SUMMARY

This document is submitted to the Governing Council in response to decision 87/30 I, paragraph 18, in which the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to present for the Council's approval the intercountry programme of the United Nations Population Fund for the period 1988-1991. It summarizes the principles and priorities for programming at the intercountry level and gives a brief account of the major directions of the interregional and four regional programmes. This document presents for the approval of the Governing Council the detailed financial breakdown of the components of the 1988-1991 intercountry programme. Background information in support of this document is given in DP/1988/37/Add.1-5.
CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION .................................................... 1 - 2 3

II. INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING: PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES ...... 3 - 8 3


A. The interregional programme ...... 14 - 25 7

B. Regional programme for Sub-Saharan Africa ............... 26 - 33 11

C. Regional programme for the Arab States and Europe .... 34 - 45 13

D. Regional programme for Asia and the Pacific ........... 46 - 55 16

E. Regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean 56 - 64 18

III. FINANCIAL SUMMARY ........................................... 65 - 67 21

IV. RECOMMENDATION .............................................. 68 23

Tables

Table 1. The UNFPA intercountry programme by functional category 1988-1991 22
Table 2. The UNFPA intercountry programme by work-plan category 1988-1991 22
INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-fourth session, the Governing Council in decision 87/30 I, paragraph 18, requested the Executive Director "to submit the intercountry programme of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the years 1988-1991 to the Council at its thirty-fifth session for its approval". In accordance with the Council's request, the Executive Director is presenting for approval by the Council the UNFPA intercountry programme for the period 1988-1991 in the amount of $185.2 million. This policy paper presents the principles and priorities that govern programming at the intercountry level, highlights the proposed four-year programme and details the financial implications of the proposed programme. It is accompanied by five support papers (Add.1-5) which present both a detailed account of the interregional programme and the four regional programmes for the forthcoming four-year period and, for comparative purposes, data on intercountry activities over the past four years.

2. A continuing concern of the Council has been that activities supported at the intercountry level be relevant to country needs. It was this concern that prompted the Council at its thirty-third session to request the Executive Director "to develop a system for attributing intercountry activities, as far as possible, to the countries that receive intercountry assistance". The Council at its thirty-fourth session, in approving the methodology for such attribution (decision 87/30 I, para. 18), requested the Executive Director to report regularly on this matter and, in view of the upcoming cycle of intercountry activities, further requested the Executive Director to present these activities for its approval at the thirty-fifth session.

I. INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING: PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES

3. Intercountry programmes at the interregional and regional levels may be defined as those activities which: (a) respond to and/or anticipate needs common to several countries; (b) supplement or complement country-level activities; and (c) are of such a nature - e.g., large-scale training programmes, state-of-the-art and methodological research - that they can be carried out more efficiently and cost-effectively at a level more suited to collective action. Intercountry activities have the same ultimate objective as country-specific projects, namely, to strengthen institutions and human resources at the national level in order that countries may become self-reliant in the area of accommodating their population needs. Over 80 per cent of UNFPA-supported intercountry programmes are executed by organizations of the United Nations system - the United Nations and its regional commissions and specialized agencies. The remaining portion of intercountry activities are carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNFPA extends intercountry assistance in all work-plan categories - family planning and maternal-child health (FP/MCH); information, education and communication (IEC); basic data collection; population research and policy development; and special programmes, which include women, population and development, youth, and aging - and in the following functional categories: technical assistance and backstopping; training; research; and information exchange...
and dissemination. Activities financed in the various work-plan categories must be formulated and implemented within the guidelines approved by the Fund in the respective sectors and are monitored and evaluated in accordance with UNFPA procedures.

4. In drawing up its 1988-1991 intercountry programme, UNFPA has examined each of the functional and work-plan categories to determine the activities that should be supported at either the interregional or regional level. Efforts were made to ensure that the proposed activities were consonant with needs at the country level and that the outputs envisaged could be readily utilized by countries. The nature of intercountry activities is perhaps best understood in terms of the functional categories since these cut across all work-plan categories. Thus, the four functional categories will serve as the framework for presenting UNFPA's priorities and principles for intercountry programming. It should be recognized, however, that intercountry projects often encompass more than one functional aspect. For example, a research project may have components pertaining to training and to information dissemination. Thus, in presenting data on past intercountry activities and on the proposed 1988-1991 programme, it has been necessary to make certain adjustments. When several functional categories were represented in a project, an attempt has been made to attribute the correct proportion of financing to each.

5. **Technical backstopping.** The Fund has emphasized that at the interregional level technical backstopping should focus primarily on backstopping regional activities. However, when it is apparent that the capacity at the regional level is not sufficient to backstop country projects, interregional teams may become directly involved. A primary function of interregional backstopping should be the communication of the latest substantive thinking in a particular sector and advising how this orientation can best be incorporated into regional and country projects. Technical assistance at the interregional level thus should facilitate a sharing of experiences among countries in different regions. Regional backstopping should focus on the active and close backstopping of country-level projects. Such involvement would be more extensive in country activities where there is no resident expert or in instances in which a Government is directly executing a project. Moreover, regional advisers should be responsible for ensuring that state-of-the-art techniques in a particular field are available to the countries for incorporation into programmes and projects as Governments deem appropriate.

6. **Training.** Recognizing the magnitude of the need for training in all aspects of population, UNFPA has concluded that there is ample justification for financing training at the interregional, regional and country levels. The Fund maintains that all programmes should be designed to be responsive to country needs and should be oriented to practical rather than to theoretical considerations, thus enabling those trained to function more effectively in the service of their own countries. In instances where UNFPA supports an interregional training activity, subsequent regional and country-level training programmes should, to the extent possible, draw on the experience and expertise of the interregional activity.

7. **Research.** Research undertaken at the intercountry level should be focused on meeting country needs. Generally speaking, it may be of two types: (a) "cutting-edge" research; that is, studies that anticipate and seek to identify
solutions to needs that are likely to manifest themselves at the country level; and
(b) state-of-the-art research; that is, stock-taking exercises that seek to
summarize past research and distil from it lessons that have potential applications
to countries in all regions. All research funded at the intercountry level should
adhere to the guidelines set out in document DP/1982/29, Report of the Executive
Director on intercountry activities, and emphasis should be placed on research that
has operational significance and the outcome of which can be readily adaptable at
the country level.

8. Information exchange and dissemination. UNFPA sees a continuing, urgent need
to focus global attention on population issues and the means for their solution.
Although considerable progress has been made, the subject of population remains a
 sensitive area in some countries, and attitudes cannot be taken for granted. There
is consensus at the international and even at the national level on population, but
debate continues on the interpretation and translation of this consensus into
operational terms. By its mandate, UNFPA has been assigned a global role in
developing and maintaining such consensus as well as a high level of debate on
matters of population and development. In order to fulfil this obligation, UNFPA
supports, in co-operation with appropriate agencies and NGOs, conferences,
workshops and meetings that bring together technical experts from different
geographic regions in order that they may exchange information based on their
experiences. Over the years, UNFPA itself has acquired considerable experience in
the operational field. Through its publications programme, the Fund has
disseminated this information to a wide variety of audiences.


9. The Fund has endeavoured to approach the formulation of this programme in a
systematic manner. Much information about needs at the country level was gathered
from discussions with the countries, from needs assessments, monitoring and
evaluation reports, from UNFPA field staff and from the executing agencies. Based
on this, the Fund identified a number of areas of concern in which the intercountry
modality could be used effectively. The Fund discussed these areas with various
executing entities in order to seek their views on appropriate strategies for each
sector and to match their particular expertise with the activities required under
the new intercountry programme. The dialogue with the United Nations agencies and
organizations was begun at the April 1987 ad hoc Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting
(IACM) and has continued throughout the past months.

10. UNFPA also analysed the intercountry activities it has funded during the past
four years in order to obtain a better grasp of their impact, to identify
differential patterns in the allocation of resources, and to have a basis of
comparison with the proposed programme. In the period 1984-1987, intercountry
activities totalled $132.9 million; approximately $66.8 million was expended for
interregional projects and $66.1 million for regional activities. As a result of
these expenditures, the technical backstopping of country projects was greatly
improved, and the range of technical services available was considerably expanded —
e.g., the establishment of an inter-agency population education and communication
team in the sub-Saharan Africa region. Notable progress was also made in
incorporating the output of intercountry research into country projects - e.g., introduction of the sub-dermal contraceptive implant, NORPLANT; the use by numerous countries of demographic-economic planning models, such as BACHUE and CAPPA. With respect to training, a large number of candidates benefited from regional and interregional programmes in a range of subjects - family planning, population information, education and communication, and population and development planning.

11. The Fund's analysis also revealed that in terms of functional categories, technical backstopping accounted for the largest share of expenditures - approximately 44 per cent at the interregional level and at least 50 per cent in each of the regional programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. In the Arab States and Europe regional programme, the largest share of expenditures, 39 per cent, was for training. Research accounted for approximately 36 per cent of all interregional commitments but claimed a significantly smaller amount of regional resources. Financial outlays by work-plan category indicated that at the interregional level, family planning absorbed the preponderant share of resources, 35 per cent. At the regional level, population research and policy development accounted for the largest share of expenditures in sub-Saharan Africa (43 per cent) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (57 per cent), while IEC claimed 42 per cent of the regional programme in Asia and the Pacific and 39 per cent of the regional activities for the Arab States and Europe.

12. In articulating the strategy for the forthcoming intercountry programme, the Fund has focused on three principal concerns: (a) meeting country needs; (b) addressing critical issues in the various work-plan categories; and (c) improving project design. In working with executing organizations, UNFPA has emphasized that objectives and activities should be clearly linked, that outputs should be defined in terms of measurable indicators in order to facilitate monitoring and evaluation and that results should be in a form that could be readily adapted to country needs. The Fund has stressed the need for co-ordination among the various components of the intercountry programme, emphasizing the complementarity of approaches among interregional, regional and country activities and the need for close collaboration among executing agencies during the implementation cycle.

13. In view of the submission of the entire intercountry programme to the Governing Council, the approval of new intercountry projects by the Executive Director has been conditional, subject to the approval by the Governing Council at its thirty-fifth session and to the availability of funds over the period. Not all of the intercountry activities proposed for 1988-1991 have as yet been translated into specific projects and thus some monies are shown as programme reserves. It should be noted that in both the interregional and regional programmes, there are several activities, e.g., backstopping teams in all sectors, contraceptive research, awareness-building, etc., which are continuations of previous activities. These programmes have been extended because the review undertaken by UNFPA indicates that countries continue to be in need of the services provided through intercountry channels. It should also be recognized that while in many cases the type of project may appear to be the same, the issues and aspects
addressed are quite often different from those in the predecessor project. For example, as more countries implement family planning projects without the presence of a full-time expert, greater demands for technical backstopping are placed on the regional teams, which, in turn, need to draw more heavily on the resources of the interregional team. In some work-plan categories, particularly data collection and analysis, the need for intercountry assistance may even be more extensive during the upcoming cycle because this period coincides with the preparation for, and the taking of, a decennial census in many countries. The 1988-1991 intercountry programme being proposed by the Executive Director totals $185.2 million. A brief overview of the interregional and regional programmes is presented in the sections which follow. The financial implications of these programmes are presented in section III below.

A. The interregional programme

14. The proposed 1988-1991 interregional programme being presented by the Executive Director totals $90.1 million. It will support those activities that are of critical importance to population programmes at the country level and that are of such a nature that it is more efficient and cost-effective to address them at the interregional level. In 1987 and early 1988, evaluations were conducted of several interregional activities executed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Committee for the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The results of these exercises have been taken into account in drawing up the proposed 1988-1991 programme. Details on the distribution of UNFPA assistance are given in DP/1988/37/Add.1. A programme reserve in the amount of $2.7 million in unprogrammed resources has been provided for urgent and emerging needs.

15. The principal objectives of the interregional programme for the next four years include: (a) broadening the range and availability and enhancing the quality of contraceptives by continued support to contraceptive research; (b) strengthening the capacity of countries to integrate population into development planning through the funding of research, training and technical backstopping; (c) increasing the utilization of census and survey data by supporting research on and training in new techniques of data analysis, particularly those applications involving the use of micro-computers; (d) devising appropriate strategies for incorporating women's concerns into population and development planning through funding socio-cultural research and training; (e) increasing the diffusion of population information specifically tailored to meet the particular needs of various target groups; and (f) promoting co-ordination among executing organizations in order to avoid duplication and to assure appropriate complementarity among interregional, regional and country-level activities. The following paragraphs summarize by work-plan category the principal activities that will be funded under this programme.

16. Family planning. UNFPA will continue its emphasis on contraceptive research (including natural family planning) and on the development and introduction of new contraceptives at the country level. In this connection, UNFPA will work with the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human
Reproduction (WHO/HRP), the International Committee for Contraception Research (ICCR), the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) and The Population Council. UNFPA will fund research on "second generation" contraceptive implants which will focus on the use of new steroids that could be incorporated into a single implant thereby affording effective protection for up to four years. Considerable progress has been made on refining the vaginal ring, a steroid-bearing doughnut-shaped object which inhibits ovulation through the slow diffusion of steroids. This method is especially attractive for use in developing countries because the ring can be placed and removed by the woman herself so that only minimal attention by medical personnel is required. Future work will address improving the design of the ring and testing new combinations of steroids. UNFPA will support further research on levonorgestrel-releasing intra-uterine devices (IUDs) as well as work on the possible use of the hormone LHRH as the basis of a method of male contraception. In view of the spread of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), UNFPA will support efforts to improve the effectiveness of barrier methods of contraception, e.g., condoms. UNFPA will also support research on issues such as adolescent reproductive health, maternal morbidity and child survival.

17. With respect to backstopping, training, operations research and information dissemination, UNFPA will work closely with WHO and selected NGOs - e.g., the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP), the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) and ICOMP - in order to assist countries in improving the quality of their FP/MCH services and programme management, particularly the monitoring of programme impact and logistics. UNFPA will collaborate with WHO and other relevant organizations in drawing up guidelines and disseminating information pertaining to AIDS and its relationship to the provision of family planning services and maternal and child health care.

18. Information, education and communication. UNFPA is proposing to implement a broad-based information, education and communication initiative involving various United Nations organizations and NGOs as well as a comprehensive population education programme through both in-school and informal channels. The Fund will support the technical backstopping, research and training activities of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the areas of population education and communication. Particular emphasis will be given to sociological and anthropological research in order that the findings of such research may serve as the basis on which to design appropriate population education initiatives and social communications interventions. UNFPA and the United Nations Population Division will expand POPIN, a global information network whose purpose is to promote the exchange of information about national, regional and international population activities.

19. Assistance for publications constitutes an essential aspect of implementing the UNFPA information strategy. The Fund will continue to fund inter-agency publications such as Development Forum and Africa Recovery and will provide assistance to various specialized publications and to reference volumes - e.g., the Annual Review of Population Law. The Fund will continue to issue major
publications in several languages aimed at promoting a global dialogue and exchange of information. These include, inter alia, Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World (annual), Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance (triennial), The State of World Population Report (annual), Populi, a quarterly journal, and Population, a monthly newsletter.

20. Basic data collection. In view of the expected volume of census activity and related population surveys, UNFPA will support a broad programme of technical backstopping and advisory services, training and research in the area of basic data collection. The bulk of these activities will be undertaken in conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office. In order to increase the utilization of existing data, UNFPA will support the work of groups, such as the International Statistical Institute (ISI), which distribute data sets (e.g., the World Fertility Survey tapes) and conduct training in the use of data bases. In view of the increasingly complex task of monitoring the implementation of population policies, programmes and projects, it has become clear that UNFPA must have a management information system (MIS). Furthermore, it is clear that such a system should be accessible to Governments and as such also contain the main relevant substantive population data which are the basis of all programming activity of a government. Related to the first part of this task, the Executive Director, as part of the recent reorganization, moved staff in order to create the rudiments of an MIS unit in UNFPA. Related to the second part of this task, the Executive Director proposes to initiate an interregional project for a period of two years. For the purpose of proper planning and execution and for reasons of cost effectiveness, both parts of this task need to be conducted jointly. At the same time, budgetary clarity requires that resources from the administrative budget be used for the first part of the task and resources from the programme budget for the second part. Thus, the Executive Director proposes to use (a) during the biennium 1988/1989, $1.6 million from the approved administrative budget and $2 million from programme resources; and (b) during 1990, $0.5 million from programme resources and an amount still unspecified from the administrative budget for the biennium 1990/1991, to be presented to the Governing Council in June 1989. Since the project is of an experimental nature, its development and funding needs beyond the middle of 1990 cannot yet be determined.

21. Population research and policy development. As more Governments seek to incorporate population considerations in their development planning, there will be a growing need for technical backstopping of such activities, as well as for training which combines instruction of skills and guidance in methodological research. Thus, UNFPA proposes to continue to address these issues in its 1988-1991 interregional programme. Principal emphasis will be placed on training in and the design and testing of methodologies and frameworks for integrating population and development. The Fund will support research which is designed to clarify population and development interactions as well as the study of demographicdevelopment trends - urbanization, migration and changes in population structure. UNFPA will also fund research on the demographic impact of AIDS. In carrying out activities in this sector, the Fund will work closely with the United Nations Population Division, ILO, FAO and relevant NGOs. In keeping with the principle that "state-of-the-art" research is one of the types of research appropriately funded at the interregional level, UNFPA will support a review and
assessment of past activities and future needs in three key areas: family planning; IEC; and population data, policy and research. This exercise, for which approximately $400,000 is proposed, will be carried out by UNFPA.

22. In the past, the lack of trained personnel has critically hampered efforts to make population variables integral components of the development planning process. Recognizing this, UNFPA has established the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development (decision 87/30 III, para. 2) which seeks to enhance the capability of mid-career professionals to understand and to operationalize the linkages between population and development. Recently, it has been proposed that the course at Moscow State University be incorporated as part of the Global Programme. It would be financed jointly under a trust fund agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from UNFPA interregional resources. At the interregional level, the Fund will also continue to support several short-term training courses, e.g., those offered by ISI and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

23. Special programmes. With respect to the area of women, population and development, interregional activities will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the UNFPA implementation strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development which was endorsed by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session (decision 87/30 I, para. 16). Recognizing the urgent need to promote better understanding of gender issues in population and development programmes, UNFPA will support a wide variety of research, training and information dissemination activities in collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system and with NGOs. For example, the Fund will support anthropological and socio-cultural research by UNESCO on perceptions by women of their role, status and rights as well as research on women's status and demographic change to be undertaken by the United Nations Population Division. UNFPA will extend assistance for workshops which will address, inter alia, topics such as the participation of illiterate women in population and development programmes; leadership training for women; and techniques for the accurate incorporation of women's economic activities in censuses and surveys. UNFPA will strengthen the technical capacities of interregional training and research centres so that these institutions may become more effective in extending technical advisory services regarding women's activities and in conducting research and training.

24. Governments of developing countries have become increasingly concerned with issues concerning the aging and youth. Thus, during the 1988-1991 interregional cycle, UNFPA will extend support to ILO, the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Human Affairs (CSDHA) and the International Institute of Aging in Malta for research pertaining to aging. Issues related to youth are a key concern in a number of developing countries, since in many of these countries those under 20 years of age account for close to 50 per cent of the total population. In view of this, UNFPA will support, at the interregional level, the efforts of ILO, FAO and UNESCO to provide technical backstopping of regional and country activities as well as training and research activities concerning youth.
25. **Monitoring and co-ordination.** In order to assure the effective implementation of the proposed interregional programme, provisions have been made for annual programme monitoring reviews to be conducted by UNFPA in collaboration with the principal executing agencies. As appropriate, periodic reviews will also be scheduled to address specific topics - e.g., population research, training and policy development - at which time the various United Nations organizations and NGOs executing projects in that sector at the interregional, regional and country level will be brought together. It is felt that such topical reviews will promote better co-ordination between UNFPA and the executing entities and assure greater coherence and complementarity between activities funded under the intercountry programme - interregional and regional - and those supported through country programmes. As appropriate, other multilateral and bilateral donors will be invited to participate in topical reviews and in various ad hoc review meetings, particularly those dealing with dissemination and utilization of research results.

**B. Regional programme for Sub-Saharan Africa**

26. The primary purpose of the 1988-1991 programme continues to be strengthening the capability of countries to plan, develop and implement national multisectoral population programmes. To accomplish this, UNFPA's regional strategy will concentrate on expanding and reinforcing technical advisory services and training activities at subregional and regional levels. Efforts will also be made to develop research activities, promote dissemination of information, improve programme monitoring and evaluation, and effect closer linkage between regional activities and national programme activities. Moreover, UNFPA will assist African countries in addressing urgent needs in developing their population programmes, which, in turn, will help to foster self-reliance. To carry out this regional programme, the Executive Director proposes assistance in the amount of $36.4 million. Details on the distribution of this assistance are given in DP/1988/37/Add.2. A programme reserve in the amount of $0.6 million in unprogrammed resources has been provided for urgent, innovative and emerging needs.

27. The use of regional advisory teams has proven to be cost-effective and particularly efficacious in servicing country needs. The Fund will, therefore, continue providing support to the network of regional advisers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), WHO, ILO, FAO, and UNESCO. UNFPA's support in this regard will help in co-ordinating and improving inter-agency relations and in contributing to a more organized and effective performance by the regional advisers.

28. **Family planning.** In many sub-Saharan Africa countries, family planning and child-spacing programmes often encounter operational and managerial problems that limit their effectiveness. Therefore, support will be provided to intensify training of health personnel in programme management, in clinical and outreach activities and in the delivery of child-spacing information. The Mauritius-based regional training health centre, other subregional health training centres, UNFPA-supported WHO/African Regional Office (AFRO) intercountry family health teams, and NGOs will all participate in this effort. The WHO/AFRO intercountry family health teams will continue to provide advisory services to strengthen and
extend the activities of national programmes. Consultancies from NGOs and universities will be utilized, as needed, and support will be provided for the creation of FP/MCH data bases in order to enable countries to record, analyse and report on the development and management of their FP/MCH programmes. UNFPA will collaborate in WHO/AFRO efforts related to clinical, epidemiological, psycho-social and operational research activities on the regulation of fertility and sterility through the Fund's established regional network of collaborative research centres.

29. Information, education and communication. Programme development in this sector is at a slow pace due to a lack of skilled national personnel and insufficient technical cooperation. The Fund will address these problems by providing support for the strengthening of regional training activities that focus on youth and women and for the improvement of advisory services to assist in conceptualizing, developing and implementing IEC activities that will support population policies and programmes. UNFPA will collaborate closely with UNESCO, FAO and ILO, as well as with NGOs and selected national institutions in initiating population IEC courses. The regional programme will support special training in IEC research and the establishment of two subregional resource centres which will procure pertinent materials and produce prototype materials. The multi-bilateral training support provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which is extended through the inter-agency Population Education and Communication (PEC) team based in Nairobi, Kenya, will be used as a resource centre servicing specialized agencies in support of national and subregional activities in English-speaking Africa. A request for similar CIDA support will be proposed by UNFPA for the PEC team established at Dakar, Senegal, to assist francophone countries. Research on training materials, curriculum development and educational renovation most suitable to the African cultural setting will be undertaken by specialists in cultural anthropology, social psychology and motivational analysis. In view of the large demand, UNFPA will support the establishment of materials production centres to initiate, test and disseminate appropriate didactic, training and evaluation materials in the area of population education.

30. Basic data collection. The shortage of technical expertise in the collection and analysis of population data and the inadequacy of management capacity to oversee these operations will be improved by developing permanent structural and staff capabilities at the country level. Training for census and survey activities and data analysis will be emphasized through support of existing regional/subregional demographic and statistical institutions and selected national institutions. Regional advisory services will be increased to assist in national census-taking activities, population surveys and preparations for the 1990 round of censuses. Information and experience on methodological research in data collection undertaken by most agencies will be shared with Governments through workshops and seminars.

31. Population research and policy development. Many Governments have established population units in recognition of the major impact of population in their overall development plans. However, some population units have an inadequate institutional infrastructure and lack qualified staff. To remedy these problems, training in various interdisciplinary approaches to population issues will be encouraged. This will provide students with greater awareness of the approaches involved and with
knowledge of a wide range of issues relevant to research, planning and policy formulation. The regional programme will seek to increase the number of graduates from the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) and the Institut de formation et de recherches démographiques (IFORD) and will support efforts at the Institut pour le développement économique et planification (IDEP) to introduce courses on the interrelationship between population and socio-economic factors and on human resources development. Greater collaboration with ILO, ECA, other United Nations agencies and NGOs will be undertaken to encourage and support integration of population into various sectors of development planning. Research examining population as it relates to development issues and to problems of high priority to the region will be undertaken. The regional programme will continue to support the ECA's Population Information Network for Africa and assist two subregional clearinghouses in the collection and dissemination of information.

32. **Special programmes.** The integration of women into the mainstream of UNFPA-supported population activities in the region is under way. Efforts will be made in order to: (a) increase awareness of policy makers and planners on issues of gender; (b) improve the status of women by strengthening the capacity of women's governmental and non-governmental organizations; (c) improve national-level data bases for planning and programme design; and (d) ensure that projects and programmes supported by UNFPA are gender-sensitive and promote the interests of women. Regional training and research centres will be encouraged to extend fellowships to women. In their work, UNFPA-supported regional advisory teams will also be encouraged to focus on the health, economic and social well-being of women. Research on the role of women, including studies on traditions, customs, laws, religious beliefs and societal values, will be undertaken and fitted with existing analyses of economic and demographic data.

33. **Monitoring and co-ordination.** Co-ordination of development assistance from multilateral and bilateral population donors is crucial. Systematic consultation and collaboration with United Nations entities will be an integral part of the UNFPA regional assistance strategy. A yearly meeting between relevant agencies and NGOs is planned to review progress and identify gaps in the work programmes of agencies as well as emerging needs. In 1990, UNFPA will conduct an evaluation of selected regional programmes by sector and use the findings in the formulation and implementation of the next regional programme cycle. A systematic review and evaluation of the implementation of the regional programme will be established by conducting regular consultations, at the country level, among UNFPA, Governments and other parties involved. This will enable UNFPA to initiate a system for reporting to the Governing Council on the progress of the regional programme.

C. **Regional programme for the Arab States and Europe**

34. While the main channel of UNFPA support in the region has been through country projects, UNFPA regionally-funded programmes have complemented country inputs through regional advisory services, regional meetings, workshops and seminars, as well as research activities designed to meet the needs of more than one country. It has been found that in many cases regional assistance is more cost-effective than direct assistance to an individual country since such assistance has been able to directly benefit a group of countries.
35. The objectives of UNFPA regional assistance to the Arab States and Europe will continue to be (a) to build up data collection systems and to train personnel in the conduct of population censuses and sample surveys and in the recording of vital statistics; (b) to strengthen maternal and child health programmes; and (c) to develop IEC programmes, systems and networks. To implement this programme, the Executive Director is proposing assistance for the four-year period 1988-1991 in the amount of $15 million. Details on the distribution of the proposed funds are given in DP/1988/37/Add.3. A proposed programme reserve in the amount of $0.5 million, representing unallocated and unprogrammed resources, will be utilized to meet urgent and unmet needs in the region.

36. Family planning. In this sector, UNFPA has assisted two regional teams of advisers, one based at WHO's European Regional Office (WHO/EURO), the other at WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Office (WHO/EMRO). The Fund considers the work of these teams to be an effective approach in providing technical backstopping to countries with a view to building up national capability in the management of FP/MCH programmes and in assisting in the development and support of programmes directed towards family planning and reproductive health.

37. Information, education and communication. UNFPA regional assistance will continue to support regional advisory services in (a) assisting national efforts to strengthen and further institutionalize IEC activities; (b) establishing population education as a regular component in formal and non-formal education programmes; (c) institutionalizing training in population communication; (d) implementing population education activities and communication programmes within the rural and labour sectors; and (e) enhancing the involvement of women in development and population-related activities. The regional advisers will also seek to utilize experienced personnel from countries of the region to assist activities in other countries of the region in order to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

38. UNFPA support will also be continued to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) for the production and dissemination of the ESCWA Population Bulletin, which is published twice a year in Arabic and English. In addition, ESCWA's Population Reference Centre will continue compiling, storing and disseminating population materials of interest to Governments and researchers in the region. Specific support is recommended for a joint ESCWA/ILO training workshop on population and labour information systems, the purpose of which will be to introduce advanced and computerized techniques which have recently been developed by the institutions and UNESCO for the efficient storage and retrieval of population and manpower-related information needed for policy-making.

39. The UNESCO-executed population education programme will include technical backstopping by UNESCO's regional advisers, the initiation of training programmes at the regional level, the elaboration and production of curricula materials, the organizing of meetings for specialists in population education, the creation of a documentation unit, the dissemination of population education materials including those on the prevention of AIDS, and the production of a regional newsletter.
40. Basic data collection. UNFPA will continue its support to ESCWA in the form of regional advisory services, training activities, research and dissemination of information with the overall objective of strengthening national capabilities in census-taking and analysis and supporting regional collection and dissemination of demographic and socio-economic data. In the field of research, UNFPA assistance will be provided for a comprehensive survey to be carried out during the period 1988 to 1992, covering socio-economic and demographic characteristics, maternal care including maternity history, child care and community characteristics in the Arab countries. This major undertaking, to be executed by the United Nations, the League of Arab States and others, is called the Pan Arabic Project for Child and National Health Survey (PAPCHILD) and is the first of its kind at the regional level. The findings of the survey along with the analysis will provide important inputs into regional and national policy formulation and development planning.

41. Population research and policy development. The adoption and implementation of population policies have thus far not been matched with equal progress in the integration of population factors into development plans and programmes. To this end, continued efforts, supported by UNFPA, will be made by ILO at the regional level to sensitize and train policy makers and planners in this area and to assist them in taking appropriate action.

42. The UNFPA-funded FAO-executed proposed regional programme will collaborate with policy makers and rural planners in the formulation of population and agricultural/rural development policies. Because of the relevance of rural development policies to population distribution and migration, such policies could have a potential impact not only in terms of retaining population in rural areas, but also in terms of fertility and mortality reduction. The regional adviser will assist Governments in the formulation, design and implementation of agricultural/rural development projects and programmes which integrate population components.

43. In Europe, proposed activities funded by UNFPA and conducted by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) will concentrate on research regarding the economic and social consequences of changing age structures. Studying the aging of populations and its impact on changing population structures will not only provide information for the countries of the European region but will also be of assistance to developing countries in other regions. The complex and constantly changing interrelationship between demographic and socio-economic variables will need to be understood better in the countries of the region.

44. Special programmes. A special effort will be made to ensure that all regional activities address issues pertaining to the role of women in the development process. UNFPA will co-operate with ILO in organizing special missions to selected countries of the region to review all UNFPA-supported projects in order to develop components aimed at addressing the needs of women in development. In addition, the establishment of a centre of research and training on women and the family is being proposed. The primary objective of this activity, which will be developed under the programme reserve, is to ensure that sustained attention will be given to the integration of women into development efforts at all levels. The centre will collect and analyse relevant data and initiate training programmes to improve the educational level of women.
45. **Monitoring and co-ordination.** UNFPA will encourage closer collaboration between and among all agencies involved in UNFPA-funded regional programmes. To promote a mechanism for continuing consultation and collaboration, UNFPA proposes convening a yearly inter-agency-NGO meeting to review progress and to identify gaps in the work programmes of agencies and new areas of activity that may need to be initiated. It is also proposed that a comprehensive and systematic evaluation covering all regional activities be carried out during this programming cycle.

D. **Regional programme for Asia and the Pacific**

46. Support of country programmes remains the overall objective of the proposed regional programme for the period 1988-1991. The principal modality to provide such support will continue to be the various regional advisory teams, which will help to meet the essential needs of countries of the region through technical backstopping. The major objectives of the regional activities in this area during the four-year period will be: (a) to build up national capabilities in the collection and processing of population data to ensure the generation of quality data in the 1990 round of population censuses; (b) to strengthen national capabilities in demographic analysis in support of policy formulation and evaluation; (c) to broaden the concept of population policies among policy makers in order to promote and ensure the integration of population factors, including fertility changes and other processes, into all macro-level national planning; (d) to develop strategies to address issues related to increasing urbanization, adolescent sexuality/fertility and the full integration of women into the mainstream of development efforts; (e) and to improve the effectiveness and quality of services of family planning programmes.

47. The Executive Director proposes to allocate $27.6 million to regional programmes in Asia and the Pacific over the period 1988-1991. Details on the activities to be supported are outlined in document DP/1988/37/Add.4. It should be noted that some 1.8 per cent of this amount has not yet been programmed, with the major portion of the unprogrammed funds expected to be expended in 1990 and 1991. This programme reserve will be utilized to respond to urgent and emerging country needs.

48. **Family planning.** In this area, UNFPA will support two regional teams based in WHO's South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) and its Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO). These teams will provide technical backstopping and training support in the development, adaptation and application of appropriate FP/MCH technologies. Special attention will be paid in these efforts to the concerns of women and their involvement as service providers. In particular, the regional teams will address two issues of major concern to Asian countries - adolescent reproductive health and the improvement of the coverage and quality of maternal health care. Efforts will be made to strengthen integrated FP/MCH services with the goal of reducing maternal and infant mortality and generating adequate data for overall and long-range planning and sound programme management. Support is also proposed for the conduct of regional training courses by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), CEDPA and JOICFP to develop and sharpen evaluative and managerial skills and to improve information systems and...
programme planning. A multi-country study of accessibility to the various contraceptive methods and an operational research effort to improve management information systems in family planning programmes will be undertaken by ESCAP with UNFPA support.

49. Information, education and communication. A major need of national population programmes in the region is the establishment of direct linkages and closer correlation between service delivery and communication activities. Efforts are needed to update and reorient, as appropriate, population communication strategies. To this end, UNFPA will support a regional adviser through UNESCO to provide technical assistance to countries of the region in the area of population communication. Inputs from the ILO Labour and Population Team for Asia and the Pacific (LAPTAP) continue to be needed to improve both the coverage and quality of labour and family welfare programmes in the countries of the region. This team will also seek to reorient the heretofore male-focused approach in these programmes, placing more emphasis on the needs of women workers.

50. UNFPA will support the UNESCO regional advisory team on population education in integrating population education into programmes in school and out of school. The team will also attend to the further development of core messages to address emerging population problems related to adolescent fertility, urbanization, the aging and other population-related issues. The integration of population and family life education into rural development programmes and agricultural extension programmes at the country level will continue to require UNFPA support. The FAO regional team will backstop these efforts.

51. The programme proposes to continue to support training courses organized by the Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting and Development for mass media personnel to strengthen their abilities in integrating population content into their work. The regional population information centre and data bank at ESCAP will continue to require UNFPA support. In order to sustain political commitment to population issues, organizations such as the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the Asian Population and Development Association which have direct access to policy makers and parliamentarians should continue to receive UNFPA support.

52. Basic data collection. A majority of countries in the Asia and the Pacific region will conduct censuses between 1989 and 1991. Thus, it is proposed that UNFPA continue its support for the ESCAP-based regional adviser on population censuses and surveys, the regional adviser on data preparation and processing, as well as the regional adviser on data processing based in the South Pacific subregion. The programme also recommends the addition of a regional adviser on population statistics at ESCAP to assist countries in the generation of special tabulations on specific population groups. Four regional technical meetings relating to censuses and population data are also proposed.

53. Population research and policy development. Continued support is recommended for the fellowship programme at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Bombay, India. The groundwork for establishing a population studies programme at the University of the South Pacific to provide a subregional centre
for such studies has been laid and will require continued UNFPA support. The need for technical assistance in the area of demographic analysis remains acute, particularly in the South Pacific area. Consequently, UNFPA will support a regional adviser based in this subregion to assist Governments in demographic and population data analysis. Many Governments in the region have adopted population policies and have acquired experience in implementing them. It is therefore proposed that they be assisted by a regional adviser on population policies based in ESCAP in assessing the relevance and effectiveness of their efforts. Moreover, as part of a concerted effort at the intercountry level to sensitize policy makers and planners and to assist them in the integration of population factors into development plans and programmes, the addition of two regional advisers in population and development is proposed. One of these will be based in ESCAP and the other in the South Pacific.

54. Special programmes. The aging of population is an important factor, particularly in east and south-east Asia. Thus, efforts will be made to alert Governments to the impact of changes in population structure. Continued UNFPA support is proposed for the Asia and Pacific Programme for Development Training and Communication Planning (DTCP), which provides communications support to UNFPA-funded country programmes and projects. DTCP will provide technical assistance in, inter alia, strategy development, staff training, and materials development.

55. Monitoring and co-ordination. Consonant with the intention to promote collaboration among the various executing agencies and to ensure co-ordination of inputs, provision has been made for programme monitoring and development. UNFPA will encourage co-operation between the various executing agencies as well as between these groups and appropriate regional and national institutions. In particular, an evaluation of the population programme of ESCAP is scheduled for the spring of 1989 as part of an effort to clarify its role as a regional focal point.

E. Regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean

56. UNFPA will continue to support activities at the regional level which complement its country-level activities. The overall objectives of the regional programme are to promote: (a) more effective use of regional advisory services in the development, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of country-level and regional-based activities requiring technical backstopping; (b) policy-oriented, applied and operational research which will have wide relevance and replicability in the region; (c) effective training programmes at the regional level which will have the potential to generate multiplier effects at the national level; and (d) a more efficient and effective exchange and dissemination of information and national experiences in the population field. To reach these objectives, the Executive Director proposes to allocate $16.1 million to the regional programme during the period 1988-1991. Details on the distribution of proposed funds are given in DP/1988/37/Add.5. Approximately 11 per cent of this amount has not yet been programmed. Activities to be funded from this programme reserve include population communication and special regional activities for Central America.
57. **Family planning.** UNFPA will provide assistance to the regional programme of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the regional advisers and headquarters personnel of which provide technical, administrative and managerial backstopping to country projects that promote the integration of family planning into maternal and child health services. It is expected that over 30 countries will receive technical support from this regional programme, which is designed to assist countries in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of FP/MCH projects. The regional programme will include the development of management tools and the organization of management seminars to enhance service delivery. In collaboration with national experts, PAHO will evaluate projects addressed to the needs of adolescents in order to improve national education and service delivery strategies aimed at this target group. Ways and means to promote safe motherhood will be incorporated in FP/MCH programmes.

58. Support will also be provided to JOICFP, which seeks to integrate family planning with the treatment of endemic and highly prevalent communicable diseases (such as parasite control). This integrated approach has proven successful in many countries, including some in Latin America, and its application in Latin America will be expanded. This programme also includes health education activities which are directed to women and adolescents and which are provided through seminars and workshops.

59. **Information, education and communication.** UNFPA will assist the regional population education and information programme of UNESCO. A regional adviser in population education and a support team composed of specialists in teacher training, in the production of adult education materials, and in programme evaluation will provide the technical backstopping to population education projects in 12 countries of the region. Support for the development of didactic materials and for the formulation of population education projects will also be provided to other countries because of the expanding interest of Governments in this field. A major challenge for the regional population education programme is the development of ways and means to improve the training of teachers. At the same time, efforts will be concentrated on the dissemination of information on population education, through, for example, the publication and distribution of the Spanish-language journal, ENLACE, and the development of educational tools and materials specifically addressed to teachers. UNFPA also proposes to support the IEC programme of FAO and its regional adviser. The major thrust of this project will be training in IEC techniques and methodologies specifically applicable to rural areas.

60. **Basic data collection.** Support to the 1990 round of censuses will be the major priority during the next four years. UNFPA support of regional activities in this area, to be organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), includes a series of workshops on census organization, data processing and analysis. The concept of TCDC will be applied for the organization of, and the follow-up to, the workshops.

61. **Population research and policy development.** UNFPA assistance includes support for the Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE) as well as the population project of ILO's Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC). The CELADE regional programme, formulated especially to have a country...
impact, will consist primarily of population training and population research activities, technical assistance, and publication and dissemination of information. These activities will be undertaken by 12 regional advisers and support teams of consultants and administrative personnel, headquartered at the Centre's base in Chile and at its sub-centre in Costa Rica. The programme will include backstopping assistance to universities and national academic centres in population training as well as assisting countries in the processing and analysis of demographic data and in the integration of population factors into development plans and programmes. Taking into account the concerns of the region, CELADE will orient its research and technical assistance to include population and maternal and child health, women in development, the socio-economic situation of the aging, family planning programme management and evaluation, and population and planning.

62. Because of increasing concerns of many Caribbean Governments about population dynamics and the effects of changes in population growth, structure and distribution on their development, UNFPA proposes to fund a project on the integration of population into development planning specifically aimed at these countries. Through this project, institutional mechanisms and guidelines for the implementation of population policies will be developed. The project will be co-ordinated by the joint ECLAC/CELADE unit based at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. UNFPA also proposes to support the ILO/PROALC regional programme, which will provide Governments of the region with technical advisory services in regard to the integration of population issues into employment plans and programmes. The programme will also help in developing a strong women's component in the activities of PROALC.

63. Women, population and development. UNFPA has two major strategies in this sector. One is to ensure that all regional projects take into account and respond to women's needs. The other is to support, wherever possible, special projects for women. In regard to the latter, UNFPA proposes to support a regional project on women, population and development to be executed by CEDPA. This project will include a comprehensive training and technical co-operation effort directed to women managers of population, health and development programmes. For example, workshops will be held in four Latin American and Caribbean countries on topics of special interest to these women managers of population and development programmes. Additionally, assistance will be provided to CEDPA alumni as well as to NGOs to enable them to expand their capacity to plan and carry out effective service delivery projects in their respective countries. The Fund is also considering implementing, together with WHO/PAHO, a programme for Central America which emphasizes safe motherhood.

64. Monitoring and co-ordination. The monitoring of the UNFPA-funded regional programme will be undertaken through annual reviews of each of the major regional projects. These annual reviews will be in addition to project progress reports (PPRs) and ongoing consultations which are undertaken during the course of project implementation. Given the many sources of assistance available at present for the countries of the region, co-ordination with other donors and with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system will be extremely important.
III. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

65. As indicated in paragraph 1, an intercountry programme of $185.2 million from UNFPA regular funds is being proposed for the period 1988-1991. Of this amount, $90.1 million (49 per cent) is designated for interregional activities and $95.1 million (51 per cent) will go to the four regional programmes. The breakdown is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>1988-1991 ($US millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interregional programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States and Europe</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>185.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66. Table 1 summarizes the distribution of resources by functional category for the interregional and regional programmes; table 2 presents the distribution according to work-plan category. As can be seen from table 1, technical backstopping accounts for about $78.5 million, or 44 per cent of the total programmed intercountry resources excluding the programme reserve. By programme, this breaks down to approximately 37 per cent of the interregional programme and about 50 per cent of the regional programmes being allocated to this function. At the interregional level, research claims the second largest share of programmed resources, 34 per cent, while at the regional level, training absorbs the second largest share of resources - 33 per cent. It should be noted that research accounts for the smallest share of the regional programme, approximately 9 per cent, indicating that the distribution of UNFPA funding for research is as intended - namely, that research is being done at the interregional level where the expertise of the agencies can be utilized and at the country level where the research activity can be tailored to the specific situation. In terms of work-plan categories, family planning accounts for about 33 per cent of total programmed intercountry allocations with 40 per cent of interregional and 26 per cent of regional resources being channelled to this sector. At the regional level, population research and policy development claims the largest proportion of programmed resources - 34 per cent.
### TABLE 1. THE UNFPA INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY 1988-1991 ($US millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Technical backstopping</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Information exchange and dissemination</th>
<th>Programme reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interregional</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States/Europe</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>185.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 2. THE UNFPA INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME BY WORK PLAN CATEGORY 1988-1991 ($US millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>FP/MCH</th>
<th>IEC</th>
<th>Basic data collection</th>
<th>Pop research and policy dev.</th>
<th>Special progs. and multisector</th>
<th>Programme reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interregional</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States/Europe</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>185.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNFPA.
67. With reference to the regional programmes, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for approximately 38 per cent of the total amount allocated for regional activities. This is to be expected in view of the magnitude of need in Africa, particularly the extensive need for training of national personnel which can be most efficiently met through regional training programmes. It should be noted that in terms of functional categories, training accounts for the largest share of the African programme - 47 per cent - while in all of the other regions, technical backstopping accounts for the preponderant share of the resources. In terms of work-plan categories, population research and policy development absorb the principal share of resources in sub-Saharan Africa (34 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (42 per cent) and the Arab States and Europe (37 per cent). In Asia and the Pacific, the bulk of resources - approximately 37 per cent - is committed to IEC activities.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

68. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve assistance to intercountry activities in the amount of $185.2 million for the four-year period 1988-1991;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit the amount of $185.2 million from UNFPA regular funds;

(c) Authorize the Executive Director to make appropriate arrangements with the executing agencies;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to commit amounts not currently programmed in keeping with the principles and priorities for intercountry programming delineated in Section I of this paper.