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REPORT ON COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
WITH THE WORLD BANK AND THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

This report has been prepared in response to Governing Council decision 91/35A, paragraph 17, which requested the Executive Director to submit to the Council at its fortieth session in 1993 a report on collaborative programming activities with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the regional development banks. The report contains three sections. The first section examines the need and rationale for close collaboration between these organizations. The second section analyses past and current collaborative programming activities at the headquarters level, at country and regional levels within each region, and at the global level. The final section describes certain factors that have facilitated collaboration as well as obstacles to collaboration, and identifies specific ways of strengthening future collaboration between the World Bank and the regional development banks, and UNFPA.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared in response to Governing Council decision 91/35A, paragraph 17, which requested the Executive Director to submit to the Council at its fortieth session in 1993 a report on collaborative programming activities with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter the World Bank) and the regional development banks.
2. This report was prepared by UNFPA in close consultation with the World Bank and the regional development banks (the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank). Responding to the Council's request that the report be similar to the "Report on Collaborative Programming Activities of UNICEF and UNFPA" (DP/1992/28), the report takes into account the experiences and lessons of past and current collaborative activities at headquarters and at country, regional and global levels.
3. The report is timely for several reasons. First, there has been growing recognition of the urgency of coordinating aid and adopting more-integrated approaches to development assistance, especially when the needs are outpacing the availability of financial resources. The report is also timely in view of the Secretary-General's appeal in June 1992 to the Bretton Woods institutions to apply their considerable technical and financial resources towards enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the interdependent areas of sustained and sustainable development, poverty alleviation and human development.¹ In addition, the Economic and Social Council invited the United Nations and its agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions to examine opportunities for a closer and improved relationship.²
4. This report contains three sections. The first section reviews the basis for maintaining and strengthening close collaboration between UNFPA, the World Bank, and the regional development banks. The second section examines past and present collaboration, at headquarters, country, regional and global levels. The third section examines opportunities and challenges for strengthening collaboration, based on these experiences and on the recognition of both facilitating and constraining factors. An annex to the report contains, as an example, the formal agreement between UNFPA and the African Development Bank.

I. NEED FOR COLLABORATION

5. The need for collaboration by all partners in the development process has clearly been recognized, as reflected, inter alia, in the landmark General Assembly resolution 44/211 and the more recent follow-up resolution 47/199. This recognition is founded on the premise as set forth by the General Assembly that Governments have the primary role for coordination at the national level. The World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA, together with other partners in the international development assistance community, assist Governments, upon their request, in strengthening national capacities in this respect and in articulating clear goals, policies and operational strategies. This report, therefore, seeks to identify ways in which the World Bank, the regional development banks, and UNFPA, in cooperation with all others

¹ Economic and Social Council, Enhancing International Cooperation for Development: The Role of the United Nations, "Report of the Secretary-General - Addendum," 26 June 1992, paras. 49, 52.

² Summary of the President of the Economic and Social Council, High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council (6 to 8 July 1992), para. 19 (Document No. A/47/3).

concerned, can better collaborate "in order to enable the recipient Governments to exercise their management and coordination responsibilities and strengthen their national capacities" (resolution 44/211, para. 14).

6. The World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA are actively supporting the significant collaboration initiatives of the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the activities evolving from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The World Bank and the regional development banks are currently pursuing collaborative initiatives with various institutions of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other members of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), namely, United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNFPA; and with United Nations specialized agencies, among them United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

7. Similarly, UNFPA pursues coordination, wherever feasible, with all responsible bodies, both within and outside the United Nations system, as part of its effort to respond to national, regional and global needs in the population and family planning areas. This commitment is backed by a history of collaboration within the United Nations system, in particular within the JCGP and ACC coordinating bodies at headquarters and through the United Nations Resident Coordinator system at the field level, as well as with multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). UNFPA's role as lead organization in the United Nations system in the population field demands that the Fund undertake increasing responsibility for promoting coordination.

8. The World Bank, regional development banks and UNFPA have complementary goals. The World Bank and the regional development banks specifically include population within their mandates and structures, for which they employ professional population staff. They also recognize population as a priority for development assistance. In its 1990 World Development Report (WDR), which affirmed poverty reduction as the central goal of human development, the Bank outlined a two-part strategy for poverty reduction, first, promoting "efficient labor-intensive growth based on appropriate market incentives, physical infrastructure, institutions, and technological innovation" and second, providing "social services, including primary education, basic health care, and family planning services".³

9. Because of differences in the nature of loan and grant assistance, the World Bank's programming and financing processes differ from those of UNFPA. The World Bank's lending portfolio emerges from a complex process of review and negotiation on the part of country Governments and Bank staff. The model for project development is a logical framework which has been labelled "the project cycle". Its steps include project identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation and supervision. Before that cycle can begin, however, Governments together with Bank staff define issues of importance to the development process and set priorities. After identifying specific barriers to development or areas of need (such as rapid population growth), a sector study reviews the situation in country and makes recommendations for improvements. Once the sector study has been completed, the project cycle outlined above begins. UNFPA's programming process focuses primarily on a country-programme approach, stressing the development of national population

³ The World Bank, World Development Report 1990 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1990), p. 138. See also The World Bank, "Coordination with the UN System for Poverty Reduction: A World Bank Perspective" (16 March 1992), para. 1.

programme frameworks with long-term national objectives. The programming process is a regular cycle of four to five years consisting of several sequential stages. It begins with a Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercise to measure progress, assess needs, identify obstacles and develop an overall strategy or revise existing ones. In undertaking PRSD exercises, UNFPA collaborates closely with donors and NGOs to assist the Government in developing a comprehensive strategic framework for a national population programme. The Government's goals in population matters as well as the global goals contained in the Amsterdam Declaration, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the twenty-first Century (6-9 November 1989), constitute starting points for UNFPA in this endeavour. The PRSD exercise is followed by the stages of programme development and project formulation -- both developed on the basis of recommendations from the PRSD mission -- and by project appraisal and approval, and project and programme implementation, including monitoring and evaluation.

10. The recognition of complementarities has enabled UNFPA, the World Bank and the regional development banks to draw upon their respective advantages when pursuing activities in support of national development goals at the country level. For example, in a number of countries, the rehabilitation and development of health infrastructure from World Bank loans and grants have been complemented by UNFPA's support for the training of personnel in maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP), including the technical specification, provision and procurement of equipment and modern contraceptives. In the area of contraceptive supplies, the Bank, responding to unmet needs, has supplemented UNFPA provisions. For projects funded by the World Bank, it has increasingly recognized and used UNFPA as a specialized procurement agent.

11. Coordination has also made possible the provision of similar activities in different geographic areas, thus avoiding programme overlap and waste of resources. Complementary activities have also been undertaken in support of national goals in education, in assistance for development of the infrastructure as well as of the educational system itself. Both the World Bank and UNFPA have funded the introduction of the population component and the training of personnel at various levels of educational systems.

12. In addition to supporting the cost-effective use of resources, collaboration reinforces the inputs of each organization. Frequent consultations at the headquarters level, use of each other's country studies and national needs assessments, participation in sectoral reviews as well as in more comprehensive programming missions such as the World Bank's programming exercises and UNFPA's PRSDs have been mutually beneficial. The establishment of eight UNFPA country support teams (CSTs) in different regions to provide situational, coordinated and timely technical support for population programmes and policies offers another modality to strengthen collaborative activities (see document DP/1993/32 for a status report on the CSTs).

II. EXPERIENCES IN COLLABORATION

13. This section examines, first, collaboration between UNFPA and the World Bank and the regional development banks at headquarters and at the country and regional levels within each region, and, second, collaboration at the global level.

A. AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

14. From 1960 to 1990, the population of sub-Saharan Africa grew from 210 million to 500 million. During the second half of the 1980s, the population growth rate in the region was as high as 3 per cent annually, compared with an average increase of 1.7 per cent world-wide. During the same period, sub-Saharan

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Africa's participation in global economic activity fell steadily. The combination of economic decline and soaring population growth is contributing significantly to reversals in Africa's struggle to promote human development. A key challenge for the continent is to accelerate investment in the nutrition, health and education areas. To do this, Africa needs massive additional resources, obtainable through government domestic budgetary measures as well as through official development assistance. African Governments have come to accept population planning, including family planning, as a critical component of their national development efforts. Given limited national resources, African countries may increasingly consider reaching beyond grant assistance to tap resources offered by the World Bank and the African Development Bank for population programmes.

15. Since 1989, in an effort to explore potential areas of collaboration with respect to Africa, the World Bank and UNFPA have held annual consultative meetings. The 1992 round of consultations recommended, inter alia, utilization of each organization's comparative advantages in planning and delivering population assistance; greater use of each other's technical capacities and reports, when available, for the formulation of country population programmes; and UNFPA briefings on the population situation with the World Bank's country representatives in connection with high-level discussions with Governments.

16. The African Development Bank is a leading institution in the financing of development in Africa, principally, infrastructural development and human resource development. Historically, the African Development Bank limited its involvement in population activities primarily to indirect interventions in such areas as education and health. Recently, however, it has evidenced more direct interest in population. It has begun to finance population projects, and it has expanded its population staff. For its 1992 Annual Assembly meeting, it selected "Population and Development" as its key policy issue. In September 1992, it organized a regional conference entitled "Population and Sustainable Development". Its decision to highlight the topic "Population and Economic Development in Africa" in its African Development Report 1992 reflects its commitment to incorporating population into its country programmes.

17. In 1991 and 1992, UNFPA provided technical advisers to assist the African Development Bank in preparing the population components for its meetings and documents. In September 1992, discussions on population issues in Africa between the African Development Bank and UNFPA culminated in a Cooperation Agreement. The purpose of the agreement is to provide a framework for cooperation and to facilitate collaboration between the organizations in providing assistance to African Member Countries at all stages in the population and development policy, planning and programming process (see Annex). In 1993, it is expected that UNFPA will provide technical assistance to assist the bank in incorporating population into its country programmes. UNFPA will also participate in the African Development Bank's steering committee meetings to prepare for the African Development Bank Symposium on AIDS and Development, scheduled for May 1993.

18. At the country level, the World Bank and UNFPA have undertaken collaborative activities in approximately 19 countries. Substantive collaboration has occurred primarily in MCH/FP; information, education and communication (IEC); and data collection and analysis. The World Bank and UNFPA together have also assisted Governments in developing or revising national population programmes. There were several instances of consultation between the World Bank and UNFPA during their respective programming missions.

19. In Angola, in collaboration with the UNFPA-supported project "Support to the National MCH/FP Programme", the World Bank is prepared to make a financial contribution for medical equipment and workshops. In addition, the World Bank is prepared to make another contribution to assist in some activities

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of the UNFPA-supported project "Population Planning Unit". In Benin, United Nations coordinating meetings called by the UNDP Resident Coordinator are frequently attended by representatives from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and several bilateral donor agencies. At the programming level, UNFPA, during its 1991 PRSD exercise, discussed the future of its country programme with the World Bank field office. The principal areas of future collaboration will be MCH/FP and IEC. It was agreed that while the future UNFPA-assisted programme will concentrate on family planning assistance, the World Bank-assisted programme will seek to strengthen preventive care. In Burundi, collaboration has consisted mainly of the sharing of documents and the holding of discussions on specific aspects of their respective programmes.

20. In Cape Verde, the recently approved IEC project "Family Life Education" may offer an opportunity to include population and family welfare issues in the materials and curricula being designed by the World Bank. In Chad, the World Bank's renovation of health centres in selected areas will provide the basis for the introduction of UNFPA-funded MCH/FP services. In addition, during the national census, the World Bank-assisted survey activities were carefully timed so that national demographers would be available for the UNFPA-funded census enumeration. In Ethiopia, in 1987 the World Bank sent a representative to a high-level seminar on population which was organized by the Government and funded by UNFPA. UNFPA also participated in the appraisal mission of the World Bank's first population project in Ethiopia. In Gambia, the World Bank and UNFPA have cooperated at the project level through research and surveys related to contraceptive prevalence, fertility determinants and maternal mortality, and they are also collaborating in providing assistance in Safe Motherhood/family planning at the village level. In Kenya, the World Bank's Population III and IV projects were prepared in close collaboration with UNFPA to ensure complementarity between the two agencies and to avoid a funding overlap. UNFPA is also working with the World Bank and other donors to help ensure a continuous supply of contraceptives for the national MCH/FP programme.

21. In Madagascar, the World Bank is assisting the Government in conducting a major reform of its health care system. Co-funders for the \$100-million budget are the European Economic Community (EEC), UNICEF, the World Bank's Economic Development Fund (EDF), WHO, UNFPA, the Government of Switzerland and others. A World Bank briefing of all donors proved helpful in coordinating this effort and its follow-up. In Malawi, the World Bank and UNFPA led the 1989 Inter-Agency Population Sector Review Mission. With the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the World Bank and UNFPA are providing assistance for the establishment of the National Family Welfare Council. In Mauritania, the World Bank's population programme provides equipment maintenance to 53 health centres. UNFPA will supply 50 centres in five regions with family planning service delivery support. The World Bank effort also complements UNFPA's work by helping the Government establish a clear population policy, which, in turn, will enhance the legitimacy of family planning activities.⁴ Discussions between the World Bank and UNFPA also led to the inclusion of a module on Health and Family Planning in a World Bank-supported literacy training programme.

22. In Namibia, the World Bank has secured funding, through a Japanese grant, for a Demographic Health Survey (DHS) using the sampling frame of a census developed with support from UNFPA. In Niger, the World Bank, USAID and UNFPA have agreed to coordinate their activities specifically in the areas of MCH/FP, IEC and basic data collection.

⁴ World Development Report 1992 - Development and the Environment (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), p. 52.

23. In Nigeria, the World Bank, USAID and UNFPA have assisted the Federal Government in developing its National Population Policy. UNFPA financed the preparations of proposals for consideration by the World Bank. These proposals were eventually incorporated into five of the seven Phase I subprojects currently financed by the Government and the World Bank through the Population Activities Fund (PAF). The World Bank and UNFPA have also agreed to coordinate their activities in the areas of MCH/FP, IEC, basic data collection and in the introduction of population education into the formal school curriculum. Given the level of its funding in Nigeria, the World Bank plays a catalytic role in mobilizing support from other donors for population programmes through the PAF. PAF guidelines require that all possibilities for obtaining grant funds be exhausted before PAF funds can be allocated for population activities.

24. In Rwanda, the World Bank and UNFPA are members of the "Group of Ten", a group of donors who share information on their respective activities to promote collaboration and avoid duplication of effort. In Senegal, the 1985 joint World Bank/UNFPA Basic Needs Assessment Mission provided the basis for their respective country programmes and ensured complementarity, especially in the area of family planning.

25. In Uganda, the World Bank held extensive discussions with UNFPA during the preparation of the Community Health and AIDS Project. It is expected that the two organizations will cooperate closely on designing the population component. In Zaire, the World Bank and UNFPA worked closely together in designing the family planning component of the Bank's social-sector project. The two organizations intend to explore elements of programme complementarity during the next UNFPA PRSD exercise. In Zambia, the World Bank office has collaborated with UNFPA in the design of the proposed population/family planning project and is attempting to plan missions to coincide with activities related to the PRSD being carried out in 1993. In Zimbabwe, the World Bank and UNFPA have maintained close contact to ensure that assistance to family planning is complementary and not duplicative. UNFPA is funding a subcomponent of the family planning part of the Second Family Health Project, providing funds over four years to expand and redirect the community-based distribution of contraceptives.

26. At the sub-Saharan regional level, the World Bank and UNFPA will co-fund and collaborate on the project "Population Policy and Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Services". The primary aim is to integrate, by 1995, population factors into Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programmes of countries with structural adjustment programmes. The project contributes to attaining the objectives of the Strategy for UNFPA Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa by assisting African Governments in developing their capability and institutional framework for formulating, implementing and managing their own population policies and programmes, and integrating these into the national development planning process.

27. Since 1989, the World Bank, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and UNFPA have supported a regional initiative, "Agenda for Improved Implementation of Population Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa". The project, which is scheduled for completion in 1993, aims at identifying constraints and formulating guidelines for the enhanced implementation of population programmes. To ensure potential collaborative benefits in the entire process of needs assessment, programme design, implementation and monitoring, the project involves project beneficiaries, implementors and national policy makers at every stage - from population policy formulation and programme planning to project implementation. Activities have included baseline surveys on population-sector needs, formulation of pilot action plans and development of an expanded programme to cover more communities in the six participating pilot countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal). Thus far, the project has helped identify modalities for data collection and their use in programme planning, generated invaluable data on population-sector needs and enhanced community participation in population programmes. It has also led to the establishment of an

African Population Advisory Committee, consisting of 16 leading African professionals, academicians and policy makers. One of the significant long-term achievements envisaged from this project will be the development of a model for a participatory process in the design and implementation of population policies and programmes.

B. ARAB STATES AND EUROPE

28. Growing at an annual rate of 2.8 per cent, the population of the Arab States, which was 240 million in 1992, is expected to reach 290 million by the year 2000. Fertility levels are declining steadily, from 6 children per woman in the 1980s to 5.2 in 1990 and an expected 4.2 by the year 2000. This decline is attributed primarily to increased use of modern contraceptives. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 32 per cent or higher in eight countries of the Arab States region. However, there are marked differentials in fertility rates and CPRs between urban and rural populations. Especially in the rural areas, early marriage, early fertility and closely spaced pregnancies remain issues that need to be addressed in programmes.

29. In the past, collaboration between the World Bank and UNFPA was typically informal. Since September 1991, however, the World Bank and UNFPA have instituted annual meetings to discuss collaborative opportunities. During loan negotiations, the World Bank has expressed its willingness to make loan arrangements that include the cost of contraceptive requirements, should countries so request. It has also indicated its readiness to ask UNFPA to procure contraceptives on their behalf, subject to the countries' acceptance of the inclusion of the cost of contraceptives under loan arrangements, a matter that has yet to be resolved.

30. In Central and Eastern Europe, opportunities for collaboration are being explored. Attention to population issues, especially concerning family planning and reproductive health, will be crucial in ensuring full attention to human development in countries which are in the process of transition.

31. At the regional level, the World Bank has agreed to contribute towards the cost of the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) regional conference. It also agreed to consider a grant to the League of Arab States' population research unit to undertake research on the demographic impact of structural adjustment. UNFPA is currently preparing the required documentation on the conceptual framework for the World Bank's review.

C. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

32. The population of the Asia and Pacific region doubled between 1950 and 1984, from 1.4 billion to 2.8 billion, and is currently 3.12 billion, of whom 1.1 billion are in South Asian countries. By the year 2000, there could be as many as 3.8 billion people in Asia and the Pacific. Although the region experienced remarkable economic progress and managed to slow its population growth during the 1980s, development has been uneven. Some countries in South Asia and the South Pacific have been unable to reduce their infant and maternal mortality rates significantly. Several South Asian countries are depleting their resources, leading to environmental degradation and, in some cases, to natural disasters such as those experienced by Bangladesh and Nepal. Because of the combination of, among other things, a low economic resource base, high illiteracy, high infant and maternal mortality, the low status of women and high population pressures, South Asia needs not only greater investment in the population sector but a coordinated approach to the use of resources.

33. The World Bank-assisted programmes at the International Development Agency (IDA) cover areas such as primary health infrastructure development, the enhancement of educational programmes and health and nutrition. The Bank's emphasis in this region is closely related to UNFPA's emphasis upon maternal and child health care and family planning programmes. Close collaboration among donors, including the Asian Development Bank, in this context has thus been pursued.

34. At headquarters, the collaborative process between the World Bank and UNFPA has received an important stimulus since 1991, with the holding of annual meetings to take stock of pending matters and future plans. The two organizations also meet periodically to discuss specific countries and issues. For example, UNFPA delegations have met with all of the World Bank's Asia Population and Human Resources Division Chiefs and with relevant technical specialists for a country-by-country review of programmes and a discussion of opportunities for strengthening inter-agency cooperation.

35. At the country level, collaborative activities between the World Bank and UNFPA are taking place in 11 countries. Much of this collaboration involves consultation or participation in missions of common interest, with regular information exchanges. Collaborative activities have focused predominantly on MCH/FP, IEC and the provision of essential contraceptives.

36. High-level meetings between the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UNFPA have occurred. Since September 1992 a set of "Working Arrangements" between ADB and UNFPA have been discussed. It is hoped that these arrangements can be finalized shortly. ADB and UNFPA have collaborated in Bangladesh and Nepal. Increasing the exchange of communications may be the catalyst providing an impetus for change. In Bangladesh, the ADB recently agreed to use UNFPA's procurement facilities, through which \$2.6-million worth of contraceptives would be supplied using a portion of the proceeds of the ADB-financed loan for the Second Health and Family Planning Services Project. Dialogue is also under way on a possible multidonor/UNICEF/Asian Development Bank/UNDP/UNFPA intervention in the area of women and development in Nepal.

37. In Bangladesh, collaboration between the World Bank and UNFPA has ensured the complementarity of each organization's inputs, based upon the Government's objectives and strategies, and the consonance of these inputs with Bangladesh's fourth five-year plan. The World Bank has assumed the leadership for coordinating and channelling donor assistance and IDA funds through the Fourth Population Health Project (FPHP). UNFPA has a catalytic role not only through its own programmes but also through the projects supported by the World Bank and its co-financiers. The principal coordinating mechanisms for the population sector are the Aid Consortium of 11 co-financiers, whose meetings UNFPA attends; the World Bank's Local Consultative Group (LCG) meetings; and various subgroup meetings, including Women in Development meetings and the MCH Forum.

38. Beyond information exchanges, substantive collaboration was initiated through joint World Bank/UNFPA missions. Meetings at headquarters dealt with strategies for invigorating programme implementation. The World Bank participated in the UNFPA PRSD consultations, and UNFPA in turn took into consideration the major assessments undertaken by the World Bank. In one instance, UNFPA administered, and the World Bank coordinated, the Management Development Unit component of the Third Population and Health Project, funded by four countries that are part of the consortium. UNFPA also provided technical assistance for defining mechanisms for the operationalization of an intersectoral population project and may assist in executing the programme. Additionally, UNFPA has provided technical advice and assistance in procurement-related areas intended to facilitate a phased transition from standard to lower dose

oral contraceptives. A joint mission involving the World Bank, Germany, the Canadian International Development Agency and UNFPA was undertaken for this purpose. A national high-level seminar will be conducted with joint support of the World Bank and UNFPA on strategies for intersectoral collaboration for the population programme.

39. The two organizations are also maximizing complementarity wherever feasible. Within the jointly funded General Education Project, World Bank funds are aimed at the improvement of primary and secondary education, whereas UNFPA seeks to institutionalize population education in schools and selected training centres. In the area of MCH, UNFPA proposes to concentrate on improving the quality of related service delivery and on establishing 14 selected district Maternal and Child Welfare Centres as models for providing MCH/FP care. The World Bank will focus on the remaining centres by maintaining and upgrading the remaining districts and subdistricts. The Bank will also provide equipment, drugs, supplies, transportation and training. The World Bank and UNFPA have agreed to assist the Government in organizing two preparatory workshops and one seminar, in 1993, to sensitize policy makers and sectoral ministries on the need to integrate population and development activities within the relevant sectoral ministries and to broaden their involvement in population issues.

40. In China, UNFPA accompanied the World Bank on its mission for developing an MCH/FP project together with the Ministry of Public Health. Substantively, the World Bank has expressed interest in participating in UNFPA-supported contraceptive development activities. UNFPA is also seeking World Bank collaboration in a women's project.

41. In India, in addition to regular briefings and consultations, the World Bank and UNFPA are discussing the possibility of World Bank assistance to the districts of Western Rajasthan to complement those of UNFPA's Family Welfare Area Development assistance in Rajasthan. Likewise, UNFPA input into Rajasthan's Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Projects, supported by UNICEF and the World Bank, is being negotiated. Collaborations on projects to upgrade national testing capabilities for condoms and the local production of contraceptives are also being considered. Discussions are under way on the Integrated Women's Education Project in Haryana.

42. In Indonesia, the National Family Planning and Coordinating Board (BKKBN), the World Bank and UNFPA have agreed to ensure that, when the latter two support similar activities, they will do so in different locations. Furthermore, in most cases, UNFPA resources would be programmed first, if appropriate. If innovative projects prove successful, the World Bank would underwrite their replication. One example of such complementary collaboration occurred during the recent development of a population-sector project. Although UNFPA did not formally co-finance the project, it supplied portions of various programme components and collaborated extensively with the World Bank staff. UNFPA initiated the work on the IEC component, which the Bank subsequently helped finance. UNFPA provided prototypes of short films on population and provided a pilot for a Bank-financed subcomponent on youth involvement in population education by establishing youth centres and conducting training.⁵ The ADB has participated in an informal donors forum initiated by UNFPA to exchange and discuss assistance to Indonesia.

⁵ World Bank, Poverty Reduction - Handbook and Operational Directive, 1992, Box 5.9 "UNFPA Developing Prototypes for Bank Financing", pp. 5-13.

43. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the World Bank's mission to prepare a national six-year health programme included meetings with UNFPA staff in the area of maternal and child health to avoid overlaps and to ensure complementarity in programming efforts.

44. In Nepal, UNFPA's PRSD mission drew upon the World Bank's Social Sector Strategy Review, which described crucial priorities in the health and population sector. World Bank involvement is invited in a future UNFPA-assisted women's project. Consultations are well established, and monthly donor meetings on monitoring, programme formulation and technical review missions also occur. In the area of national capacity building, UNFPA provided six months of technical assistance to the Government of Nepal to prepare a population programme for possible funding under an IDA credit. The World Bank and UNFPA together assisted the Government in hosting a donor conference in March 1992. The Asian Development Bank, though not previously involved in Nepal's population programme, decided to field two missions to determine possibilities for assistance, which could open the door to future collaborative activities. In fact, the World Bank has already proposed a joint project addressing women's concerns that could involve UNDP, UNICEF, the Asian Development Bank and UNFPA.

45. In Pakistan, regular consultations and information exchange have continued, with the World Bank focusing on developing primary health systems (especially MCH) through health departments; UNFPA's focus is on population activities through the Population Welfare Ministry. As part of the Bank-financed Second Family Health Project, it is expected that UNFPA will procure contraceptives on behalf of the Government. Further, it is intended that the Bank will resume direct support for population activities in Pakistan and that this will be done in close collaboration with UNFPA. There have been collaborative efforts between the ADB and UNFPA, together with other donors with regard to the implementation of the Government of Pakistan's proposed Eighth Plan in health and population.

46. In the Philippines, several new World Bank initiatives have potential for collaboration among the World Bank, UNFPA and other donor organizations in planning discussions. In Papua New Guinea, UNFPA has participated in several Bank missions since 1991 to facilitate coordination and harmonization of resources. The various World Bank identification and appraisal missions also included Asian Development Bank and Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) representatives, who planned to propose a population and health project. UNFPA has been invited to participate in "pre-final discussions" of this project. In the South Pacific, the Government of the Solomon Islands recently submitted for funding a project proposal for population education in the school system, jointly executed by UNESCO and UNFPA. The pre-project phase is already taking place. The World Bank Third Education Project now under development may possibly be linked with the UNESCO/UNFPA project. In Sri Lanka, UNFPA's continuing support to MCH/FP has been designed to complement the substantial population component of the Bank-financed Health and Family Planning Project, particularly in the area of contraceptive supplies. Of special interest to both agencies is the recently completed Bank-funded study on the pricing structure of contraceptives. In Viet Nam, UNFPA has met with every World Bank mission and shared information on its activities. The World Bank may support a limited number of provinces, one of which already has some UNFPA support. In 1992, UNFPA contributed to the production and review of the World Bank's full sector report on population, health and nutrition. The two organizations are also engaged in a dialogue on lending possibilities in population issues, which has proved helpful in the effort to structure complementary roles for the two organizations as the World Bank prepares to resume operations in that country.

47. At the regional level, meetings to enhance collaboration have taken place for some time. For example, in October 1991, the World Bank and UNFPA planned and co-sponsored a seminar in Yogyakarta,

Indonesia, on "NGO-Government Collaboration on Family Planning and Maternal Health". Aside from World Bank and UNFPA staff, the seminar was attended by NGO and Government representatives from India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines. A second such seminar is scheduled for the fall of 1993.

D. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

48. The population of Latin America and the Caribbean was 460 million in 1992, 2.8 times higher than it was in 1950. Although the demographic transition is well under way in the region as a whole, there are pockets of high fertility and high mortality. Intervention is still needed if the equity gaps within the national averages and between these and the continental averages are to be closed. Moreover, much of the economic and social progress achieved by Latin America and the Caribbean in the decades following the Second World War was undermined by the setbacks suffered in the 1980s. Even though the population grew at a slower rate in the 1980s than in previous decades as fertility continued to decline, real per capita output in 1989 reverted to its level of 13 years earlier. Structural adjustment measures intended to mitigate the impact of the crisis were generally regressive in terms of income distribution. Between 1980 and 1986, the growth of the number of the poor was nearly triple the growth of the population as a whole.⁶

49. The World Bank has seen a dramatic increase in countries' requests for loans for the social sector, a reflection of the deteriorating standard of living of the middle and low sectors of their societies and the unacceptable political cost. However, economic policies aimed at reducing the fiscal deficits by cutting social expenditures will result in, inter alia, continuing constraints on the availability of resources for the health and education sectors.

50. Overall, contacts between the World Bank and UNFPA have increased in recent years. Both at headquarters and field level, UNFPA staff are encouraged to consult with World Bank population staff in the field and in Washington. During PRSD and Country Programme Review exercises, UNFPA usually consults with World Bank representatives and uses Bank documents and reviews.

51. Interaction between the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and UNFPA is likely to grow. This is evident in the decision of the IDB Board to request that the Bank become more active in population activities and increase its collaboration with UNFPA. Opportunities for collaboration now being discussed are, most notably, in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru and at the regional level. Between 1990 and 1992, UNFPA and IDB also met regularly at headquarters level.

52. As a follow-up to a meeting held between the President of the World Bank and the Executive Director of UNFPA in 1991, collaborative efforts within the Bank at the regional level were undertaken through general orientation meetings held between representatives of UNFPA and World Bank staff in July and September 1991. A reference point from which the regional development banks and UNFPA could expand collaborative activities is the 1991 "Memorandum of Interagency Collaboration to Support the Implementation of the Agreements of the World Summit for Children in the Region of the Americas", prepared by UNICEF, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), USAID, IDB and UNFPA. The Memorandum committed the signatories to promoting inter-agency collaboration, especially in those areas

⁶ ECLAC/CELADE and UNFPA-sponsored paper, "Latin America and the Caribbean: the Dynamics of Population and Economic Growth", prepared for the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Development, St. Lucia, 6-9 October 1992.

relevant to child survival, including maternal and child health. In July 1992, the World Bank confirmed its support by recognizing, in principle, the provisions outlined by the agreement. In general, the agreement encourages Governments to establish or consolidate inter-agency health coordination mechanisms; to assist these mechanisms by holding regular meetings at the country level and by collaborating in preparing, implementing and monitoring Plans of Action; to encourage bilateral donors and NGOs to participate in the coordinating process; and to hold annual inter-agency coordination meetings at regional or subregional levels.

53. Although, thus far, collaboration between the World Bank and UNFPA has been infrequent, in several countries and at headquarters, ongoing consultations are laying the foundations for future collaboration, especially in the substantive areas of MCH/FP and IEC. Concerning MCH/FP, discussions tend to focus on the procurement of contraceptives. The World Bank and UNFPA are also exploring possibilities for co-funding projects, and UNFPA is modifying its financial procedures to facilitate co-funding arrangements.

54. As part of its MCH activities, UNFPA, acting on behalf of the Government of Bolivia, has requested IDB funding for a variety of projects, including reproductive health, IEC, and training in nutrition and reproductive health. In Brazil, possible World Bank involvement could assist in the introduction of a demographic and health module into the programme of household surveys undertaken by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). Furthermore, talks at the field level are under way with the IDB on possible collaboration. The IDB supports the Maternal and Child Institute in Pernambuco, a state where UNFPA is concentrating much of its efforts. The World Bank has approved the use of resources from a north-east basic health services project in the states of Ceara and Pernambuco as counterpart funding to a UNFPA project.

55. In Colombia, the World Bank has encouraged UNFPA to focus on family planning services in the private non-profit sector, where USAID has ceased its support. The World Bank is also preparing, with PAHO and the IDB, a new health project that will include family planning. Discussions are ongoing for UNFPA's participation. In Ecuador, the Government has signed a loan agreement with the World Bank to strengthen and extend basic health services, including the provision of contraceptives by 1994, just as UNFPA's assistance for this component may end. The World Bank and UNFPA are discussing collaborative arrangements in the administration of this loan. Once the loan is signed, UNFPA would offer to purchase the contraceptives. One of the planned activities in that project is a follow-up survey to the DHS which will be conducted with World Bank and UNFPA collaboration. In addition, the World Bank is supporting a major project on the improvement of the education system. Collaboration between the World Bank and UNFPA on this project is to be reviewed.

56. In Jamaica, the National Family Planning Board received World Bank funding for a Depo-provera procurement project, while UNFPA assisted in the actual procurement under a trust fund agreement. In the area of training, UNFPA is providing complementary support through a project for training health workers and administrators in family planning to the World Bank-assisted health and population project, which is focused on management. In 1992, at the request of the World Bank, UNFPA provided contraceptives to Jamaica, paid for with the Bank's loans. In Peru, the IDB will resume lending this year, and potential areas for joint funding on population activities are being explored. It is likely that collaboration will take place between the World Bank and UNFPA to coordinate interventions and strategies within the framework of a health and nutrition project.

57. At the regional level, an IDB/UNFPA joint venture in Central America to support street children is being planned. In addition, UNFPA has submitted a proposal to the IDB for a regional project based on an

ongoing effort in Chile in adolescent reproductive health. Finally, the IDB may support the Latin American Demographic Centre (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografica -- CELADE) in its efforts to incorporate socio-demographic components into investment projects. Collaboration would appear useful, since UNFPA continues to provide the major share of support to CELADE.

E. GLOBAL COLLABORATIVE EXPERIENCES

Contraceptive requirements

58. At the global level, the World Bank has closely collaborated in UNFPA's global initiative on contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs in developing countries in the 1990s. In 1989, following a request of the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session, UNFPA, working closely with selected developing countries, other United Nations organizations, bilateral agencies and NGOs, undertook a study to estimate contraceptive requirements throughout the developing world in the 1990s. At its thirty-eighth session in June 1991, the Governing Council requested the Fund, "in cooperation with interested parties, to develop and refine at the request of countries concerned country-specific estimates for contraceptive needs" (para. 6). Under the global initiative, in-depth studies are being conducted in 12 developing countries to prepare estimates of contraceptive requirements up to the year 2000, including, as appropriate, an estimate of condom requirements for the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

59. The World Bank is an active member of both the Consultative Group on Contraceptive Requirements and the Working Group -- the two bodies that steer implementation of the global initiative. In addition, the Bank contributes to the cost of a small unit within UNFPA's Technical and Evaluation Division (TED) to manage and coordinate the in-depth country studies. To date, four such studies have been completed, in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. The World Bank, as appropriate, draws upon the findings and recommendations of the in-depth studies in its own planning. During 1993 and 1994, in-depth studies will be conducted in eight other developing countries.

Global Coalition for Africa

60. Collaboration between UNFPA and the World Bank and the African Development Bank is promoted through their respective memberships in the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA). Formed in 1990 with the concurrence of African Heads of State, the GCA is a high-level forum for Africa's political leaders and representatives of multilateral institutions and Africa's overseas partners. The aim of the GCA is to share views and experiences on the crucial issues confronting Africa and to reach consensus on specific initiatives to assist Africa in achieving its economic and social development objectives. UNFPA will collaborate with the World Bank, USAID and other donors on a report to the GCA's third annual meeting in 1993 concerning the status of country population programmes in the region. The GCA is expected to use this information in its policy dialogues with Governments.

Safe Motherhood Initiative

61. Another area of continuing cooperation between the World Bank and UNFPA is the Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI). UNFPA and the World Bank are among the several co-sponsoring agencies of SMI; the other agencies are UNDP, UNICEF, The Population Council, IPPF and WHO. The World Bank serves as Executive Secretariat for the Safe Motherhood Inter-Agency Group, which supports analytical work

on the subject. All seven agencies regularly attend meetings of the Inter-Agency Group and of Partners of SMI, to discuss issues of national collaboration and harmonization of agency policies, programmes and approaches, and to coordinate their efforts to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity at the country level. In March 1992, the World Bank organized a Meeting of Partners for Safe Motherhood in which UNFPA actively participated by supporting a panel on adolescent fertility. UNFPA and the World Bank will also contribute funds for a publication documenting "success stories" of countries that have reduced maternal mortality and morbidity by improving MCH/FP services. A short version of this publication is expected to be distributed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the 1995 Women's Conference.

Coordination of data

62. The World Bank has supported two major initiatives for the collection of data on poverty, the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) and the Social Dimension of Adjustment (SDA), the latter including other goals such as improving policy management, institutional strengthening and support for social action among vulnerable populations. The United Nations system has been involved, through the SDA Statistics Sub-Committee, in designing the analytical framework for the SDA.

63. In 1992, the World Bank supported a new initiative for monitoring social goals, undertaken jointly by UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Statistical Division and UNFPA. The World Bank recognizes that involvement in this initiative and greater coordination among country officials, the Bank, and other United Nations agencies in improving the collection and analysis of country-specific data are important in using resources more efficiently and preventing overload of fragile administrations in developing countries.⁷

International Conference on Population and Development

64. Ongoing consultations are taking place in connection with the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994. Collaboration will be continued at national, regional and global levels concerning preparations for the conference. Discussions with the World Bank and the regional development banks are focusing on possible involvement in those preparations.

High-level policy meetings

65. Meetings between the high-level officials of the World Bank and UNFPA as well as the regional banks and UNFPA have been held, particularly since 1991, to discuss opportunities for strengthened collaboration and broad policy goals and activities. In the case of the African Development Bank, discussions culminated in the formal Cooperation Agreement of 1992 between the Bank and UNFPA. The agreement sets forth a framework for cooperation in assisting African countries at all stages in their population policy making, planning and programming.

⁷ The World Bank, "Coordination with the UN System for Poverty Reduction: A World Bank Perspective", 16 March 1992, p. 4 (para. 19).

III. OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION

A. FACTORS FACILITATING AND CONSTRAINING COLLABORATION

66. This report has discussed complementarities between the goals and strategies of assistance of the World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA. The review of actual experiences in Section II has indicated not only the extent of collaboration existing in different regions, but also the mechanisms that have facilitated collaboration. Among these mechanisms are annual consultative meetings at the headquarters level, periodic meetings of field-level staff, participation in programming missions, and the use of one another's country studies and reports in planning strategies of assistance.

67. Collaboration between the World Bank, the regional development banks, and UNFPA also needs to be viewed as part of a wider effort by the international development assistance community to assist countries in achieving sustainable development. This effort, too, includes a variety of mechanisms that can promote and facilitate collaboration and cooperation. Key partners, such as the members of the ACC, the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), other multilateral and bilateral agencies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, must be an integral part of this collaborative effort if such an undertaking is to maximize its impact in the developing countries. Among the United Nations operational organizations, members of the JCGP are dealing with issues and policies concerning structural adjustment programmes, and there have been discussions between the JCGP and Bretton Woods institutions on addressing structural adjustment. The JCGP is currently preparing guidelines for monitoring the impact of structural adjustment, including systematic examination of such indicators as public expenditure priorities and access to social services. As a member organization, UNFPA actively participates and promotes collaboration within the JCGP framework. Collaboration in the wider context will also be strengthened with the World Bank's continuing participation in the processes related to the follow-up of the World Conference on Education for All and its support of the "Memorandum of Interagency Collaboration to Support the Implementation of the Agreements of the World Summit of Children in the Region of the Americas". Collaboration could be further promoted by using the facilities of a strengthened United Nations Resident Coordinator system. The World Bank donor consultations and UNDP Roundtables are other major mechanisms which may be used to improve collaboration.

68. Some existing institutional differences have been perceived as obstacles to collaborative activities and need to be addressed. These obstacles include differences in funding requirements and processes as well as differences in substantive areas of work which define the location of national counterparts. Differences in size of inputs have affected perceptions of the extent to which integrated activities could be pursued. Moreover, some Governments may be reluctant to use loans for population; other Governments may discourage collaboration within the same geographic areas. The World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA are committed to continuing the search for innovative mechanisms that will turn these perceived obstacles into factors facilitating and enhancing the impact of collaboration.

69. Clearly, too, some differences between the two organizations' institutional structures at the field level present opportunities to strengthen collaboration and contributions to meeting countries' needs. UNFPA has a decentralized structure with more than 70 per cent of its staff in the field, whereas the World Bank has a predominantly headquarters-based structure. This complementarity can strengthen the implementation of collaborative activities at the country level. At the field level, the Bank's continuing dialogue with key government policy leaders concerning macro-economic issues and lending programmes, *inter alia*, makes the Bank well positioned to encourage political commitment on population issues and to further integrate

population priorities within economic development planning and programmes. UNFPA, with its field presence, including its new arrangements for substantive support services, is well positioned to influence the development and operation of population programmes to implement national policies, working with partners, supporting NGO networks, promoting community-based outreach and IEC and identifying and supporting national resources that will enhance self-reliance in population matters. As Section II has indicated, despite constraints, there are numerous instances in which collaboration between the World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA has benefited all partners in the development process, particularly the developing countries.

B. FURTHER ACTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION

70. Overall, there has been an expansion of collaborative activities between the World Bank and UNFPA. By contrast, collaborative activities between the regional development banks and UNFPA are at a relatively formative stage. At the same time, recent developments indicate a trend towards increased collaboration.

71. Supplementary to the ongoing consultative and collaborative endeavours, the World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA seek to expand and further consolidate the strides in collaboration so far achieved through several actions both at the field and headquarters levels:

(a) Policy dialogue is recognized as critical to continued and strengthened collaboration. The leadership of these organizations intends to formulate policies to guarantee systematic collaboration, which will entail the further institutionalization of regular consultations and periodic participation in one another's coordination forums as well as substantive participation in one another's planning exercises.

(b) Clear directives on the complementarity of mandates as a basis for collaborative operational activities will be issued to organizational staff to assist them in all stages of the programming processes. Likewise, exchange of information reflecting changes in organizational priorities will be regularly issued to staff to ensure continuous input in the formulation of collaborative activities.

(c) The priority accorded to collaboration will be further strengthened. The aim is to assist Governments, at their request, in developing an overall national strategy for the population sector and in defining national population objectives. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, the United Nations system will assist interested recipient Governments in preparing a country strategy note that would outline the United Nations contribution "to respond to the requirements identified by recipient countries in their plans, strategies and priorities" (para. 9). The World Bank, the regional development banks and UNFPA will review and use their programming processes in a manner that supports collaboration and maximizes the impact of complementarities. As needed, each will examine its respective programming policies and procedures with a view to identifying and removing or minimizing obstacles to collaboration. Consultations should be encouraged at the earliest stage of the programming process, from preliminary consultations, utilization of each other's existing documentation, cross-participation in the Bank's programming exercises and in PRSD exercises. Consultation would also take place in the formulation of programmes and projects. The overriding emphasis in all these efforts would be to respond to the Governments' expressed needs for assistance in the formulation and implementation of population programmes and policies to improve living conditions in developing countries.

(d) At both the field and headquarters levels, regular and systematic collaborative efforts throughout programme implementation would be undertaken. This could include the sharing of basic data,

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training and other related exercises, and cross-participation in monitoring and evaluation activities. Lessons learned from these exercises would be shared to further strengthen collaborative activities. Attention would also be given to following up the agreements reached at the 1992 annual consultation, namely, to adopt a common approach for analysing the demographic impact of AIDS; to organize meetings between UNFPA country support teams and appropriate World Bank staff in their countries of assignment; to pay more attention to the reproductive role of women and to promote family planning as one of the most effective vehicles for enhancing the socio-economic status of women; and to promote NGO involvement in implementing population and family planning programmes.

(e) One area of increasing importance in future collaboration relates to UNFPA's specialized contraceptive procurement role. Since this specific operational role is not traditionally undertaken by the World Bank, it offers grounds for complementary activities. Collaboration already occurs in several countries, most notably in Bangladesh. In these countries, UNFPA's specialized contraceptive procurement skills ensured that World Bank-funded projects benefited from the preferential agreements secured by UNFPA's sizable centralized purchase of all contraceptives. In addition, the increased leverage UNFPA has secured from manufacturers, as a direct result of such supplementary procurement, facilitates the negotiations of further discounts applicable to all projects irrespective of funding source. This arrangement may be developed in the context of the Bank's and UNFPA's ongoing collaboration in the global initiative on contraceptive requirements, under which countries' contraceptive requirements are being analysed.

ANNEX

COOPERATION AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

AND

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

AND

THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

THIS COOPERATION AGREEMENT (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") is entered into this 16th day of September 1992 by and between the African Development Bank (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank"), the African Development Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund"), of the one part, and the United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter referred to as "UNFPA"), of the other part.

CONSIDERING that the objective of the Bank and the Fund is to contribute to the economic development and social progress of the African member countries of the Bank (hereinafter referred to as the "Regional Member Countries");

CONSIDERING further that a primary purpose of UNFPA is to provide essential and effective assistance to African and other developing countries in the integration of population into their overall development policies, strategies and programmes;

CONSCIOUS of the need to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate population policies, plans and programmes and the need to integrate them into the social and economic development policies, plans and programmes of the Regional Member Countries;

CONVINCED that co-operation and collaboration between the parties to this Agreement would serve their objectives and render their respective activities more effective and beneficial to the Regional Member Countries;

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement shall be to provide a framework of co-operation and to facilitate collaboration between the parties hereto in providing assistance to Regional Member Countries for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies,

plans and programmes and the integration thereof into national, social and economic development policies, plans and programmes, having regard to the respective objectives, functions and regulations of the parties.

ARTICLE II

AREAS OF COOPERATION

The parties hereto agree to co-operate in the following areas of activity:

- i) identification, preparation and appraisal of population and development programmes and projects in Regional Member Countries which qualify for financial, technical and/or advisory support by the respective parties. Special attention shall be given to the areas of: family planning; maternal and child health; education and communication; and women, population and development activities;
- ii) participation in the financing of projects and programmes in Regional Member Countries, either individually or on a regional basis, and identification of complementary sources of funding;
- iii) provision of technical and advisory assistance by UNFPA in the formulation, planning, organization, implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes sponsored by the Bank or the Fund; such assistance may be rendered directly to the Bank, the Fund or the respective Regional Member Countries implementing projects or programmes financed by the Bank or the Fund;
- iv) provision of financial and advisory assistance by the Bank and the Fund in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes approved or sponsored by UNFPA in Regional Member Countries;
- v) joint or individual supervision and follow-up of on-going projects and programmes, and post evaluation of completed projects and programmes, in regional member countries, which are either: (a) funded jointly by the Bank, the Fund and UNFPA; or (b) sponsored by the Bank and the Fund.
- vi) collaboration by the Bank, the Fund and UNFPA on population issues confronting Regional Member Countries generally or individually, through, *inter alia*, the undertaking of joint studies, particularly those aimed at the utilization of population data and research in social and economic development policy formulation, planning and implementation in Regional Member Countries.

- vii) engaging in dialogue with Regional Member Countries with a view to assisting them in the formulation or review of programmes and strategies on population and development;
- viii) reciprocal visits between the personnel of the Bank and UNFPA in order to exchange ideas and experiences on population and development issues, to discuss procedural modalities and to consult on matters of common concern;
- ix) organizing the training of professional and technical personnel of the Bank and of Regional Member Countries, as well as organizing and conducting orientation courses, seminars, workshops and symposia related to matters of common concern;
- x) other related activities as may be agreed upon by the parties from time to time.

ARTICLE III

CONSULTATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. The parties to this Agreement shall, on a regular basis, keep each other informed of their respective sectoral priorities, policy approaches, and major organizational activities and programmes and, where necessary, consult on matters of common interest which in their opinion are likely to lead to mutual collaboration.
2. The parties shall exchange relevant documents, data, and other necessary information on population and development issues, as necessary and appropriate, in order to achieve and promote the objectives of this Agreement.
3. Representatives of the parties hereto shall meet annually, or at such intervals as they deem fit, to: (a) agree on specific programmes of activities and the means and responsibilities for implementing and managing such activities with due account being taken of available financial and human resources (b) review the status and progress of activities being carried out under the present Agreement, and (c) plan future activities.
4. Consultation and exchange of information and documents under this Article shall be without prejudice to arrangements which may be required to safeguard the confidential and restricted character of certain information and documents.

ARTICLE IV

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

The parties to this Agreement shall make the necessary arrangements for reciprocal representation at meetings or conferences convened by them or under their auspices in which, in the opinion of either party, the other may have an interest. Invitations shall be subject to the procedures applicable to the respective meeting or conference.

ARTICLE V

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The President of the Bank and the Fund and the Executive Director of UNFPA shall make the arrangements necessary for ensuring the satisfactory implementation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Costs or expenses relating to, or arising from, an activity undertaken pursuant to this Agreement shall be borne by one or both of the parties in accordance with arrangement agreed upon in advance by the parties in regard to the activity concerned.

ARTICLE VII

DURATION AND TERMINATION

1. The present Agreement will be concluded for an indefinite period; it being understood that each party shall have the right to terminate it at any time by giving a six (6) months' advance notice to the other party.

2. In the event of termination of this Agreement by either party, necessary steps shall be taken to ensure that termination is neither prejudicial to activities then in progress within the framework of this Agreement nor detrimental to the interests, financial or otherwise, of either party.

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ARTICLE VIII

DP/1993/34

English

Page 24

SUPPLEMENTARY ARRANGEMENTS AND AMENDMENTS

1. The parties may enter into such supplementary arrangements or agreements within the scope of this Agreement as may be appropriate.
2. The parties shall consult each other concerning modifications requested by either party to the provisions of this Agreement and any amendments agreed upon between the parties shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE IX

OTHER MATTERS

Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be determined in a manner mutually acceptable to the parties hereto and, in this regard, each party shall give sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other party.

ARTICLE X

NOTICES AND ADDRESSES

Any notice or request required or permitted to be given or made under this Agreement shall be in writing. Such notice or request shall be deemed to have been duly given or made when it shall have been delivered by hand, mail, telex, cable, or telefacsimile, to the party to which it is required to be given or made at such party's address specified below or such other address as shall be hereafter notified in writing:

FOR THE BANK AND THE FUND

Mail Address:

African Development Bank and
African Development Fund
01 B.P. 1387
Abidjan 01
Côte D'Ivoire
Cable Address: AFDEV Abidjan
Telex Address: 23717/23498
Telefax: (225) 22 70 04
(225) 20 49 49

FOR UNFPA

Mail Address:

United Nations Population Fund
220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.

Cable Address: UNFPA New York

Telex Address: 422031, 422038,
7607883

Telefax: (212) 370-0201

(212) 297-4901

ARTICLE XI

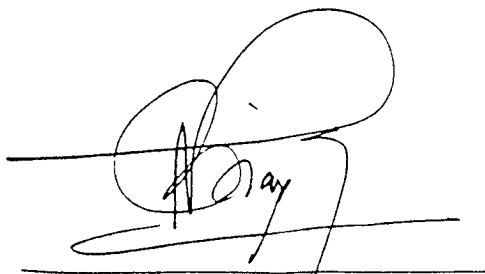
ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by the President of the Bank and the Fund and the Executive Director of UNFPA.

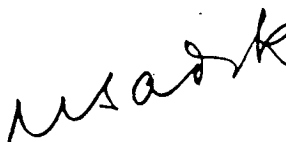
In WITNESS WHEREOF the Bank, the Fund and UNFPA, each acting through its duly authorized representative, have signed this Agreement in two counterparts in the English language on the date first above written.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND
THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE UNITED NATIONS
POPULATION FUND



BABACAR NDIAYE



DR. NAFIS SADIK

