the areas recommended for assistance.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1987-1991

19. The second country programme, proposed in the amount of \$4.5 million, has taken into consideration the recommendations of the needs assessment mission and has proposed assistance in the areas of MCH/FP, population IEC, data collection and analysis and women in development. The overall goal of the proposed programme is to strengthen the country's technical and managerial capabilities for self-reliance in the identification and implementation of national population policies and programmes.

20. The programme's development phase was completed by the end of 1985 for submission to the 1986 Governing Council; however, due to unforeseen circumstances in the country the submission was postponed until 1987. 1986 was, therefore, considered as an interim year during which preparatory activities were conducted. A programme review conducted in October-November 1986 reaffirmed the priorities of UNFPA programme activities within the country's current economic development plans and updated programme work plans and budgets for projects already prepared. The proposed programme is delineated as follows.

Maternal and child health and family planning

21. Maternal and child health and family planning services. The project relates to the integration of MCH/FP services in the health service network and its main objective is the improvement of the health of mothers and children through a reduction in high levels of mortality and morbidity. Emphasis would be on service delivery, training programmes, institutional development and research in promotional and delivery activities. The project intends to achieve its major objectives through the identification of appropriate approaches, procedures and technologies at all levels of the health services and strengthened capabilities in management, programme planning, organization and supervision at all levels. Participation of women will be encouraged through training of nurse/midwives, the key MCH/FP cadre in the country. UNFPA would fund technical and consultancy services, teaching aids, support for local and overseas training costs, medical equipment, audio-visual supplies, vehicles and contraceptives. Total cost of the project is \$1,738,000. Assistance from UNFPA is proposed for \$1.3 million for this project to be executed by the Government, WHO and UNFPA. The balance of \$438,000 would be for multi-bilateral consideration.

Population education, information and communication

22. UNFPA assistance to the IEC sector under the second programme is represented by projects in the formal and non-formal educational sectors as well as by a supportive population information and communication project. Co-ordination among IEC sector projects and overall integration with other projects under the programme are reflected in the respective project designs. Moreover, in response to the

evaluation recommendation, a national co-ordination committee for population education will be established by the Government to ensure consistency in theme and co-ordination of activities. UNFPA proposes five projects in this area as follows.

23. Integration of population and family life education in the formal and non-formal school systems. The ongoing in and out-of-school population and family life education project consists of two interrelated aspects, population education in the school system and adult literacy and education programmes. During the project's second phase, emphasis will be placed on reconceptualization of population and family life education, development of relevant curricula and production of reference and motivational materials. A heavy emphasis will also be placed on strengthening the capabilities of a team of educators to achieve self-reliance in planning and programme implementation and on training for sufficient numbers of trainers, teachers, supervisors and various leaders to facilitate long-term institutionalization of population in the education system. The immediate objectives are to introduce a substantial component of population and family life education in all school levels, teacher training institutions and programmes for adult literacy and education; train the national teams who will be involved in the implementation of project activities with an eye towards self-reliance; prepare a core curriculum, based on research and study findings, which would encompass the population-related learning needs of teachers, students and adult learners in both rural and urban settings; develop and produce appropriate teaching, learning and training materials for teachers and students, particularly women, involved in the adult education programme; provide short-term training in population and family life to various target groups in both the in and out-of-school programmes, particularly leaders from the women's union; and improve co-ordination of IEC activities with various governmental organizations in the country. Proposed assistance amounts to \$844,000 for five years to cover a long-term adviser, fellowships, equipment and local costs. UNFPA would fund \$737,000 and the remainder would be sought from multi-bilateral sources. The project would be executed by UNESCO.

24. Expansion of population education programmes for co-operatives through the Co-operative Institute. Although assistance under the preceding programme was successful in introducing population education into the regular courses of the institute, some weaknesses in the method and approach have been identified. This project proposes a more appropriate and sound approach intended to consolidate and deepen the scope of the previous positive achievements by creating a permanent structure responsible for the co-operative programme, carrying out more intensive field work and developing experience in managing programmes. It further intends to ensure more effective technical backstopping and evaluation, to carry out training for those who deal directly with rural communities and to address the wide spectrum of leaders working within the co-operative structure. The project's immediate objectives are to establish a minimum structure required to consolidate and systematize population and family welfare education directed towards co-operatives; produce teaching and audio-visual aids appropriate for training co-operative leaders and members; carry out field programmes among co-operatives of three selected governorates in order to test training, communication and management methods as well as the appropriateness of population and family welfare messages to rural co-operatives; and further develop the use of media channels geared towards

rural co-operative audiences. UNFPA assistance to the four-year project would amount to \$94,000 and would cover consultancy services, study tours and local costs. The project would be executed by ILO.

25. Population and family life education training programme in the agricultural sector. The project proposes to introduce population in the agricultural sector through the training activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. The project would involve integration of population concepts and activities into agricultural teaching, use of extension and research functions, development of an appropriate sub-unit on population and rural development for specific population and agriculture courses, extension of in-service training and non-formal rural education activities and development of appropriate teaching and communication material for use in population and rural development curricula. Project activities will be co-ordinated with those of a nation-wide agricultural research and extension project supported by the International Development Association and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). UNFPA proposes assistance over three years of \$124,000 to meet the cost of consultancy services, study tours, audio-visual equipment, vehicle and local training costs. The project would be executed by FAO.

26. Labour and population education through the Workers Education Institute, Ministry of Labour and Civil Service. The project, representing a new phase of population education activities in the organized labour sector, aims at intensifying population and family welfare education to contribute to increased awareness of population issues among a wider sector of workers and their dependants. The project intends to incorporate population and family life education in the public work place and organized labour sectors through the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions. Past efforts have succeeded in facilitating the Union's understanding of the relationship that exists between population and family welfare issues and socio-economic development. Although population education has now become one of the components of training in the workers education institute, the more comprehensive goals of systematizing and routinizing activities for base-level workers requires assistance. The new project will concentrate on programme institutionalization of training for responsible personnel, revision of existing educational materials to constitute an appropriate curriculum, development of necessary audio-visual aids and establishment of a model programme in a sector of Aden to serve as a management exercise and testing ground for systematic expansion to the organized sector as a whole. UNFPA assistance of \$75,000 is proposed for three years to meet costs of equipment, local training and study tours. ILO would be the executing agency for the project.

27. Population and development information and communication. This project is oriented towards effective utilization of Government-owned mass media, use of other community-based media and interpersonnel channels for backstopping in various sectors of the national development process to create a higher level of awareness towards outstanding population and development issues. In addition to providing assistance to strengthen further capabilities of personnel based at the Institute of Information, the project would also continue to involve communicators and information officers of other governmental departments and ministries in training activities to help them define, plan and develop their own communication needs and

programmes. These training programmes would be conducted both locally in the form of workshops and seminars and abroad in the form of short-term fellowships and study tours. This approach is based on the need to build competence of the local teaching and training staff who will take on the primary responsibility of implementing project training activities. The project would also assist related units within the Institute of Information to undertake design, development and utilization of various IEC messages and materials to backstop related national population and development programmes. This would entail building skills in specific areas such as research, training, problem diagnosis and situation analysis, production of IEC materials, testing and monitoring and evaluation of project outreach. For this purpose, the project has provisions for training, production of IEC materials and for certain audio-visual equipment essential for various project activities. Proposed UNFPA assistance of \$149,000 is proposed for this project to be executed by UNESCO.

Data collection and analysis

28. Population and housing census. The objectives of the project focus on the collection of current demographic and related socio-economic baseline data, data related to fertility, mortality, population growth rates and both internal and international migration and information on housing conditions as well as on analysis and dissemination of findings to be used by policy-decision makers and planners for the 1991-1995 socio-economic development plan. The project is designed to strengthen national capabilities in all aspects of modern census planning and implementation. There has been a 15-year intercensal period since data from the first census in 1973 was deemed unusable and unpublishable due to errors and inconsistencies. Special emphasis under the 1988 census project will be on institutional aspects, demographic analysis and timely dissemination of the results and analytical reports. Data collected will include demographic statistics on the structure and composition of women in the population. UNFPA's contribution to the project over four years would cover the cost of census advisory and consultancy services, data processing, demography and a United Nations Volunteer. Equipment to be provided would include vehicles, audio-visual equipment, cartographic supplies and data processing equipment. Provision for overseas and local training is included also in the project budget. The United Nations would execute the project for which UNFPA proposes \$659,000 in assistance.

29. Strengthening and expansion of civil registration system. The project aims to strengthen the civil registration system which currently operates in experimental areas by standardizing birth and death registration methods in the country. The project would involve an evaluation of the current system by conducting a household survey to identify the factors responsible for the low registration rate and for undertaking corrective measures for improvement of the system. The project would also launch a civil registration publicity campaign of education and motivation to ensure wider coverage of birth and death registration. The project is envisaged to help identify difficulties within the existing system and localize its weak aspects; develop a suitable ongoing publicity campaign programme for educating and motivating the public; increase coverage of the civil registration system; and provide training for field personnel. UNFPA proposes to support the Government in

the amount of \$127,000 for three years for project personnel, training, equipment and miscellaneous costs. The United Nations would execute this project.

Population dynamics

30. Demographic studies and training. This project is aimed at strengthening the technical and managerial self-reliance of the Central Statistical Organization for conducting demographic studies and analysis and for preparing total and sectoral population projections to be used as inputs to national development planning. The immediate objectives of the project are to prepare synoptic studies of the country's demographic situation, coherent total and sectoral population projections for use by different ministries and departments of the Government in the 1991-1995 development plan, train a core staff in demography and increase awareness of the implications of demographic levels and trends, with special attention to the influence of women's status in levels of fertility, mortality and other demographic trends. Assistance is required for in-country technical assistance, short-term demographic consultancies for demographic analysis and the 1989 family planning and fertility survey, group training, seminars and workshops, a forum for policy-makers, demographic training abroad and equipment and supplies. The project is proposed for five years in the amount of \$455,000 for multi-bilateral funding and the United Nations would serve as the executing agency.

Population policy formulation

31. Population policy and development planning. The project proposes to assist the Ministry of Planning in institutionalizing the process of population and development planning in the country. Its ultimate aim is to assist the Government in establishing the foundation for a comprehensive population and development strategy over medium and long-term periods in the context of national socio-economic plans. Assistance for strengthening ministerial capabilities would include functional co-ordination among various ministries (labour, health, education and others) dealing with aspects of population. The project also intends to establish a population and development forum which would be composed of planners from various population-related ministries and organizations and which would assess and discuss current population policies in relationship to socio-economic development. The project, centred in the Ministry of Planning, would establish linkages with other projects assisting the Ministry of Planning, for example the UNDP-assisted Planning Centre and projects funded by other donors. UNFPA proposes \$121,000 to support short-term consultancies, local payments, office equipment, overseas training and seminars and workshops. The United Nations would execute this project.

Women, population and development

32. Strengthening the capabilities of the General Union for Yemeni Women. The objective of this project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the women's Union and to enhance its role vis-à-vis technical ministries in implementing population programmes related to women. While women's involvement has been visualized in every population project, this project aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Union and other agencies further and to improve the flow of information to and from policy planners. It also intends to strengthen the

capabilities of women's leaders in designing, developing, implementing and managing locally-based family life and income-generating programmes. UNFPA would fund technical consultancy services to assist the Union in its planning, co-ordination and outreach functions. Provision for training in management, planning and administration as well as supervision and evaluation of women's programmes for its leaders would also be included. Funds would also be provided for office equipment and miscellaneous supplies. UNFPA proposes \$114,000 in assistance. The executing agency has yet to be determined.

Evaluation and monitoring

33. The programme as well as its component projects will follow the revised UNFPA guidelines on monitoring and evaluation which include periodic country reviews with participation from the Government and UNFPA. Special attention will be paid in these reviews to assessing the contribution of individual projects to the achievement of the overall programme objective of strengthening the country's technical and managerial capabilities in the identification and implementation of national population policies and programmes. These country reviews will be complemented by regular meetings between the Government's sectoral ministries, the national co-ordinating committee for population education and UNFPA. A mid-term evaluation for the programme is scheduled for 1989 to assess its performance and recommend future directions with the participation of all agencies involved in programme execution.

34. Under the new programme, regular meetings will be held between the Government's sectoral ministries, particularly the Ministry of Planning and UNFPA apart from formal reviews throughout the programme implementation. A national co-ordinating committee for population education has been established by the Government to monitor and co-ordinate activities in this sector. Similarly, with a view to co-ordinating UNFPA assistance with other donors inputs as well as exploring possible multi-bilateral funding sources, UNFPA plans to organize meetings with other agencies, particularly UNICEF, the World Food Programme and the Swedish Save the Children Fund.

Financial summary

35. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$4.5 million is proposed, of which \$3.5 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. This commitment would cover the following projects: MCH/FP services; Integration of population and family life education in formal and non-formal school system; Expansion of population education programme for co-operatives through the Co-operative Institute; Population and family life education training programme in the agricultural sector; Labour and population education through the Workers Education Institute, Ministry of Labour and Civil Service; Population and development information and communication; Population and housing census; Strengthening and expansion of civil registration system; Population policy and development planning; and Strengthening the capabilities of the General Union for Yemeni Women.

36. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.0 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 and family planning	1 300 000	438 000	1 738 000
Information, education and communication	1 185 000	107 000	1 292 000
Basic data collection and analysis	786 000	-	786 000
Population dynamics	-	455 000	455 000
Population policy formulation	121 000	-	121 000
Women, population and development	108 000	-	108 000
Total	<u><u>3 500 000</u></u>	<u><u>1 000 000</u></u>	<u><u>4 500 000</u></u>

37. The status of programme and project development, as of January 1987 is expected to be as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation	3 392 000
Pending	1 108 000
Total	<u><u>4 500 000</u></u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

38. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Democratic Yemen in the amount of \$4.5 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$3.5 million from UNFPA regular resources;

(c) Further Authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$1.0 million from UNFPA 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 Democratic Yemen and with the executing agencies.