



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

Dist.
GENERAL

DP/1990/45(Part II)
28 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
28 May - 22 June 1990, Geneva
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

S U P P O R T

**UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1989**

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86. Several other important activities took place in the region during 1989. For example, the National Population Council (CONAPO) of Mexico prepared the National Population Programme, which included plans and strategies to reinforce the country's State Population Councils and enhance the participation of women in development activities, among other things. Moreover, the Women's Institute of Uruguay established 27 information centres for women and is in the process of setting up a computerized network to centralize information on health, sexuality, legal rights, domestic violence, and other emerging issues concerning women and their role in society and in development.

87. Regional programme. UNFPA continued to support the regional activities of PAHO in the areas of women's health, family planning and adolescents. In 1989, this collaboration brought technical assistance to 35 countries in the region through 530 days of field visits. New UNFPA/PAHO projects were developed in Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Guyana.

88. Through the UNFPA regional project, PAHO developed a methodology for management courses for health professionals. Work in this area intensified in 1989. Methods were discussed, case studies undertaken in Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras, and Mexico, curricula content designed, and two regional courses given in Medellín (Colombia) and Sao Paulo (Brazil).

89. The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) organized a workshop on enhancing the role of women in community health. The workshop, which was sponsored by UNFPA in collaboration with the Mexican Family Planning Association (MEXFAM), was held in Mexico in May 1989 with the participation of women from governmental and non-governmental health organizations from several countries of the region. The workshop demonstrated several ways in which women were successfully participating in the promotion of community health. The workshop was followed some months later by another JOICFP-organized technical meeting for health personnel working in integrated projects on parasite control and family planning.

90. In the area of women's concerns, UNFPA continued its support to the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) for its training programme in the development, management and evaluation of family planning programmes and projects. An innovative seminar on the topic of Strategic Planning and Financial Analysis was organized by CEDPA in Montevideo, Uruguay, in collaboration with the Women's Institute and the Institute of Colonization of Uruguay. It was attended by representatives from Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

91. Support to the regional project on population education executed by UNESCO contributed to the provision of technical backstopping to 13 country projects. This assistance included the design of curricula to incorporate population in the study programmes of basic education, as well as in the elaboration of didactic material to support the training of teachers. Other activities of the regional project included the preparation of a children's book on population education; the creation of a mobile exhibit to be shown at special events such as seminars for teachers and meetings of parents of school-aged children; and the distribution of a radio programme entitled "Population and the Quality of Life" to 40 radio stations in the region. An intensive course on education, population and development for 22 technical personnel from 10 countries was also held in the region. The project continued with the publication of "Enlace" and its distribution to 2,500 members.

92. UNFPA also supported activities in population communication in collaboration with FAO. The FAO Regional Adviser in Population Communication provided technical assistance for audio-visual communication in the introduction of population in rural development programmes in nine countries of the region. The regional project also made possible the production of four audio-visual programmes on the "State of World Population 1988", "Marginal Women in Lima", "Rural Migration", and "Rural Youth".

93. The UNFPA regional programme continued to provide support for training, research and technical backstopping activities at the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Among the activities supported at CELADE in 1989 was the Second Applied Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies, in which 22 students from 16 countries participated. CELADE also organized national short-term courses in population dynamics in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. CELADE also collaborated in different population-related training activities at universities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Other training activities included a workshop in Cuba on the demographic effects of development projects, as well as a seminar in Costa Rica on the use of socio-demographic indicators to identify vulnerable groups in society.

94. Almost all the countries of the region received CELADE technical assistance in such areas as updating population estimates and projections, executing national demographic surveys, conducting experimental census and fertility studies, undertaking research on international migration, addressing the situation of women in development, dealing with problems of aging, and improving family planning programme management and evaluation. CELADE also collaborated with many countries in the region in the field of population information. A major activity in this area was the creation of technology to facilitate the organization and utilization of information by national institutions.

95. UNFPA provided support to the Statistical Office of ECLAC for activities related to the design and organization of the 1990 round of population and housing censuses. The project was successfully concluded with a series of nine seminars on census operations. In 1989, the ECLAC Statistical Office prepared a project designed to assist the Central Statistical Office of the countries in the region to update their household survey programmes and to integrate pertinent data from that exercise into the 1990 round of population censuses. This project has benefited from a modality of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), which the ECLAC Statistical Office has already used in the census project with UNFPA. The countries of the region will thus help each other through a series of seminars on methodological issues and a plan for future co-operation.

96. UNFPA collaboration with ECLAC also included support to a project on population and development for the English-speaking Caribbean. The project, which is being executed from the ECLAC sub-regional headquarters at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is designed to help countries formulate population policies, integrate such policies into the planning of development programmes and develop an integrated infrastructure composed of trained personnel and computers that would enable countries in the sub-region to become self-sufficient in carrying out their work.

97. In 1989, UNFPA-funded regional activities implemented by the ILO Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) provided advisory services to seven countries of the region. The research activities carried out by PREALC included studies on the dynamics of unemployment in mid-sized cities in Latin America; links between the aging of the population, employment and social security in Chile; the interrelationship between population and development; bases for population

policies in Central America; and migration and employment in four cities of Latin America. Through the regional population project, PREALC also collaborated on a series of courses and seminars on population and development in Jamaica and in several countries in Central America and at CELADE.

98. Several sub-regional activities were also undertaken in 1989 for the countries of Central America. CELADE and the International Organization for Migration (formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration -- ICM) prepared a project to develop, organize and strengthen the national information systems on displaced populations in Central America. The project, funded by UNFPA, will support the work of national organizations in this area. UNFPA also supported a seminar on present conditions in Central America and future prospects, which was organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and held in Guatemala. Population experts and representatives of both public and private sectors participated. A publication entitled "Central America Towards the Year 2000 - Challenges and Options", issued as a result of the seminar, was received with much interest throughout the region.

E. Interregional programmes and projects

99. During the past year, implementation of intercountry activities continued in accordance with the programme as approved by the Governing Council in decision 88/34 III. In 1989, allocations to the interregional programme totalled approximately \$25 million. In terms of functional categories, the largest share went to technical advisory services, approximately 38 per cent. In terms of work plan categories, MCH/FP claimed the largest share, \$9.1 million or approximately 36 per cent. Of the \$25 million allocated, 70 per cent was channelled to projects executed by United Nations agencies and organizations, and 30 per cent to projects executed by non-governmental organizations. With allocations of approximately \$6.2 million, WHO received the preponderant percentage of interregional funds.

Agency-executed programmes

100. WHO. UNFPA supports eight interregional projects with WHO -- six with the Family Health Division, one with the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) and one with the Global Programme on AIDS (GPA). During 1989, the interregional team that provides technical and managerial backstopping for MCH/FP undertook a total of 60 country missions, over half of which were to Africa. Under this backstopping project, a roster of consultants was maintained and a database for project monitoring became operational. Members of the interregional team, whose areas of specialization include maternal and child health, family planning delivery systems, midwifery, and programme management, also continued to take an active role in the various operationally oriented research projects funded by UNFPA.

101. Under the Management, Information and Evaluation project, efforts were made to improve the efficiency of national MCH/FP programmes in providing quality services. Activities involving the development and implementation of rapid evaluation methodologies and problem-solving approaches at the local level took place in Botswana, Jordan, Madagascar, and Zambia. Support was extended for the improvement of management information systems in several states in India. As part of the Family Planning Technologies project, databanks and reference bibliographies were compiled on the prevalence of primary and secondary infertility and on the prevalence and mortality consequences of illegal abortion. During the

past year, guidelines were issued on injectable hormonal contraceptives, NORPLANT, female sterilization services, family planning and AIDS, MCH care and AIDS, and the prevention and management of infertility at the primary health care level.

102. WHO, as part of the Safe Motherhood Initiative, continued to undertake epidemiological studies at the country level in order to ascertain the health status of women and to use the results of these studies as a basis for working with governments to devise MCH/FP programmes responsive to women's needs. Studies are currently under way in Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, and the Sudan. As part of the project on reproductive health in adolescence, another key area of concern to UNFPA, policy-oriented research studies commenced in Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Kenya, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Staff of this project actively collaborated with staff of other UNFPA-supported projects dealing with adolescents, including activities with the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) and IPPF.

103. In 1989, WHO/HRP, which received a grant of \$3.5 million from UNFPA, continued to make significant progress in the development and introduction of new contraceptives. Introductory trials are now under way in Mexico and Thailand for the monthly injectable, CYCLOFEM, and licensing arrangements are being finalized for a vaginal ring. HRP scientists continue to work on the development of a progesterone-releasing ring that would be suitable for use by nursing mothers. WHO/HRP also launched efforts to broaden the dialogue with women's groups on various aspects of the development and introduction of contraceptives. Similarly, the programme has expanded its interaction with the WHO/GPA to undertake research in areas of common interest.

104. FAO. Activities with FAO to develop and backstop country-level projects expanded considerably during 1989. As a result, the FAO Population Programme Co-ordination Unit, together with the regional population advisers, now oversees 45 projects, with allocations totalling \$7.6 million in 1989. The unit continued to pursue successfully the strategy of integrating population elements into the work programmes of the Agency's various Technical Services. For example, the UNFPA-supported interregional project for incorporating population education into agricultural extension programmes is now providing for the backstopping of nine country-level projects. Similarly, an interregional project to integrate population education into rural youth programmes produced teaching aids and booklets that are now being used in several countries in Latin America and in Africa.

105. During 1989, FAO continued to commit its regular resources to population activities. It has supplemented UNFPA-supported efforts to build up national capacities in the area of population information, education and communication. This activity, which is based on working with national counterparts, was hampered by the lack of qualified experts in population communication. The uncertain duration of assignments and comparatively low salary levels encumbered recruitment of staff for country-level work. FAO also contributed its regular resources to interregional and country-level work to promote the participation of women in rural and agricultural development.

106. United Nations Population Division. The UNFPA-supported research programme in the United Nations Population Division encompasses a broad range of topics: urbanization; the integration of population into development planning; key issues in reproductive behaviour and child survival; women's status and demographic processes; the demographic impact of AIDS; and the global assessment of national population policies. The research project on women's status and demographic processes is paying particular attention to women as part of international migratory movements and as internal migrants. As part of the effort to disseminate the preliminary findings of this study to as wide an audience as possible, the

Population Division will sponsor, in collaboration with several international organizations, the regional commissions and the University of Pisa, an expert group meeting in early 1990 on women in international migration. The report of this meeting will serve as input to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which will focus on the category of migrant women as one of its priority themes. The Population Division has also begun work on a review of pertinent literature on the feminization of internal migration in an effort to identify the key areas amenable to policy intervention. Moreover, in collaboration with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, the Population Division held a workshop in December 1989 on Modelling the Demographic Impact of AIDS. The sessions, which were attended by modelers and national experts on AIDS, reviewed epidemiological and demographic models that have been developed in an attempt to project the future course of the AIDS pandemic.

107. ILO. In March/April 1989, UNFPA undertook an independent in-depth evaluation of selected ILO projects supported under the UNFPA intercountry programme. This assessment considered the major activities funded under the present and previous interregional programmes -- human resource development, population and family welfare education, and research. On the whole, the evaluation commended the ILO's innovative work in training national-level staff in integrating population and development and in backstopping national population planning units. It also remarked on the high calibre of the research produced by the ILO. The evaluation team did, however, point out the need to take corrective action in the area of population and family welfare education. Noting that this project had suffered because of the retirement and extended leaves of key staff members, it recommended that greater attention be paid to in-service training of population education advisers and experts and to improving the development of instructional materials to be used at the field level. The ILO itself had already recognized the need for in-service training and in October 1989 conducted an in-house workshop for regional advisers and experts.

108. During the past year, considerable progress was made in the three ILO research projects funded by UNFPA -- urbanization; aging and fertility; and gender concerns. The project manager of the Problems of Urbanization Study identified researchers and collaborating institutions in Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines and Thailand who will play a major role in carrying out the research needed for the city case studies. In designing the research protocol, it was deemed essential to involve local scholars and policy-makers in order to enhance the potential utilization of research results as the basis for policy interventions. An interesting feature of this work is a study on Nairobi slums which is being carried out in tandem with a UNFPA-funded country project, "Collaborative systems for support of development in urban slum areas". This project is being implemented by the National Council for Population and Development. In conducting research on urbanization issues, the ILO and the Population Division are in close contact. In the area of aging and fertility, two large empirical country studies, which seek to clarify if and how the desire for security in old age influences family size aspirations, are under way in Costa Rica and Thailand. With respect to gender concerns, the ILO is working with countries, particularly in Africa, in the application of research and survey methodologies that facilitate the incorporation of gender concerns into national development policies and programmes. Activities under this project also include identifying and working with women researchers at the national level and assisting them with studies of women and development issues at the local level.

109. United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD). UNFPA support to UNDTCD encompasses a broad range of technical advisory services -- compilation and analysis of demographic statistics; preparation for and conduct of population censuses; data processing of population statistics; development of software; development of databases on women; integration of population and development; and the formulation of population policies. During the past year, many countries preparing

for the upcoming round of censuses made extensive use of the expert services available under this interregional programme. In addition to backstopping country-level activities, experts from the United Nations Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs maintain collaborative links with the International Statistical Institute (The Hague) and with major international survey efforts such as the Demographic and Health Survey Programme.

110. In line with the importance UNFPA has accorded to investing in women, two activities should be noted. First, as part of the project extending technical advisory services in the development and application of integrated databases on women, population and development, assistance has been given to the women's institutional machinery in Bangladesh, Kenya, the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia for improving the collection of statistics on women and for setting up databases on women and development. Staff from this project provided technical backstopping to the Women's Units in ECA, ESCWA and ESCAP. Second, in order to enhance the availability of data on women, population and development, UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Human Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNDP have supported the United Nations Statistical Office in the preparation of a volume on Women and Social Trends, 1970-1990, to be released in 1990.

111. UNESCO. Based on conclusions reached at an intercountry review meeting held in February 1989, UNFPA and UNESCO intensified their efforts during the year to provide technical backstopping to country-level activities on a more systematic basis, making more efficient use of the services of regional and interregional teams. In order to formulate more appropriate communication strategies in the area of population and development, UNESCO, with UNFPA support, is undertaking social science research in this field. In view of the fact that the Education for All Conference will take place in March 1990, the International Congress on Population Education and Development will be held in 1992.

NGO-executed activities

112. Approximately 25 per cent of the UNFPA interregional programme is executed by NGOs. NGOs carry out programmes in all of UNFPA's work plan categories and undertake activities in the areas of training, research, dissemination of information and, on a fairly small scale, technical backstopping.

113. In view of the importance of contraceptive research and development, UNFPA supports The Population Council's International Committee for Contraception Research in its work on the development of "second generation" contraceptive implants, contraceptive rings, male contraceptives, and special anti-HIV barrier methods. The Fund also supports the Programme for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT), which provides a wide range of technical backstopping to developing countries, in particular those seeking to establish a capacity for the domestic manufacture of contraceptives.

114. The Fund supports several NGOs to carry out training in selected areas -- e.g., the Margaret Sanger Center (MCH/FP) and the Johns Hopkins University (population education and communication). The four components of the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development are implemented by academic institutions in the respective countries. During 1989, the UN/USSR three-month course offered at Moscow State University was brought into the ambit of the Global Programme, and plans were finalized for the programme for Spanish-speaking candidates, which will be offered in collaboration with ECLAC/CELADE and is expected to become operational in 1990. The components of the Global Programme at the Institute for Social Sciences (The Hague), the Catholic University of Louvain (Louvain-

la-Neuf) and the Centre for Development Studies (Trivandrum) are now in their third year of operation and are progressing satisfactorily. A mid-term evaluation of the Global Programme is planned for the second quarter of 1990. There has been excellent collaboration with United Nations agencies, which have supplied staff as guest lecturers for certain blocs of instruction and have furnished their publications for use in the courses.

115. During the past year, the Fund has supported several NGOs -- The Population Council, The Population Crisis Committee and The Population Institute -- in the publication of research and information materials to promote awareness of population issues. UNFPA also finances the Annual Review of Population Law, produced jointly by Harvard Law School and UNFPA, which reports on legislation affecting population concerns in countries throughout the world.

116. Other activities with NGOs under the interregional programme include support for research and training sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); improvement of civil registration and vital statistics (International Institute of Vital Registration Statistics); co-operative research among national population research centres, organized by the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED); integration of family planning into parasite control activities, organized by JOICFP; and activities of the World Association of Muslim Scholars dealing with development, health and population. The Fund extended considerable support to the Twenty-First International Population Conference of the IUSSP held in New Delhi, India, in September 1989. The Conference, opened by the Prime Minister of India, facilitated the exchange of information among research scholars from both developed and developing countries.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA

A. Family planning

In 1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$89.8 million or 46.3 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to expenditures of \$67.9 million or 52.4 per cent in 1988. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area reached \$821.5 million or 46.2 per cent of total assistance.

117. During 1989, UNFPA again supported more than 500 country and intercountry family planning projects, approximately two-thirds of which were in Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions. As part of its efforts to meet countries' needs in MCH/FP, UNFPA provided technical assistance throughout the year to MCH/FP training programmes in all regions. One of the highlights of this component in 1989 was the development of the UNFPA-supported Tunisian national training programme in family planning into an international programme, and the establishment in Tunis of an international training centre for family planning for French-speaking countries, particularly those in Africa. These achievements were made possible by the co-operation of the Government of Tunisia, Tunis University, the University of Brussels, and UNFPA. The Fund will continue to support the newly-established training centre in order to improve the quality of its teaching and to help develop an effective management capability.

118. In 1989, UNFPA also participated in technical missions to several countries, including Algeria, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nepal, which were undertaken in order to help these countries develop and strengthen their country programmes, of which training in MCH/FP is an integral part. In Nepal, the Fund helped to develop model family planning training programmes for village health workers

and nurses at MCH/FP clinics and hospitals in two regions. In India, the mission assisted the Government in formulating a strategy for comprehensive training programmes for village health workers and nurses in two states in order to improve MCH/FP services there. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNFPA included in its new programme of assistance a major component focusing on the training of rural midwives. The mission to Algeria, noting the need for better training programmes in family planning, recommended that UNFPA continue to provide technical assistance as necessary.

119. In response to the increasing need for a better management information system (MIS) for MCH/FP services, UNFPA developed in 1989 a diagnostic instrument covering management information inputs, outputs, quality, and impact. Using this instrument, UNFPA carried out diagnoses, with the assistance of individual consultants, The Population Council, ESCAP, and CELADE, of the management information systems in selected countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean regions. This exercise helped the countries involved to assess the management of their programmes and to establish an effective system for dealing with programme constraints. UNFPA prepared individual country reports on the status of the management information systems in these countries in addition to a report on the diagnostic exercise as a whole.

120. During 1989, UNFPA, with the assistance of a consulting team, also examined the MCH/FP logistics systems of 18 sub-Saharan African countries. The exercise analyzed these countries' systems for procuring and distributing contraceptive supplies to service points, as well as for disseminating information on MCH/FP supplies and services.

121. The importance of family planning both as an integral component of health care and as a method to reduce fertility was emphasized in the Amsterdam Declaration, which was adopted by acclamation at the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in Amsterdam in November 1989. The Declaration, which was based on the findings of the Fund's two-year review and assessment of accumulated population experience and UNFPA's 1989 State of World Population report entitled "Investing in women", set forth clearly measurable population goals and objectives to be achieved by the year 2000. To this end, the Declaration noted the importance of the quality, effectiveness and outreach of MCH/FP programmes and services in both the public and private sectors. The Declaration also emphasized the need for expanded research on contraceptive technology and of social science research on the determinants of fertility and family planning attitudes and behaviour. One of the declared objectives, in view of the considerable unmet needs in family planning, was to increase contraceptive prevalence in developing countries to at least 56 per cent of women of reproductive age by the year 2000. This would require expanding the number of contraceptive user couples from the current estimated level of 326 million to 535 million. Other goals included a reduction of infant mortality to (at most) 50 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000 in all countries and major sub-groups within countries, and a reduction in maternal mortality from all causes, including illegal abortion, by at least 50 per cent by the year 2000, particularly in regions where the figure currently exceeds 100 per 100,000 live births. In the area of programme priorities and approaches, the Declaration called for the need to improve the coverage and quality of MCH/FP programmes, wherever possible within the context of primary health care.

122. During 1989, UNFPA continued to participate actively in inter-agency collaborative endeavours. Working closely with WHO, UNFPA helped produce a booklet on policy aspects of community participation in MCH/FP programmes and distributed it widely to the countries concerned. The Fund also participated in regular inter-agency follow-up committee meetings on activities related to the Safe Motherhood Initiative and Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning. UNFPA held

consultations with WHO and UNICEF on increasing programme collaboration on MCH/FP. UNFPA and WHO further collaborated on a review of the intercountry projects funded by UNFPA and executed by WHO, and discussed future plans to provide the countries concerned with technical backstopping in MCH/FP. UNFPA also participated in the planning of plenary and group sessions for technical discussions held during the World Health Assembly. The theme of the 1989 technical discussion was the health of adolescents. (UNFPA's collaborative efforts with WHO in carrying out AIDS prevention and control programmes under the MCH/FP initiative in the WHO/GPA is discussed in paragraphs 166-172 of this report. Suffice it to note here that UNFPA co-sponsored the conference on "The Implications of AIDS for Mothers and Children", held in Paris in November, and undertook project formulation missions in Thailand and Uganda in the area of AIDS and MCH/FP.)

123. In 1989, UNFPA participated in the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Human Rights held in April in Geneva and organized by the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Population Division. The meeting focused on the current status of efforts to reduce fertility, mortality and population growth and how such efforts relate to human rights concerns. In the discussion on contraception and family planning, it was observed that the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of children was well accepted in principle at the international and national levels. The meeting recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to give close attention to, among other things, population policies as regards family planning, with special reference to accessibility of services, as well as to such issues as informed consent, coercion, and incentives and disincentives.

124. UNFPA continued during 1989 to provide support for the improvement of contraceptive technologies. The Fund supported contraceptive research activities carried out by WHO/HRP, The Population Council and the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development (IOCD). The Fund supported IOCD because of its innovative technology, particularly in the area of contraceptives for men. UNFPA also continued to support The Population Council's programme to introduce NORPLANT contraceptive sub-dermal implants in about 10 selected countries, as well as PACT's efforts to provide countries with technical assistance in packaging and distributing local contraceptive products as well as in establishing the necessary facilities for their local production.

125. During 1989, UNFPA stepped up its efforts to provide updated MCH/FP information to all staff members, both in the field and at headquarters. In December 1989, the Fund organized an in-house seminar for headquarters staff on community-based MCH/FP programmes in rural areas. The Inventory of Training Courses in FP and MCH 1988-1989 was published by UNFPA. Copies of the Inventory were distributed to UNFPA field offices, governments, United Nations specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, medical schools, population laboratories and at headquarters. The 1990-1991 edition is planned for publication in 1990.

B. Information, education and communication

UNFPA assistance for activities in this sector in 1989 totalled \$32.7 million, or 16.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$18.9 million or 14.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$230.4 million or 12.9 per cent of total assistance.

126. During 1989, in view of the importance of IEC as an integral component of a country's population programme, UNFPA focused considerable attention on developing IEC strategies for country programming exercises in Angola, Albania, Ecuador, Mexico, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Working closely with the Governments in each of these countries, UNFPA Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) Missions helped to clarify national population objectives in the IEC sector, identify key target groups within the population, select the most appropriate communications channels to be used, and design the content of the information and education messages. UNFPA provided similar assistance to the state governments of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh in India in support of their efforts to re-orient their population communication activities in 1989.

127. Throughout the year, many UNFPA-assisted projects employed new and innovative approaches to IEC. For example, in the Comoros, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Thailand, UNFPA applied lessons learned from socio-cultural research in developing appropriate information messages, in particular as concerns various methods of contraception. The Fund also used social marketing techniques to disseminate information about family planning services, including the different types of contraceptives available, within the framework of family planning projects in Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico and Thailand.

128. Other innovative projects included, among others: (a) the use of modern communications technology such as videotape and computer graphics to reach groups with low levels of literacy in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Thailand and Viet Nam; (b) the design of special activities to educate adolescents as to how to deal with reproductive health issues and AIDS prevention in Jamaica, Mexico, Thailand and Zambia; (c) the examination of educational approaches used in Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines to reach newly married couples in order to identify the best ways of working with this important group; and (d) the integration of the safe motherhood concept into population IEC programmes in order to mobilize public support for improving the health of women and for lowering maternal mortality rates, both through family planning. UNFPA also provided support to UNESCO to review the various approaches and methodologies used by population communicators with different backgrounds, in order to facilitate collaboration in field work.

129. An important area of UNFPA concern in 1989 was training in IEC. UNFPA, therefore, conducted or sponsored assessments of training facilities at several institutions in both developed and developing countries in terms of their potential for providing effective training of country project staff in the development of IEC strategies, the planning of activities, and the production of audio-visual materials for population education and communication. UNFPA also maintained contacts with a number of universities and other institutions offering special services related to IEC, including training and consultancies. Another important UNFPA activity during the year was the Fund's contribution to the drafting of an action plan to assess communication needs in support of development in Africa in the 1990s, which was conducted under the work programme of the Steering Committee for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

130. UNFPA again expanded its activities in the area of non-formal population education, which is essential in reaching the large number of school drop-outs and unschooled youth, particularly girls and women, with information on various health and family planning issues. In 1989, the Fund added Nepal and Viet Nam to the growing list of countries undertaking out-of-school population education activities, in addition to their school programmes. Moreover, family life education components were integrated into literacy programmes in Ethiopia, India, and Morocco.

131. Requests from governments of developing countries for support of sex education projects have increased in recent years, as more countries perceive a need to address the special needs of adolescents and youth in relation to reproductive behaviour and health, and to provide them with information and education on preventing sexually-transmitted diseases, including AIDS. In 1989, UNFPA provided support for the development of a national sex education programme in Nicaragua and for a project on women, family life and sex education in Viet Nam. Sex education received renewed emphasis in Chile where a seminar was organized on the subject.

132. UNFPA's review and assessment of accumulated population experience viewed comprehensive rural development as one of the most promising solutions to the problems of rapid population growth and rural-to-urban migration. Agricultural extension programmes, home economics courses, co-operatives, young farmer's associations, and women's clubs have all served as vehicles for the introduction of population education in rural areas. Working closely with FAO, UNFPA provided assistance for the integration of population and family life education and communication components into rural development programmes and agricultural extension systems in Cameroon, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, and Yemen.

133. Population education components have been integrated into family welfare education and workers' education to assist workers in making informed decisions on family formation and reproductive behaviour. In collaboration with the ILO, UNFPA support was provided for population education in various work settings in Liberia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tonga, and Zambia.

C. Basic data collection

In 1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$21.1 million or 10.9 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$13.0 million or 10.0 per cent of expenditures in 1988. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$234.5 million or 13.2 per cent of total assistance.

134. The review and assessment exercise conducted by UNFPA in 1988 and 1989 confirmed the positive impact UNFPA assistance has had on improving the capabilities and capacities of national statistical offices in developing countries to collect, tabulate, analyze and disseminate population data. It also identified emerging issues and needs in population and data collection and dissemination. The International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in Amsterdam in November 1989, endorsed the findings and recommendations of the review and assessment, including those in the area of data collection and analysis. Indeed, the Amsterdam Declaration noted that "an increase in efforts to collect, analyze, disseminate and use data in population policy and programme planning" was "among the critical basic activities needed in planning for the attainment of (national population) goals" for the coming decade and beyond.

135. UNFPA's support of more efficient and timely dissemination of disaggregated data continued in 1989, and included support for the development and management of electronic databases. Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the area of population data collection and analysis also continued to receive UNFPA support.

136. In 1989, UNFPA allocated \$17.2 million in support of 74 country projects under the 1990 round of population censuses. Over \$13.5 million, or 78.5 per cent, of this assistance went for technical assistance,

including \$1.74 million for services of international experts and consultants, \$3.37 million for training, and \$8.4 million for equipment. The majority of UNFPA assistance to population censuses went to activities in Africa, where 33 country projects received a total allocation of \$7.1 million, or 41.5 per cent of UNFPA allocations for census activities in 1989. UNFPA provided \$4.9 million, or 68.3 per cent of allocations to census activities in Africa, for technical assistance, broken down as follows: \$1.1 million for international experts and consultants, \$1.06 million for training, and \$2.7 million for supplies and equipment for data processing and cartography. Local costs for the Africa region in 1989 amounted to \$3.7 million. In Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA allocated \$6.9 million in 1989 for 14 census projects. Approximately \$6.1 million, or 88.4 per cent, went for technical assistance: \$0.1 million for international experts and consultants, \$1.3 million for training, and \$4.7 million for equipment. In the Arab States and Europe, the Fund supported 7 census projects, with an allocation of \$1.2 million. Nearly 77 per cent of this amount, or \$0.92 million, went for technical assistance: \$0.33 million for international experts and consultants, \$0.13 million for training, and \$0.46 million for equipment. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA supported 20 census projects with an allocation of \$1.95 million. Approximately 86 per cent of this amount was used to provide technical assistance: \$0.2 million for international experts and consultants, \$0.9 million for training, and \$0.57 million for equipment.

137. During 1989, UNFPA allocated \$2.1 million to conduct population sample surveys through 20 country projects. Over \$1.1 million, or 53 per cent of this assistance, went for technical support: \$0.33 million for international experts and consultants, \$0.33 million for training, and \$0.44 million for equipment. The geographical distribution of these projects was as follows: 6 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (\$0.79 million); 7 projects in Asia and the Pacific (\$0.52 million); 5 projects in the Arab States and Europe (\$0.36 million); 2 projects in Africa (\$0.38 million). Moreover, UNFPA continued to support the joint Pan-Arab child and maternal health survey covering the Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, co-funding it with the Arab Gulf Fund, the League of Arab States, UNICEF, WHO, and the United Nations Statistical Office.

138. During the year, UNFPA allocated \$2.0 million in support of 20 projects to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in three regions: 11 projects in Africa (\$0.93 million); 5 projects in the Arab States and Europe (\$0.65 million); and 4 projects in Asia and the Pacific (\$0.43 million). Of this amount, \$1.3 million, or 64 per cent, went for technical assistance, in roughly equal portions of \$0.43 million for international experts and consultants, training and equipment and supplies.

139. In 1989, UNFPA continued to provide support for demographic analysis and training, extending \$15.5 million to 51 projects. Of these, 23 projects were in Africa (\$4.57 million); 14 in the Arab States and Europe (\$3.5 million); 6 in Asia and the Pacific (\$6.5 million); and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean (\$0.93 million). Of this allocation, \$12.5 million, or 80.4 per cent, went for technical assistance: \$2.7 million for international experts and consultants, \$4.9 million for training, and \$4.8 million for equipment.

140. UNFPA assistance not only helped to make essential population data available for use in effective promotion of awareness, formulation of population policies and programmes, and integration of population into development planning, but, more importantly, it also served to strengthen national capacity and self-reliance in most developing countries to plan, design, implement, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate quality population data in a timely and usable fashion. Such strengthening of national capacity will have the added advantage of facilitating the co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance in the area of basic data collection and analysis, which remains a priority for UNFPA, particularly as the 1990 round of population censuses takes place.

**D. Utilization of population data and population research
for policy formulation and development planning**

In 1989, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled \$24.2 million or 12.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$14.7 million or 11.4 per cent of expenditures in 1988; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes totalled \$13.3 million or 6.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$9.3 million or 7.2 per cent of expenditures in 1988; and (c) implementation of policies totalled \$.073 million or .04 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$0.3 million or 0.2 per cent of expenditures in 1988. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled (a) population dynamics, \$424.3 million or 23.4 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$105.5 million or 5.9 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, \$10.1 million or 0.6 per cent of total assistance.

141. UNFPA assistance in this area aims at developing the most suitable methodological approaches and techniques for policy formulation and development planning; strengthening national technical capacities and support research and studies; and setting up the institutional arrangements required for the formulation and implementation of population policies and for the integration of population factors into socio-economic development planning.

142. The main activities to which UNFPA provided support during 1989 include: studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; the interrelationship between population, environment, resources, and development; the formulation and evaluation of population policies; and the integration of population factors into national development plans. The Fund also continued to organize training courses, focusing on various aspects of demography and on the interrelationship between population and development, at the interregional, regional, and country level.

143. As part of its continuing efforts to promote the integration of population factors into development planning, in 1989 UNFPA provided \$14.8 million to such activities at the country, regional and interregional level. The Fund again devoted the largest portion of its assistance to this sector to help establish or strengthen population units within the framework of national socio-economic development planning.

144. UNFPA continued to provide support for a variety of research activities at the interregional, regional and national level. The research at the interregional and regional level, as in the past, was undertaken to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques. That undertaken at the country-level was oriented more towards operations and programmes. In 1989, UNFPA-funded research at the interregional level, carried out mainly by the United Nations Population Division, FAO, and the ILO, focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; population and rural development; the demographic consequences of development projects; and the integration of population factors into development planning. Research at the country-level, continuing the trend of the two previous years, examined population growth and trends; determinants and consequences of migration; migration and employment; and human resource development. In 1989, UNFPA provided assistance totalling \$4.9 million to support research activities at these three levels.

145. With the aim of increasing the quality and quantity of personnel trained in the area of integrating population factors into development planning, during 1989 UNFPA again supported training programmes

in population and development at the global, regional and national levels. The Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued at its international centres: the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India; the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, the Netherlands; and the UN/USSR Training Programme on Population and Development, Moscow, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In an effort to extend the outreach of the Global Programme of Training, UNFPA decided in 1989 to develop a special course within the programme for Spanish-speaking people.

E. Women, population and development

In 1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$5.9 million or 3.1 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.9 million or 1.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988.

146. Implementation of strategy. Implementation of UNFPA's strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development continued vigorously in 1989. As a result, all of the activities outlined in the strategy's 1989 work plan were successfully carried out. The strategy, which is now an integral part of the Fund's strategic programming efforts, has been instrumental in heightening awareness among UNFPA field and headquarters staff of the linkages between improvement in the status of women and the achievements of other objectives of population and development programmes.

147. Following a mid-term review of the implementation of the strategy, UNFPA submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session a detailed status report (DP/1989/38), which the Council noted with appreciation. The review, which drew mainly on information about activities undertaken at the field level, covered the first two years of the strategy's four-year work plan (1987-1990). As a result of the review, UNFPA was able to identify priority areas for future action at the field level, as well as to chart the future direction the Fund should take to implement the strategy and other policies aimed at enhancing the status of women, both in society and in development. The Fund also provided Council members, for their interest and attention, copies of UNFPA's 1989 State of World Population report entitled "Investing in Women: The Focus of the Nineties". The Governing Council, noting the report with satisfaction, endorsed in principle the recommendations and goals set forth in the report (decision 89/46 A, para. 11).

148. As required by the strategy, the second meeting of the UNFPA Advisory Panel on Women, Population and Development was held in February 1989 in New York. The 12-member panel discussed and made recommendations on the draft of the status report of the implementation of the UNFPA strategy, the 1989 State of World Population report, as well as the background documents prepared for the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in Amsterdam, in November 1989.

149. Training. During 1989, UNFPA paid special attention to training for its field staff, regional technical advisers, national counterparts, and government officials on issues of special importance in the area of women, population and development. Training workshops were organized in the Asia and Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions. The purpose of these workshops was twofold: (a) to familiarize the participants with the conceptual aspects of incorporating women's concerns and needs into population and development programmes; and (b) to provide the participants with the practical and technical skills required for gender-sensitive programming and project development, implementation, and evaluation.

150. In January 1989, UNFPA organized and conducted, in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Management, based in Manila, the Philippines, the second in its series of regional training workshops. The workshop, held in Bangkok, Thailand, was attended by UNFPA Country Directors and International Programme Officers, as well as regional technical advisers from other United Nations agencies involved in the development and implementation of population and development programmes.

151. As part of the Fund's efforts to collaborate with other agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, regional training workshops on women in development were organized in Latin America and the Caribbean and conducted under the auspices of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), in partnership with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). This training sought to benefit the field staff of the participating agencies as well as their national counterparts who were involved in activities aimed at the advancement of women. Another joint training workshop took place in May 1989 in Santiago, Chile. This workshop, conducted in Spanish, was held for senior JCGP field staff and national counterparts in charge of population and development programmes in the South American continent.

152. As part of its training activities for the benefit of national counterparts, the Fund carried out extensive consultations with several institutions of higher education. The purpose of these consultations was two-fold: (a) to review existing courses on women in development in order to gauge their practical usefulness for those involved in activities aimed at the advancement of women; and (b) to identify ways and means of preparing relevant training courses for those involved in population policy and programme development or with project execution at the community level. As a result of the consultations, the University of Reading in the United Kingdom and the Royal Tropical Institute in the Netherlands have offered specific fellowship programmes for candidates from developing countries.

153. The UNFPA Training Manual on Gender Analysis, developed in 1988, was published in English, French and Spanish and distributed widely during 1989. The Fund has received numerous requests from all parts of the world for this unique manual, an indication of its usefulness both as a training manual and as a guide for project preparation and appraisal.

154. Monitoring. As part of the Fund's systematic efforts to monitor the implementation of its policies and strategies in order to improve the development and delivery of programmes and projects, UNFPA undertook a review during 1989 as a means of ascertaining the extent to which independent, in-depth evaluations of UNFPA-supported programmes and projects adhered to the UNFPA Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Women's Dimension in Fund-assisted Programmes. The general findings of the review, which focused on project, programme, intercountry and comparative evaluations carried out since February 1986, underscored the need: (a) to sharpen the focus on the women's dimension in the terms of reference for evaluation missions; (b) to require that the women's dimension be included in evaluation reports; (c) to identify the sources of shortcomings in the evaluated programmes; and (d) to provide practical and concrete approaches aimed at reflecting women's concerns more effectively in the programmes.

155. The project reviews begun in 1988 continued in 1989, with those in Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Paraguay, Zaire, and Zambia having been completed. The purpose of the reviews was to document the achievements as well as the constraints in project implementation regarding the incorporation of gender-specific issues. In 1989, the Fund published and disseminated the project review reports in order to provide staff, national counterparts, regional advisers, and consultants with information based on practical experiences at the project level. UNFPA has also initiated, in collaboration with UNDP,

the preparation of a series of "country profiles". These profiles provide extensive statistical data and detailed information on various socio-economic and demographic factors relating to the status of women. Additional information provided in the profiles include legislation concerning women's rights and responsibilities, activities of women's organizations, and level of participation of women in the national development process, including in decision-making at all levels. So far, UNFPA has prepared 25 such country profiles, mainly on UNFPA priority countries.

156. Project support. As in past years, UNFPA reviewed all country programmes and project submissions to ensure that gender considerations had been adequately reflected and that provisions had been made for their implementation. The increased allocations by the Fund to the women, population and development area in 1989 made it possible to support a wide range of projects and thus to reach more women with UNFPA activities. Included in this area were: development of databases on women; studies on maternal and infant mortality patterns; support to research on female-headed households; educational and training activities aimed at eliminating practices that are harmful to women's health and well-being; publication of materials on changing socio-economic trends as they relate to women; the creation of awareness of a woman's right to family planning information and services; training of female leaders in MCH/FP; incorporation of population education into agricultural extension programmes; and support to educational, training and skill development programmes aimed at providing women with better economic opportunities.

157. As required by the strategy, the Fund is in the process of developing a computerized system to store and retrieve information relating to women's concerns in all UNFPA-supported projects. The database will provide information on project objectives, activities, inputs and financial allocations. The system is expected to greatly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation.

F. Special programme interests

In 1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$1.6 million or 0.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$3.2 million or 2.5 per cent of expenditures in 1988. During the period 1969-1989, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$35.3 million or 2.0 per cent of total assistance.

1. Youth

158. During 1989, UNFPA-supported projects aimed at youth focused on the areas of population and family life education, communication and family planning. Other areas with components directed at youth included data collection, population dynamics, and population policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Among the UNFPA activities specifically addressed to the concerns of youth in 1989 were family life education for youth in Indonesia and training for youth in home management and family welfare in Samoa. UNFPA also provided assistance to the Marshall Islands to support the second phase of a population and family welfare IEC project for youth.

159. An area of major importance to UNFPA is the reproductive behaviour and health of adolescents and youth. The Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population programme experience reveals that the reproductive behaviour and related health needs of adolescents, in particular that of girls and women, is growing in importance in a number of countries that had not previously identified it as a

problem and thus do not have experience in developing IEC approaches to deal with it. In 1989, the Fund therefore increased its support for programmes that respond to the fertility-related needs of youth, providing assistance for reproductive health programmes for youth in Suriname and Uruguay, as well as for a survey on adolescent fertility, reproductive behaviour and employment in Ethiopia.

160. UNFPA paid particular attention during 1989 to the needs of young women, providing support for a regional seminar in Ethiopia on a better life for young women and for a project to integrate population and family life education into rural centres for young women in Tunisia. Moreover, with a view towards increasing the participation of youth in population activities, UNFPA supported interregional projects that rely on peer counselling to promote reproductive health practices among adolescents.

161. Finally, a joint WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF statement, "The Reproductive Health of Adolescents: A Strategy for Action", was issued and circulated to the staff of the three organizations concerned as well as to others. The statement documented the commitment of the three organizations to joint, complementary and co-ordinated action as well as to co-operation with other United Nations bodies and governmental and non-governmental organizations in the promotion of the reproductive health of adolescents.

2. Question of aging

162. UNFPA financial assistance and the number of projects supported in the field of aging have increased consistently in recent years. Within its policy guidelines, UNFPA, working closely with other United Nations organizations and institutions involved in the field of aging and the elderly, provided assistance in 1989 to eight projects, totalling \$0.67 million. These projects have helped to increase the awareness of policy-makers and strengthen the capability of developing countries to understand the causes and implications of population aging and its interrelationship with socio-economic development. An analysis of functional categories reveals that five out of the eight projects were research projects, two were concerned data collection and dissemination, and one provided support to a training institution.

163. UNFPA supported a wide range of aging-related projects addressing different substantive issues. For example, the Fund continued to support the interregional project "Population Aging, Old Age Security and Social and Economic Policies", executed by the ILO. This project seeks to promote the formulation of policies (and their subsequent integration into development planning) which take into consideration the implications of population aging for fertility, social services for the elderly, the economy, and the labour market. Moreover, UNFPA supported the regional project "Analysis of Economic and Social Consequences of Changing Population Structure in Europe", executed by the ECE, to gain a better understanding of the implications of emerging changes in the population structure and to promote their incorporation in the planning process of the developing ECE countries. Also at the regional level, UNFPA supported the project "Emerging Issues on Aging Population in Selected ESCAP Countries", to assess alternative policies and programmes to deal with anticipated problems related to the changing age structure in the light of socio-economic development.

164. At the country level, UNFPA supported the project "Development of Research on the Aged for Policy-making Purposes" in China, executed by JOICFP, to produce baseline statistics on current and future patterns on aging; to assess the impact of the existing policies on aging in China; and to evaluate, on the basis of interdisciplinary comparative studies between China and Japan, the applicability of some of the Japanese policy experiences in the context of China.

165. UNFPA also took part in the "International Symposium on Aging: Policy Issues and Future Challenges", organized by JOICFP and the China National Committee on Aging, held in Beijing, China, in December 1989. The Fund was also represented at the "WHO Research Programme on Aging: Meeting of Interested Parties", held in Geneva in March 1989; the "Meeting of Eminent Persons: International Fund-Raising Strategies for Aging", held in New York in September 1989; and the "Inter-Agency Meeting on System-Wide Co-ordination of Policies and Programmes in the Field of Aging", organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Human Affairs in November 1989.

3. AIDS

166. During 1989, UNFPA continued its collaborative work with WHO under the global strategy set forth by the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) and other organizations, notably UNICEF, within the context of the Fund's current policy guidelines on AIDS. The main objective of the Fund's contribution to the work undertaken by the GPA at both the central and country level has been to bring MCH/FP and AIDS-related activities together. Indeed, national MCH/FP networks are considered to be excellent channels for implementing programmes aimed at the prevention and control of AIDS. Before such networks can be used effectively in this way, however, it will be necessary to create or strengthen the contacts between the respective units of national Ministries of Health, as well as to elaborate specific procedures and guidelines for the integration of AIDS-related activities into established MCH/FP programmes and to incorporate the resulting programmes into national AIDS plans.

167. The Fund is currently participating in all meetings between interested government parties and the GPA at which the subjects of the integration of MCH/FP and AIDS-related activities and of the plausibility of specific activities for UNFPA financing are discussed. Attendance at these meetings by UNFPA Country Directors or UNFPA Representatives has both enhanced the visibility of UNFPA in the effort to combat the AIDS pandemic and increased the number of requests to provide support in this area.

168. Some of the most important projects the Fund has been asked to contribute to entail supplementing ongoing UNFPA MCH/FP or IEC programmes with components specifically addressed to AIDS prevention and control. As a result, UNFPA special components on AIDS have been integrated into MCH/FP and/or IEC projects in, e.g., Benin, Cameroon and Liberia. The demand for condoms has increased in some countries as requests for AIDS coverage have been added to regular family planning programmes. In Haiti, for instance, condoms were distributed to high-risk groups by a local NGO as an activity within the framework of an MCH/FP project. Moreover, the UNFPA field office in Kenya approved a two-year project aimed at developing IEC strategies and materials in the prevention and control of AIDS. Plans are also under way in a number of countries to develop specific AIDS-related projects in the light of each country's particular needs.

169. In the early part of 1991, UNFPA will have completed an inventory of current activities and prospective projects on AIDS, the objective being to obtain an overview of projects through 1989 and to plan for future needs in project support. The Fund also expects that a parallel activity in socio-cultural research for family planning will also focus on AIDS-related issues from a socio-cultural perspective. While there is now some evidence of behavioural change in groups at risk, particularly in developed countries, the integration of MCH/FP and AIDS-prevention activities would likely render valuable information on how such integrated activities could facilitate behavioural change in different populations. It should be noted, however, that the scarcity of specialists trained in the area of integrating MCH/FP and AIDS activities may present an acute problem in the near future.

170. An important area of concern for the Fund has been the need to promote awareness among those responsible for the leadership and co-ordination of the national AIDS efforts of the need to integrate AIDS prevention activities into MCH/FP networks. This is necessary because such leaders are commonly staff members of epidemiology departments dealing with transmittable diseases and thus have not worked closely with MCH/FP units. UNFPA has achieved some progress in this area both in terms of maintaining an adequate flow of communication with these leaders and in some cases by incorporating MCH/FP units into ministerial AIDS co-ordinating bodies.

171. A second area of concentration has been the formulation of procedures and guidelines for the integration of MCH/FP and AIDS activities. The preparation of separate guidelines for integrating MCH and AIDS activities, as well as family planning and AIDS activities, expected to be ready for publication in 1990, has been facilitated as a result of the secondment of a UNFPA staff member to the GPA.

172. With regard to the demographic impact of AIDS, work by the United Nations Population Division continues with support from UNFPA. In December 1989, the Population Division organized a meeting to compare various methodologies in order to assess their respective advantages and disadvantages. The meeting helped to increase the understanding of current demographic modelling exercises, and provided a useful opportunity for modelers and potential users of the models to interact and to help ensure that research efforts would be relevant to the needs of planners.

III. PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME

A. Review and assessment of accumulated population experience

173. Nineteen-eighty-nine witnessed the culmination of the two-year-long review and assessment of accumulated population experience conducted by UNFPA. The initiative, which was welcomed by the Council in decision 87/30, focused on lessons learned from experiences in three sectors: population data, policy development and planning; maternal and child health and family planning; and information, education and communication. In addition, the Fund conducted reviews of the experiences in each geographic region to complement the sectoral analyses and to sharpen the assessment of factors underlying the evolution of population programmes. Moreover, in order to enhance the accuracy of the conclusions and recommendations for action emerging from the overall exercise, case studies were undertaken in Ecuador, Egypt, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

174. The review and assessment exercise benefited greatly from constructive input from many and varied sources. For example, in the course of conducting the various studies, UNFPA consulted a wide cross-section of specialists from both developed and developing countries, agencies and NGOs, and convened special expert group meetings to examine early drafts of the sectoral, regional and country reports. Furthermore, in January 1989, experts from bilateral agencies, United Nations specialized agencies, NGOs and selected developed and developing countries joined UNFPA in a consultation at United Nations headquarters to discuss the principal findings and highlights of the study.

175. The policy implications of the findings and conclusions of the voluminous study (some 2,700 pages of original text) were distilled into the 25-page report which was presented to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session (document DP/1989/37). In view of the importance of these policy implications, the Council took a separate decision on "future needs in population, including the development of financial

resource requirements for international population assistance" (decision 89/48). In that decision, the Council endorsed the general population goals and approaches for the 1990s identified in the report and requested the Executive Director to initiate, in co-operation with other institutions as appropriate, the development of financial resource requirements for international population assistance. The Council also welcomed the convening of an international forum, to be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in November 1989, as an important step in further delineating the major issues and needs regarding population policies and programmes. The review and assessment, and the sectoral, regional and country reports it spawned, were the centrepiece of that forum and, in general, served as the basis for the recommendations set forth in the Amsterdam Declaration (see below). In fact, the impact of the review and assessment as a guide to future action is perhaps nowhere more evident than in the Declaration, which in essence translated many of its major findings into the seven main pillars for the attainment of population goals and objectives in the current decade and beyond.

B. Promotion of awareness and exchange of information

International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century

176. Few events in UNFPA's twenty-year history can match the dynamism or significance of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, from 6 to 9 November 1989. The Forum, organized by UNFPA in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands, brought together some 250 senior government officials and population experts from around the world to discuss openly and frankly the most important population issues of the 1990s and beyond. This was done within the context of the findings and recommendations of the Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population experience (see above). Forum participants discussed ways to implement population policies and programmes more effectively, and recommended strategies for mobilizing resources to support future population activities.

177. Ministers and senior officials from 79 countries participated in the Forum, as did representatives from 20 United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and six intergovernmental organizations. Observers from over 30 non-governmental organizations and 16 academic and training institutions also attended the Forum.

178. The Forum is perhaps most notable for the Declaration it produced. Entitled "A Better Life for Future Generations", the Amsterdam Declaration recommended specific population goals and objectives to be achieved by the year 2000, including, among others: an increase in family planning user couples from the current level of 326 million to 535 million; a substantial reduction in very early marriage and in teenage pregnancy; a reduction of infant mortality rates to at most 50 per 1000 live births and of maternal mortality rates by at least 50 per cent, particularly in regions where maternal mortality currently exceeds 100 per 100,000 live births; and an increase in life expectancy at birth to 62 years or more for men and women in countries with high mortality.

179. The Declaration, which was adopted by acclamation, called upon all countries to increase their commitment to population policies and programmes as well as to contribute to the development of comprehensive population objectives and goals. The Declaration further called on all countries to make every effort to provide the financial resources necessary to reach the United Nations medium variant population projection by the year 2000, estimated at \$9 billion a year by that time or approximately double the current level of such resources.

180. The Amsterdam Declaration was noted with appreciation by the General Assembly in resolution 44/210 on 22 December 1989. The General Assembly also requested the Executive Director to report to it in 1990, through the Governing Council and ECOSOC, on the Declaration's implications for population programmes and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance. The Executive Director has provided this information in document DP/1989/44, which is being submitted to the Council at this session for its consideration.

Publications and audio-visual aids

181. The theme of UNFPA's 1989 State of World Population report, "Investing in Women: The Focus of the Nineties", was widely applauded and the report was the subject of considerable attention in world media. The report was translated into 22 languages, including such major Asian languages as Hindi and Bahasa Indonesia, which considerably enhanced its impact. The Governing Council noted the report with satisfaction and endorsed its recommendations.

182. The theme of the report was taken up in a video released at the time of publication, Women: Key to the Future, which was widely used by television stations and by field offices in special promotions. Women in Africa were the subject of another video, Elsy and Irene, which has stimulated discussion and comment wherever it has been shown. Three short videos made from the same footage have also proved popular and effective.

183. The major video event of the year, however, was the premiere of Without Borders, a special presentation of Turner Broadcasting System, for which UNFPA acted as co-producer. The programme was shown twice on TBS's cable network in the United States and was shown by television stations world-wide through the good offices of Intelsat. The programme has won several prizes for its production team.

184. The theme of Without Borders was the interaction of population and the environment, the subject matter of UNFPA's 1988 State of World Population report, "Safeguarding the Future". With interest in these issues continuing to mount, the report was updated and reissued in 1989.

185. UNFPA's regular publications, the monthly newsletter Population and the quarterly Populi, both featured environment/population linkages during 1989. Population's general coverage continued to emphasize aspects of the UNFPA programme, while Populi dealt at more length with issues of general concern, including a major feature on AIDS in Africa. UNFPA also published its regular Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World in 1989, the Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1988, and Meeting the Population Challenge, which was based on the Fund's review and assessment of accumulated population experiences.

Conferences and meetings

186. In 1989, in addition to the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, UNFPA provided financial support for the Fifth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development, held in Manila, the Philippines, and convened the UNFPA Global Meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

187. The Fifth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development. The level of participation at the Conference, organized by the Asian Population and Development Association (ADPA), was considerably higher than at previous conferences. The participants were received by Her Excellency Corazon C. Aquino, President of the Philippines, who spoke to them on the evolution of the Philippine policy on population and development. Among the topics receiving the most attention during discussion at the conference were population growth, urbanization, and the role and status of women. The participants agreed that at future conferences more time should be allocated to the exchange of information and ideas among the parliamentarians. The Conference attracted considerable political interest and received wide coverage in the electronic and print media.

188. The Global Meeting of UNFPA Staff was held in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, from 10 to 13 November 1989, immediately following the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century. The Global Meeting brought together UNFPA's field and headquarters staff to review and discuss the major organizational and programmatic issues of the Fund. The aim of the meeting was to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of UNFPA so as to meet the increasing needs of developing countries in the field of population. To that end, participants discussed the following issues: (a) the Amsterdam Forum and its Declaration; (b) the McKinsey management study of UNFPA; (c) the delineation of a new programme review and development strategy, and programme/project monitoring and evaluation; (d) decentralization guidelines and procedures; (e) better ways to offer administrative and substantive support to field offices; and (f) personnel policies, including new personnel performance procedures. The recommendations of the Global Meeting on each of these topics, which were included in a report on the meeting, are being reviewed for implementation by an internal working group of the Fund.

Consultations with NGOs

189. In addition to using NGOs to execute projects, UNFPA, through its interregional programme, also seeks to broaden its lines of contact and co-ordination with the NGO community and with grass-roots NGOs based in developing countries. As in previous years, annual consultations with NGOs in New York and in Europe were conducted, so as to enable concerned NGOs and UNFPA to exchange views on population issues and to seek ways and means to increase their co-operation. The Eighth Annual Consultation in New York was held in April and was attended by representatives from about 60 NGOs based in North America. The following month, the fifteenth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe, held on 16-17 May 1989, was attended by about 50 representatives of international and national NGOs. It was the first time the UNFPA annual consultation with NGOs was held in Italy, and Italian NGOs were well represented. The meeting coincided with the release of the 1989 UNFPA State of World Population report, "Investing in Women", and this topic was the primary focus of discussion. The Consultation also reviewed UNFPA policies and programmes, and discussed how collaboration between NGOs and UNFPA could be strengthened.

C. Policy and programme co-ordination

190. In 1989, policy and programme co-ordination continued to play a special role in UNFPA's activities world-wide. Various initiatives were pursued together with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, with bilateral donors and with organizations in the non-governmental sector. The Declaration of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in November in

Amsterdam, called upon UNFPA "to act as a focal point and facilitator for channeling and co-ordinating expanded levels of international population assistance to recipient countries".

191. In adjusting its programming procedures to accommodate evolving needs in the population field, UNFPA placed particular attention on increasing collaboration. Consequently, all new country programmes seek not only to promote collaborative efforts with other organizations, but to harmonize programming cycles with other donors as well. Most important, UNFPA takes special care to ensure that the strategies and approaches used in its programmes complement those of other donors. The Fund also gives particular attention to co-ordination in all UNFPA-sponsored staff training seminars as well as during Global Meetings of UNFPA staff, as it did for example in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, in November 1989 (see above).

192. The Fund continued to participate actively in the ongoing work of the JCGP. UNFPA assumed chairmanship of the JCGP's working group on Women in Development (WID) and was closely involved in such other JCGP efforts as programme harmonization, structural adjustment, training of personnel, programme collaboration in Africa, and sharing common premises and services. In the context of the WID working group, the JCGP successfully organized another of its series of staff training seminars, this time for the Latin America region, held in association with ECLAC/CELADE in Santiago, Chile.

193. UNFPA strengthened consultations with its partner organizations, notably UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, and the World Bank, and continued joint working groups on a variety of issues, such as research, data collection, and training. In the context of the Safe Motherhood Initiative, UNFPA continued to pursue close co-operative activities with WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank and a number of non-governmental organizations, including IPPF, The Population Council and Family Care International. The Fund also participated in the preparation of the Triennial Policy Review of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. UNFPA found this report to be insightful and extremely valuable.
