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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Report of the Executive Director

VOLUME I: ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1974

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*/ Volume II contains the Work Plan 1976-1979
**/ Will be issued under document symbol DP/108 (Vol. I)(ANNEX)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Until the mid twentieth century the patterns of high birth rates combined with high death rates prevailed for the major part of the developing world; in the last quarter-century progress in combatting broad vector diseases - principally malaria - had a drastic impact on death rates. Combined with the effects of public health campaigns and of the development of local social welfare facilities this has brought the developing world into a period of demographic transition of unprecedented size and momentum. The pattern of high birth and death rates has been replaced by one of high birth and low death rates. The differences between birth rates and death rates are as high as 3 and 4 per cent per annum, and the world average is 2.5 per cent; at this rate of growth, doubling of the population requires only 30 years.

2. Opinions are divided as to whether the final stage of the demographic transition - characterized by birth rates following rates to lower levels and thereby reducing rates of growth - is at hand. There are visible changes but most are associated with improved economic opportunities, conditions for speedier development, the stabilization of mortality at lower levels and the availability of social welfare services. Although the effect of economic and social development on population has been studied and recorded in a variety of contexts, documentation on how population influences development is still scarce. There is, however, a developing consensus concerning the importance of the interrelationship. The World Population Conference confirmed this consensus. The framers of the World Population Plan of Action were concerned not only with population as an issue but, more urgently, with setting population in a logical viable and constructive frame for reference. The Plan, adopted by consensus is designed to involve the totality of international effort in the field of population to secure " a bright future for mankind."

3. One part of the total effort will be the action programme in the field of population, a design for co-operative effort among national Governments, private organizations and the organizations of the United Nations system. The Report of UNFPA prepared for the twentieth session of the Governing Council reviews the work of UNFPA in 1974 and presents a forward look at basic needs and required efforts in the field of population for the period 1976-1979.

II. THE CHANGING ROLE OF UNFPA

World Population Conference and Year

4. The World Population Conference in 1974 was the most important event in the brief history of UNFPA: It focussed attention on UNFPA's area of activities on an unprecedented worldwide scale. The Government level Conference and the

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World Population Year, both proclaimed for 1974 by a General Assembly resolution, led to increased awareness of population questions and of the interrelation of population issues with economic and social development; the Conference decisions also put before the Fund a whole set of new important tasks. UNFPA had been given responsibility for the funding of preparatory activities as well as a major share of the Conference costs, and for the promotional and information activities of World Population Year.

5. For the first time at a world conference, political leaders were brought together with population specialists to discuss population problems and their impact on development. The World Population Plan of Action (WPPA), adopted at the Bucharest Conference, recognized the contribution population policies and programmes can make to economic and social development and called for considerable expansion of international assistance in the population field. The recommended courses of action strongly endorsed a careful response to national needs, as expressed by Governments, thus confirming the principles laid down for the guidance of UNFPA by the Economic and Social Council and the UNDP Governing Council.

6. The Plan also emphasizes the main areas of population assistance for UNFPA relating to economic and social measures which can be expected to affect demographic trends, such as data gathering and analysis. The need for respecting the sovereignty of nations, for family planning programmes to be voluntary, for population assistance to be responsive to the recipient Government's wishes and to take cultural and other regional diversity into account, and the need for population programmes to be an integral part of economic and social development, was emphasized by the Conference.

Institutional framework

7. The motivation for creating UNFPA in the late nineteen-sixties was to contribute to better understanding of population problems and to provide the means for coping with them. Through its brief history, with increasing resources supplied by donor countries, UNFPA was able to move from its largely promotional role in the field of population to providing development assistance through population programmes; by 1974, the programme assistance element in UNFPA funding represented by far the major share of its outlays. The promotional work done in previous years, the generous support given by donor countries, together with the efforts in the World Population Year campaign and the impact of the World Population Conference, had led to a sharp increase in assistance requests received by the Fund, to the extent that demand was fast outrunning resources in the course of 1974.

8. In 1969, the overall supervision of UNFPA, a Trust Fund of the Secretary General, was entrusted to the Administrator of UNDP. By General Assembly resolution

3019 (XXVII) UNFPA, was placed under the authority of the General Assembly. The UNDP Governing Council was designated as its governing body, subject to conditions to be laid down by the Economic and Social Council. At the same time, it was given an enlarged mandate and was called upon to take a leading role in promoting and co-ordinating population programmes in the United Nations system.

9. Two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session after discussion of the results of the World Population Conference in the Second Committee have a bearing on further UNFPA activities. Resolution 3344 (XXIX) calls, among other things, on the governing bodies of UNDP and UNFPA, as well as on the United Nations regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, to determine how each can best assist in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and consider adjustments which may be necessary in their work programmes. Resolution 3344 (XXIX) also urges expansion of international assistance in the population field, particularly through UNFPA, for the proper implementation of the WPPA, and thus contains an appeal to potential donor countries to increase their contributions to UNFPA in future years.

10. Resolution 3345 (XXIX) calls for multidisciplinary research aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the relationship between population, resources, environment and development, to assist particularly the developing countries. It requests the Secretary-General to take into account in its implementation existing plans and provisions in the United Nations system, and to provide for effective co-ordination of existing related activities in the system. Relevant United Nations bodies are requested to assist developing countries to undertake integrated studies on this matter at the country level. This resolution has an obvious bearing on UNFPA which has, in the past, given substantial support to such research.

11. In May 1973, the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1763 (LIV)) set out the aims and purposes of UNFPA which largely coincide with the needs in the area of population defined in the World Plan of Action adopted at the Bucharest Conference. The resolution stressed UNFPA's leading role in promotion and co-ordination and contains the important provision that primary responsibility for implementing population programmes rests with recipient countries which should utilize the most appropriate implementing agents. This provision proved to be a valuable instrument for improving programming and speeding up delivery, since in many cases - especially in the large scale country programmes concluded by UNFPA with developing countries - it is making possible direct implementation by institutions in the recipient country.

UNFPA's co-ordinating functions 1/

12. The role UNFPA is called upon to play in co-ordinating population

1/ This section represents the Executive Director's response to the request by some members at the eighteenth session that information on this subject be supplied to the twentieth session.

activities was brought out by the decisions of the World Population Conference calling for a review of the whole question of integrating population assistance into the wider framework of economic and social development assistance. The World Population Plan of Action requested that UNFPA, in co-operation with all organizations responsible for international population assistance, produce a guide for international assistance in population matters which will be made available to recipient countries and institutions and be revised periodically. The preparation of such a guide has been initiated by UNFPA staff.

13. UNFPA was also preparing, together with the United Nations, regional post-Conference consultations in the first half of 1975 in Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Africa and Latin America. The aim is to determine the types of programmes in which UNFPA can serve as the primary external funding source and those in which it should be a secondary source, confining its role to only certain aspects. An expert group meeting on an interregional level to discuss the implications of the Plan of Action was being sponsored by UNFPA and the United Nations for the summer of 1975; in preparation for that meeting consultations on a technical level were held with a number of organizations and some governmental agencies at the end of 1974.

14. UNFPA's Inter-Agency Consultative Committee, composed of representatives of UNFPA's executing agencies, held two meetings in 1974 and discussed operational issues of project delivery, especially speedier implementation.

15. UNFPA, by the end of 1974, had 20 Co-ordinators in the field, serving some 50 countries; they operate as members of the staff of the UNDP Resident Representatives. Another example of the Fund's co-ordinating functions during 1974 was the inception of a study on world production of contraceptive materials, sponsored by UNFPA. The study is considering supply and production possibilities, the rapid increase in demand and the establishment of a monitoring system which will produce reliable, continuing data on supply and demand. Participants in the study are the organizations concerned in the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, experts from a number of countries, and leading producers of contraceptive materials in the commercial sector. Other meetings on a technical level sponsored by UNFPA were on the problems of evaluating population programmes and on the funding by UNFPA of health delivery programmes to meet family planning objectives.

Growth of demand and need for increase in resources

16. In the second half of 1974, demands on UNFPA resources increased to an extent not foreseen at the outset of the year. In his statement to the eighteenth session, the Executive Director drew the Council's attention to the situation, noting that demand was outrunning resources and that any substantial increase in requests, exceeding the 1974-1977 estimates of the Work Plan presented to that session, would require a substantial increase of contributions.

17. This substantial increase in requests materialized by mid-1974 and by the end of the year indicative requests submitted to UNFPA for programming in 1975 totalled \$160 million as compared with the approval authority of \$68 million set by the Council at the eighteenth session for that year. Thus, the Fund faced the new task of having difficult decisions and choices between project requests, and having to apply more strictly its criteria for project approval and priorities of which Governing Council had taken note at the eighteenth session. Nonetheless, the increase in the volume of demand in 1974 was viewed as a positive reflection of the work UNFPA, along with other agencies, had done to heighten awareness of population problems especially in the developing countries, as well as of the growing recognition by Member States of the importance of population problems in the context of economic and social development.

18. A contributing factor was the UNFPA supported work done in the population field by other organizations of the United Nations system whose regional and interregional population projects helped countries not only to identify their needs, but also to develop new approaches to population issues. By the end of the year, when the Fund was forced to set stricter priorities and to respond more vigorously to country requests, it became necessary, inevitably, to reduce the proportion of UNFPA funds allocated to regional and interregional projects. Increased demand can also be attributed to wider implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV). UNFPA was receiving a great number of requests for funds to be spent locally by Government agencies; these requests tend to exceed the amounts needed for traditional inputs of international experts and imported equipment through the organizations of the United Nations system. New project requests have also resulted from the expanded network of UNFPA Co-ordinators now posted in the field and able to assist Governments in the formulation of requests.

Policies and priorities

19. The mandate of UNFPA was set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of May 1973, which was adopted in response to General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of December 1972. The aims and purposes of UNFPA were defined as follows:

"(a) To build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system, the knowledge and the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional and global needs in the population and family planning fields; to promote co-ordination in planning and programming, and to co-operate with all concerned;

"(b) To promote awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of the social, economic and environmental implications of national and international population problems; of the human rights aspects of family planning;

and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country;

"(c) To extend systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems, such assistance to be afforded in forms and by means requested by the recipient countries and best suited to meet the individual country's needs;

"(d) To play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund."

20. For purposes of programming, planning and reporting UNFPA has divided its activities in six work plan categories: basic population data; population dynamics; population policy; family planning; communication and education; and programme development. The four-year Work Plan, suggesting the proportion of funding under each category, is derived from projections based on the perceived needs in each region. Since UNFPA policy, derived from the principle of sovereignty of Governments with regard to the formulation of population policies, is to respond exclusively to country requests, the projections must be flexible to accommodate any new shift in demand from individual countries or regions. As a result of the dramatic shifts which have occurred in 1974, the whole planning mechanism in UNFPA has been under review throughout the latter half of 1974. The aim of the review is to arrive at the best methods for reconciling the available resources with the changing needs and increasing demands of developing countries, and for selecting, within a country or region, projects which promise fastest results, the best long term impact on the country's development needs, and in which the highest implementation rate can be ensured.

21. To improve its planning procedures and to achieve a higher implementation rate, UNFPA has taken a number of measures such as the periodic approval of block allocations for fellowships, the funding of stockpiles of contraceptives through the United Nations Children's Fund, the establishment of a pool of census advisers to be available at the request of Governments, etc. It has been UNFPA's experience that concentration on country programming, wherever possible through large-scale country agreements, and direct implementation by agents in the countries, are two methods which lead to better planning and more efficient programme delivery.

III. THE FUND'S PROGRAMME IN 1974

Over-all situation

22. By the end of 1974 UNFPA had supported or was supporting over 1,200 projects in 92 countries.

23. In Latin America, where until the end of 1973 the majority of requests were in the area of demographic research and training, requests for projects in maternal and child health and family planning have increased sevenfold in the past two years. This was particularly true in Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico, but also in a growing number of countries of South America.

24. In the northern part of Africa, the bulk of assistance has been for support of family planning programmes, notably under the on-going comprehensive country agreement with Egypt and similar agreements with Morocco and Tunisia, finalized by the end of 1974.

25. In South-West Asia, requests for UNFPA assistance have trebled since the beginning of 1973. Emphasis in 1974 was still on basic population data required for economic and social developments but interest in family health and planning projects was increasing by the end of the year.

26. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the UNFPA funds have provided support chiefly for the African Census Programme but interest has been growing in assistance to family planning services as part of national basic health services.

27. In Asia and the Pacific, the majority of countries have Government programmes aimed at reducing population growth. Consequently, over 95 per cent of UNFPA support has been to family health and planning programmes. Most Asian countries have concluded large-scale country agreements with UNFPA. From 1973 to 1974, the amounts provided to Asia and the Pacific have doubled, and most of the on-going programmes in Asia were at an advanced stage of implementation at the end of 1974.

28. In 1973, UNFPA reviewed its funding of regional, interregional and global programmes and came to the conclusion that while these programmes had contributed to augmented interest in population matters, the increased demand for country projects had put an excessive strain on tight UNFPA resources. A ceiling of \$24 million was therefore set for such programmes implemented by organizations of the United Nations system in 1974. UNFPA has been giving support to the population activities of the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions in line with the Governing Council recommendation that the UNDP Administrator "encourage the participation of the Regional

Economic Commissions in the planning and co-ordination of UNDP and UNFPA assistance available for regional and sub-regional projects". ^{2/} This has been a particularly effective type of assistance since it provides training and research support to population programmes at the country level.

29. Thus, a marked turn to country activities came about in 1974. New country agreements were concluded by UNFPA with various countries that year and approved by the Governing Council at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions. Such agreements had been concluded with Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand before 1974. New agreements approved by the Council in 1974 were with Bangladesh, Kenya, India, Republic of Korea and Turkey, as well as a revised and extended agreement with Pakistan. A number of new country agreements were in an advanced stage of preparation, such as those with Morocco, Peru and Tunisia, to be submitted to the Council in 1975.

30. Following are highlights of UNFPA activities by geographical regions, with emphasis on new programmes initiated in 1974 and important projects continued from previous years. A comprehensive list of all project budgets in 1974 will be found in the Annex.

Africa

31. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the lack of basic data on the size and distribution of the population continued to determine the pattern of UNFPA assistance in 1974. In other parts of Africa, implementation of the well established country programmes in Egypt and Mauritius continued and a new agreement was signed in 1974 with Kenya which has as its main component assistance to family planning. An agreement with Tunisia was being finalized by the end of the year for submission to the nineteenth session of the Governing Council.

32. In addition to support for the on-going national family planning programmes in Egypt and Mauritius, pre-programme assistance was given to Kenya and Tunisia for the large-scale programmes about to be launched, as well as to a national family planning centre in Morocco. UNFPA also responded to a request for assistance in this area from Nigeria and Sudan, and, at the request of the respective Government, a mission visited Mali to assist with the formulation of family planning projects. The on-going African Census Programme registered marked progress in 1974: of the 20 participating countries, seven have already completed enumeration and six have scheduled

^{2/} E/5543/Rev.1, page 29, III(a)

their census for 1975. During 1974, UNFPA submitted to the Governing Council for approval large-scale contributions to censuses in Upper Volta (\$1 million), and Ethiopia (\$3.5 million). Assistance was also given to an Africa Census Programme workshop organised by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Country agreements

33. Egypt. Implementation of the agreement, one of the first UNFPA concluded, was progressing satisfactorily in 1974. The emphasis was on support for family planning delivery services, and information, communication and education projects. An important element in the programme was national training in various disciplines, as well as social, legal and bio-medical research.

34. Kenya. A country agreement for a total of \$3.5 million over five years was signed in 1974 and approved by the eighteenth session of the Council. The special feature of the agreement is that it is linked with assistance programmes of bilateral donors, totalling some \$30 million. The various donors have divided the subject areas of assistance, with the UNFPA concentrating on support for a National Family Welfare Centre and for family planning delivery points. Pre-project allocations to the UNFPA programme in an amount of some \$700,000 were made during 1974.

35. Mauritius. The country agreement, dating back to 1970, after some delays in the initial phase, made good progress during 1974. It is expected that after 1975 the programme can be phased out completely, since the objective, the reorganisation and expansion of the maternal and child health services into a unified Government division for maternal and child health and family planning, will be attained.

African census programme

36. The programme has made substantial progress in 1974. Of the 20 participating countries, 7 have already completed their general enumeration: Mauritius (1972), Gambia, Nigeria, Sudan (1973), Liberia, Congo and Sierra Leone (1974). Six countries: Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Somalia and Upper Volta are planning to begin their general enumeration in 1975, and seven others, United Republic of Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal are to begin enumeration in 1976, with preparations well advanced. Preliminary census results have been released in 1974 for Gambia, Mauritius and Nigeria. Most of the problems, especially those of recruitment, which slowed down the programme in earlier years, have largely been resolved.

Other countries

37. Algeria. UNFPA has supported two major activities in the country in 1974. One was payment of ~~computer services costs~~ ^{computer costs} of a computer to be used for the processing of demographic data, not only from census-taking in Algeria but also for other neighbouring countries, such as Mauritania. The other UNFPA project was support to the Algerian Ministry of Health for the introduction of child spacing techniques in the medical and health services. It includes assistance in training, teaching and information programmes.

38. Sierra Leone. UNFPA has given support to a programme of nursing and midwifery education in the basic nursing schools. The aim of the programme is to integrate teaching of public health and family health subjects and to produce necessary text books and reference materials in various local languages.

39. Tunisia. Negotiations were in progress during 1974 for the conclusion of a country agreement which was to be submitted for approval to the Council at its nineteenth session in January 1975. UNFPA assistance will concentrate on family planning delivery systems and supportive educational activities, especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Substantive pre-project allocations to the prospective programme were made during 1974.

Regional projects

40. UNFPA, through the Economic Commission for Africa, continued to provide support for regional activities designed to assist countries in the conduct of their national population censuses by funding the costs of workshops and of regional advisers attached to the African census programme. In 1974, UNFPA also provided assistance for a working group to study basic requirements for a programme which would create capabilities for household surveys in African countries. Support continued for the Demographic Training Centers in Accra (Ghana) and Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon).

Asia and the Pacific region

41. In 1974, UNFPA's programme in Asia progressed steadily in virtually all countries of the region with UNFPA financing substantial components of the national family planning programmes. In countries where large-scale agreements have not yet been concluded, such as Nepal, Afghanistan and Mongolia, negotiations were in an advanced stage to approve programmes to start in the new year. In the Philippines, 1974 marked the start of the second stage of the programme begun in 1972. In Thailand, negotiations began for the second phase and Indonesia made an official request for a

second stage agreement which would concentrate mainly on the outer islands.

42. Through 1974, UNFPA supported three types of programmes in Asia: first, funding of clearly identified projects within the national population plan, as in the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Philippines, etc.; second, collaboration with the World Bank, as in Malaysia and Indonesia; and third, budgetary support to the national programmes, with or without strictly identifying self-contained projects, as in Pakistan and India. It is still premature to indicate which type of programme will allow most effective use of UNFPA's resources to support national efforts.

43. All countries in the ESCAP region, except Burma and the Khmer Republic, have governmental population policies and programmes; they are committed to fertility control, except Mongolia, where UNFPA has been assisting the Government in identifying ways and means to increase the population. Governments are contributing substantially to the national population programmes from domestic resources. This indicates that the population variable ranks high in their economic development plans.

Country programmes

44. Bangladesh. Under the country agreement, signed and approved by the Governing Council in 1974, UNFPA is funding data processing from the census taken in February 1974, as well as a number of projects concerned with family planning services, education and training. Among them are three in which the ILO acts as the executing agency: a pilot project for family planning motivation and services in industry and plantations; population education in rural development co-operatives; and education and training for labour welfare and trade union officers. Two projects executed by WHO - a family planning training programme and a programme aimed at strengthening family planning clinics - became operational in 1974 and a third - teaching of human reproduction in medical schools, will begin in early 1975. In 1974, the plan of operations for a comprehensive programme for health and family planning supplies delivery through UNICEF was signed.

45. India. After several months of negotiations, UNFPA signed a country agreement with India in 1974 which was approved by the Council at its eighteenth session. It thus began full-scale participation in one of the world's oldest population control programmes. In 1974, the first six projects under the agreement were approved and are expected to become fully operational in early 1975. They relate to the introduction of family planning information, education and practice in the organized labour sector and are executed by the ILO in co-operation with local trade unions. Projects relating to family planning integration into the national health services, to assistance with training, to delivery of equipment and

contraceptives and to support of local contraceptive production were at an advanced stage of preparation by the end of the year. Before the country agreement was signed, UNFPA had supported training of medical and para medical personnel, health education in schools and teaching of demography and human reproduction in colleges, and several of these projects were continuing through 1974.

46. Indonesia. UNFPA activities are closely co-ordinated with World Bank programmes. Under the joint UNFPA/World Bank country agreement signed with the Government in 1972, \$2.5 million have been allocated so far. Several projects involving population education have been completed in 1974, as well as a training project for para/medical personnel. A number of evaluation studies - relating to vital registration and socio-economic factors affecting acceptance of family planning have also been completed. A field post partum demonstration programme was close to completion by the end of 1974, and the hospital post partum programme was operational in 44 hospitals by the end of the year. Over 5,000 field workers were in position under another project, and an information and communications programme has begun after the delivery of the first mobile information units.

47. Malaysia. UNFPA signed a country agreement with Malaysia in 1973 and, although there were some delays in the approval of plans of operations, four projects were operations by the end of 1974: support for a population studies programme at the University of Malaysia; assistance to the Ministry of Education to introduce population education in the school system; development of maternal and child health and family planning services in rural health services; and assistance to the National Family Planning Board. To all four projects UNFPA has allocated pre-project funding, so that project activities will begin on a full scale early in 1975.

48. Pakistan. In 1974, as part of the original country agreement, signed in 1970, assistance in the amount of approximately \$700,000 has been made available in the areas of training fellowships and workshops in population education, medical equipment, vehicles and advisory services for the post-partum programme, stipends for field workers, contraceptives and general programme support for bio-medical research. An expanded country agreement was concluded in 1974 and approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session to provide continued support to the Government's population programme, especially in the areas of evaluation, salary support for field workers in family planning, communications, support for training and research and for the post-partum programme. A special feature is the introduction, at the request of the Government of collaborative financial arrangements in the programme between UNFPA and bilateral donor countries and agencies.

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49. Philippines. In 1973, an additional input into the agreement, signed in 1972, was agreed upon between the Government and UNFPA. In 1974, UNFPA assistance has been continuing to all aspects of the national family planning programme, especially in the areas of communications and over-all planning and management of the programme.
50. Republic of Korea. Under the country agreement approved by the Governing Council in 1974, a variety of projects had been approved by the end of the year for the duration of the programme. The programming of activities has been on schedule and several projects are expected to become fully operational early in 1975. Projects to be executed by WHO include assistance to several family planning programmes, to the creation of an Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Population, to education and training of health personnel, to a pregnancy study, etc. UNESCO is to execute projects related to communication seminars, population education and the creation of a research institute for population education. The ILO is the executing agency for a project to promote family planning information in industry. Assistance to the Seoul National University is being rendered directly by UNFPA.
51. Sri Lanka. A large number of projects under the 1973 country agreement are progressing satisfactorily. Education and training programmes in urban areas and on plantations, executed by the ILO, reached large numbers of workers, although a WHO family planning education project for nurses and midwives has been slowed down due to administrative difficulties. A National Health Manpower study has been completed and a Demographic and Research Unit for undergraduates has been set up. A family health programme for training of personnel in the health services has made progress and there has been a marked rise in family planning acceptors.
52. Thailand. Under the 1971 agreement, several projects have become operational and were progressing well during 1974. They include a variety of activities in support of the national family planning programme, such as projects aimed at accelerating the development of maternal and child health and family planning services, a sterilization project, training of health personnel in the national programme, development of communications for integrated family planning campaigns, assistance in introducing a population component in the Faculty of Education of Mahidol University, and support to family planning field workers in the Bangkok area. A request has been received in 1974 for the extension of some activities until mid-1977, beyond the duration of the present agreement, and for the conclusion of a new agreement thereafter.
53. Other country projects. Among other UNFPA-supported projects in Asia were support to the census programmes in Afghanistan and Burma, and support to the family health programmes in Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

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Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the initiation of family health projects in Afghanistan and Nepal.

Pacific region

54. By the end of the year, the Fund had approved assistance to population projects in almost every island in the South Pacific region. UNFPA has also committed support to population-related development activities of the South Pacific Commission. UNFPA activities in the South Pacific in 1974 included support for family health projects in Tonga, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Papua New Guinea, and family planning services projects in the New Hebrides, Western Samoa and the British Solomon Islands. Assistance was given to the preparation of the 1976 national census in Fiji.

Regional projects

55. At the regional level, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has a substantial programme of research which is financed by UNFPA. The ILO, UNESCO and WHO have regional teams to back-stop country programmes in the area. UNFPA is also negotiating financial support to the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee and to the Commission for the Western Pacific to support their regional programmes in the population field. As in previous years, the Press Foundation of Asia has received continuous support from UNFPA for communication activities through the mass media.

Latin America and Caribbean

56. The momentum of population activities in Latin America increased dramatically in 1974 and was marked by a considerable increase in the volume of assistance rendered, as well as in the requests received from, especially, Central America, Mexico and several countries in South America. The increase in project requests was mainly in the field of maternal and child health and family planning programmes, which have as their objective the reduction of abortion and maternal morbidity and mortality. There was a continuous interest in the region in population communications and family and sex education in schools, both elementary and secondary. In line with the views expressed by the Latin American countries at the World Population Conference, awareness of the importance of population trends in the context of socio-economic development plans and programmes was reflected in a number of comprehensive project requests intended to integrate demographic analysis with analysis of national economic development, so as to provide guidance to Governments in their resource allocation policies and decisions.

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57. A country agreement was concluded in 1974 with Cuba; agreements with Chile and the Dominican Republic had been signed in 1972 and 1973 respectively, and one with Peru was being finalized by the end of 1974. A large-scale maternal and child health programme for Colombia was approved by the Council in 1974, as well as similar projects for Costa Rica and Haiti. UNFPA continued to give substantial support to the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE).

Country agreements

58. Chile. Under the 1972 country agreement, UNFPA has been rendering support to the Government's National Programme of Maternal and Child Health and Family Welfare Health Services and, by the end of 1974, \$1.5 million had been approved to cover costs of technical assistance, materials and equipment, training, research and evaluation and administrative support personnel. In 1974, after 18 months from the starting date, a mid-term project evaluation and review was undertaken by the Government, UNFPA and the United Nations agencies participating in the execution. The evaluation mission determined that the short-term objectives of the project had been met, and that UNFPA should continue to provide financial support for the years 1975 and 1976 at the level specified by the agreement.

59. Costa Rica. Although not a country agreement, the UNFPA project assisting the consolidation of the national family planning and sex education programme is one of the large-scale projects assisting an individual country. The project, approved by the seventeenth session of the Governing Council, totals over \$2 million over a four-year period and is also UNFPA's first attempt on a country basis to assist directly a recipient Government agency - the National Population Committee of Costa Rica under the Ministry of Health. Various pre-project inputs were made during 1974.

60. Cuba. The country agreement was concluded in the early part of 1974 and signed during the World Population Conference in Bucharest. It involves a comprehensive programme extending maternal and child health services with the aim of further reducing mother and child mortality through, inter alia, regulating fertility; other components are assistance to teaching and research in demography and its relation with socio-economic development. Negotiations have been conducted with the Ministry of Health, the Planning Board and the University of Havana and the projects are expected to become operational in early 1975.

61. Dominican Republic. The country agreement covers mainly assistance in setting up maternal and child health and family planning services and in programme management of the National Family Planning Programme. The objectives for 1974 were effectively reached and the target for opening new clinics was surpassed. With UNFPA assistance an evaluation system for the programme has been elaborated which is innovative, efficient and simple. Support was also given to the national census which was completed in 1974, and to the initiation of a national fertility survey.

62. Mexico. After, in past years, UNFPA had given assistance to training and research in various areas, including family planning services, analysis of the labour market and of internal migration, a pre-project allocation to assist the family planning programme of the Ministry of Health was approved in 1974. Negotiations were initiated with the Government for a large-scale country agreement, expected to become operational by 1975, under which UNFPA would finance a large part of the family planning programme. The volume of assistance in demography and statistics also increased during the year; among the projects was one to strengthen the Department of Statistics through training; one relating to research of labour markets and interregional migration; a series of seminars conducted by the Mexican Institute for Social Studies; and a research and training project in population communications.

63. Peru. By the end of the year, UNFPA had finalized a country agreement for submission to the nineteenth session of the Council. It would assist the Government in strengthening machinery for inter-census demographic programmes, in processing data from the next census, in studying patterns of rural urban migration and of the effect of the colonization scheme in the Eastern Region on economic development.

Other countries

64. Colombia. A large-scale project, with an input of over \$1.2 million, was started in 1974 after approval by the Council. The project's objectives are to decrease maternal and child morbidity and mortality and to improve family well-being through family planning education and services. UNFPA is assisting the expansion of evaluation and communications systems, training of medical and paramedical personnel and the supply of clinical equipment and materials.

65. Ecuador. UNFPA supported population and housing census activities in 1974 and also gave assistance to a family planning programme for the armed forces.

66. El Salvador. In 1974, UNFPA continued to support the Family and Sex Education Project started in 1971 with the objective of integrating

sex and family life education in the curricula of primary and secondary schools. Field reports on the project were satisfactory. UNFPA also continued assistance to the Statistical Bureau and the National Planning Council for data collection needed for an analysis of demographic problems in the context of socio-economic development plans and programmes. A UNFPA-supported mission went to the country in 1974 to examine the current family planning programme and advise the Government in the preparation of a comprehensive Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Programme.

67. Guatemala. UNFPA continued to support the Economic Planning Council in its programme of demographic data analysis and research which started in 1971. Support continued also for the population and housing census which started in 1972.

68. Haiti. Assistance to the maternal and child health/family planning programme in the amount of over \$2 million was approved by the Governing Council in 1974. The projects under the agreement include training and services, with special attention to rural areas. Activities under the agreement began in 1974 and the project is expected to become fully operational in 1975. Continued assistance was also given to the Haitian census of population, housing and agriculture.

69. Honduras. Support was continued for the national population and housing census which started in 1972; technical assistance, training and equipment were provided.

70. Nicaragua. At the Government's request, a mission was despatched in 1974 to define modalities under which projects could be assisted by UNFPA and to make specific recommendations on concrete projects.

71. Panama. In December 1974, UNFPA approved funding of the National Demographic Sample Survey of Panama which is to provide necessary data for the study of fertility, mortality and internal migration to be used in the context of socio-economic planning.

72. Caribbean. An important innovative project was the Census Research Programme carried out by the University of the West Indies in Jamaica which the Caribbean countries designated as the executing agency. Family planning programmes have been under way for some years in Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and UNFPA assistance to these programmes continued during 1974. Considerable progress has been made in establishing similar programmes also in Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla and St. Vincent.

Regional activities

73. Through the Economic Commission for Latin America, UNFPA has supported advisory services for census programmes in the Latin American region and research in basic population data and population dynamics. An important regional project which UNFPA continued assisting is the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE) which organizes teaching, advisory and research activities in demography and population dynamics. Linked to CELADE was an exchange programme of training and research in which sociologists, economists and demographers have collaborated. Support was also provided to the Latin American Programme for Social Sciences (PISPAL) which aims at providing guidelines for research activities which would serve as a basis for the formulation of population policies in individual countries. Two other regional projects supported by UNFPA in 1974 were assistance to the Asociación Latino Americana de Comunicadores Demográficos (ALACODE) for the World Population Year and to the Pan American Federation of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) for completing the elaboration of population training methodology.

South West Asia and Europe

74. In this region UNFPA's assistance continued to focus on support for the development of population censuses, improvement of civil registration schemes, the organization of demographic service, and the analysis of population data for economic and social development.

75. Extensive training programmes in demography form an important component in project activities, as does population research. Several countries, notably the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and Yemen, requested UNFPA's support for strengthening their maternal and child health family planning programme, combined with supportive activity for the dissemination of information on population matters.

76. In October/November 1974, a project identification and formulation mission visited the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and Lebanon to discuss with the respective Governments their needs for UNFPA assistance in strengthening and expanding national population programmes. UNFPA is considering support to these countries over the coming five years in strengthening population studies and research in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to serve the needs of Government agencies and ministries, such as Planning Commissions, Ministries of Health, Labour, Education, etc. Both countries also requested assistance in the introduction of family planning programmes through the maternal and child health services of the Ministries of Health.

77. In 1974, the Governing Council authorized, under a country agreement, support to the Government of Turkey to a total of \$10 million over

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five years.

78. In Europe, a major project, approved by the Governing Council in 1974, is UNFPA support to the Regional Demographic Center in Bucharest, Romania.

Country agreement

79. Turkey. A five-year agreement was signed and approved by the Governing Council in 1974. By the end of the year, two family planning pilot projects were in operation, one in Ankara and one in Yozgat Province. A third project under the agreement, started in 1974, was in support of a family planning communication programme. During the year UNFPA continued to support a hormone research laboratory in Ankara, a project begun prior to 1974.

Other countries

80. Democratic Yemen. UNFPA has assisted the preparation of the 1973 census and, in 1974, the processing of census data and the publishing of census results. The aim of UNFPA assistance is to enable the Government to hold a national census regularly every 10 years. Through the United Nations, UNFPA has also provided assistance for strengthening the country's civil registration system.

81. Saudi Arabia. The first census ever was undertaken in late 1974, and UNFPA provided assistance in the formulation of plans and for the execution of the census. A United Nations adviser will help the Government in data analysis and in devising a training programme for national personnel in data collection and analysis. Another UNFPA-financed expert has been provided to organize a comprehensive system of civil registration and vital statistics.

82. Iraq. Assistance has been given for analyzing the data of the 1965 census and for establishing a demographic unit in the Central Statistical Organization. Through the United Nations, an expert in civil registration and vital statistics has been provided, and support is being given to a multi-round sample survey on data on fertility and mortality, and on the extent of rural migration. At the request of the Government, an expert has been provided to project the population in urban settlements up to 1985. By the end of the year, a request was considered for strengthening the Agency for Population Studies in the Central Statistical Organization to meet the needs of development planning in future years.

83. Jordan. The last census was taken in 1961 and because socio-economic conditions have dramatically changed since then, the national

development plan is seriously hampered by the lack of reliable demographic data. A survey of urban, rural and nomadic areas conducted in 1974, with UNFPA assistance, by the United Nations to substitute for a new census which had to be postponed under prevailing conditions. Support was also given to the improvement of the civil registration system and several sample surveys have been supported.

84. Lebanon. Three sample surveys on the economic active population, on internal migration and on fertility were supported by UNFPA through the United Nations, as well as a survey of infant mortality in Beirut.

85. Oman. No census has ever been taken in the country and, to have a basis for the formulation of development policies, the Government requested UNFPA support for a socio-demographic survey in five major cities. The survey is being organized jointly by the Government of Oman and the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

86. Yemen. At the end of the year, a \$1.5 million assistance project for a population census in Yemen was being prepared for submission to the January 1975 Governing Council session. Yemen never had held a census, and the lack of demographic information seriously hampers development plans. Preparatory work for the census has been assisted by UNFPA through the United Nations since 1972. Enumeration is to begin early in 1975 and basic data analysis should be completed by the end of 1976. UNFPA assistance covers fellowships for the training of national personnel, equipment and expert services.

Europe

87. Romania. In 1974, the Governing Council approved UNFPA pre-project assistance for a Demographic Training Center to be located in Bucharest and to be operated by the United Nations and the Government of Romania. The Center, which was inaugurated during the World Population Conference in August 1974, will train experts in demography from French-speaking countries in Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean and, in its curriculum, will concentrate on the interrelationship between population questions and economic and social development. A proposal for continued UNFPA assistance was being prepared by the end of the year for submission to the Council in 1975.

Other UNFPA assistance to the region

88. As mentioned above, UNFPA has been providing assistance to training and research on the national level through the despatch of experts who offered in-service training for national staff responsible for the collection and analysis of census data. Such training is also being provided through the regional training centres, through support of national universities and institutions and through short-term national or regional training

programmes. Important in this respect was assistance given, through the United Nations, to the Cairo Demographic Centre serving Arab and Moslem countries since 1963. From 1963 to 1973, the Center has trained 190 demographers from the Arab countries and 39 from other Moslem countries.

89. Among national institutions which have received UNFPA support was the Institute of Social Sciences of the Lebanese University; the Department of Sociology of the University of Baghdad, and by the end of 1974 requests for assistance to Aleppo University in the Syrian Arab Republic and to the Jordan University were being considered. Short-term training programmes were organized at the Cairo Centre and at the Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Kuwait. Seminars and workshops were organized with UNFPA support by the Economic Commission for Western Asia and a number of nationals from West Asian countries benefitted from the UNFPA fellowship programme. Support was also given to the Population Studies and Programmes section of ECWA which has provided advisory services in demographic matters to Governments of the region, conducted regional research projects and sponsored expert group meetings on various demographic subjects.

Interregional and global projects

90. In its earlier years, UNFPA has provided a fairly large proportion of its resources to regional, interregional and global projects carried out by agencies of the United Nations system and, to a lesser degree, by non-governmental organizations. With the demand on UNFPA resources increasing and as a result of UNFPA's policy of emphasis on country programming, the need became apparent to set a ceiling on such activities. The ceiling for 1974 was set at \$24 million, using as a guide the level of programmes approved in 1973.

Organizations of the United Nations system

91. In addition to acting as executing agencies in UNFPA-funded country projects, the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system in the population field, with assistance provided by UNFPA, can be summarized as follows:

United Nations

92. UNFPA support has been given to the population centres at the Economic Commissions for Africa and Latin America and the regional demographic centres. In Africa, UNFPA supported regional and interregional assistance related to the Census Programme and other projects for basic data collection and demographic surveys. Assistance was given for the evaluation of basic demographic data especially in Africa, Latin America and Asia. UNFPA supported various regional and interregional fertility studies, studies on the relationship between population and development

and a continuous survey of national population policies by the Population Division. Studies on international and internal migration were funded by UNFPA, as well as studies on the methodology for integrating population components into national planning. Support was given to various information activities, as well as to advisory services for programme development and project appraisal. Training in demography, especially at the regional demographic centres, was supported, and new bloc allocations for fellowships in demography were approved during 1974.

International Labour Organisation

93. UNFPA support has been given principally to workers' population education. The ILO has active regional labour and population teams in every geographical region which receive backstopping from the agency's interregional and global activities. At the interregional level, television and radio programmes were developed and the Fund also assisted in the preparation and procurement of teaching materials, audio visual aids on family planning for workers. The ILO, with UNFPA support, conducted seminars on population questions for international trade union secretariats and a handbook was produced for labour leaders on population questions and family planning. The ILO research projects supported by UNFPA included a study of the ways and means of providing family planning at the enterprise level through occupational health services; an occupational hygiene, maternity protection and family health project; a study on the contribution of social security family assistance schemes to population policies; and a world employment, research and action programme concerning population and employment. UNFPA has also been supporting the population activities of the International Institute for Labour Studies.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

94. In addition to FAO participation in UNFPA-assisted country projects, UNFPA has given support to population components of FAO's programmes for education and training in rural areas. Emphasis was also on projects linked to FAO efforts to combat hunger and malnutrition. Among the activities supported in 1974 was an African seminar on population policies, one on family planning services in rural areas and assistance to the promotion of agro-demographic surveys and their co-ordination with demographic and fertility surveys. UNFPA also assisted an FAO population documentation centre. An interesting project which received UNFPA funding was an FAO project to promote breast-feeding in developing countries as a means of combatting malnutrition.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

95. UNESCO's 1974 UNFPA-supported programme consisted mainly in developing global programmes to identify and investigate the substantive field of population education through expert meetings and combined research. A regional team to backstop population activities in the Asia and Pacific region continued to function while regional advisers in population education were assigned to Africa and Latin America. The handbook on population education curricula development was finalized and was ready for publication by the end of the year. In the communication sector, UNESCO concentrated mainly on the development of communication activities through mass media, with special emphasis on film production, radio and TV programmes, and development of audio-visual materials. In collaboration with IPPF, the International Audio-Visual Resource Service was established.

World Health Organization

96. In 1974, UNFPA committed \$6.6 million for WHO operations in the field of population and health, the largest total ever provided by UNFPA to WHO for covering its infrastructure, interregional and regional activities, with particular emphasis on research activities focused on epidemiological, operational and health-demography subjects. UNFPA financing was extended to projects dealing with technical support to country programmes, education and information in family planning, manpower development including fellowships, and for the conduct of several meetings, seminars and workshops.

United Nations Children's Fund

97. In 1974, UNFPA approved a bloc allocation of \$600,000 to UNICEF to facilitate the procurement and stockpiling of contraceptives and family planning equipment. This is designed to achieve more timely implementation of UNFPA-financed projects in which UNICEF is the executing agency. It will permit bulk-purchasing and thus reduce costs, as well as better co-ordination between UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA.

United Nations Development Programme

98. UNDP is playing an increasingly large role as an executing agency for UNFPA projects implemented in countries. With the growing number of UNFPA projects funded directly, the role of the Resident Representatives has increased considerably. UNFPA funds to Government agencies in recipient countries are channelled through the Resident Representative's offices which have the responsibility for their disbursement.

Non-governmental organizations

99. Among large scale global projects funded by UNFPA and carried out by non-governmental organization were the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and a research and training project on cultural values and population policy, both approved by the Governing Council in 1974. The WFS is designed to provide reliable data on fertility patterns and levels, and strengthen the capacity of developing countries to obtain such data, to aid Governments in economic and social planning. The project is carried out by the International Statistical Institute; in its development phase, started in July 1974, surveys were initiated or completed in 12 countries. The research project on cultural values is implemented by the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences and is designed to facilitate more effective integration between national and international population programmes and recipient cultures. The programme consists of a series of country studies with the collaboration of leading national institution of learning; several country studies were started in 1974.

100. In June, the Governing Council approved a global project to establish an International Audio-Visual Resource Service in support of family planning and of population related activities under the aegis of UNESCO in collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). The service will provide a central reference collection of audio-visual materials for use in training programmes and, generally, for population and family planning activities. It is the first UNFPA projects in which a specialized agency (UNESCO) and a non governmental organization (IPPF) will collaborate for such purpose, This will allow for a more flexible response to needs at the field level and will lead to the development of materials of a better quality and their adaptation to different social and cultural settings.

World Population Year

101. The holding of World Population Year (WPY) in 1974 was decided by the General Assembly in 1970 (resolution 2683 (XXV)). The Economic and Social Council, in a 1972 resolution (1672 (LII)), requested the Secretary General to designate the Executive Director of UNFPA as having responsibility for the preparation of the Year, and to request him "totake the necessary steps, having regard to the resources available, to establish a secretariat from within the Fund" for this purpose. The Secretary-General proclaimed the Year officially in the autumn of 1972 and acted in accordance with Council's request.

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102. A World Population Year Secretariat was set up in UNFPA early in 1973 and continued its activities until 31 December 1974, the end of World Population Year. The WPY activities undertaken during 1973/74 contributed to arousing worldwide interest in population and development questions, and generated a large number of national, regional and international activities, leading up to the World Population Conference held in Bucharest in August 1974.

103. The Year was launched with the issuance of public statements and broadcasts by Heads of State, and other Government officials, as well as heads of United Nations agencies; with the publication of special issues of newspapers and magazines; and with the organization of special events by national governmental groups, as well as non-governmental organizations. Following is a summary of national, media and NGO activities initiated and supported by the World Population Year Secretariat of UNFPA during 1973-1974.

National activities

104. The main thrust of the programme for the Year was directed towards encouraging and helping Governments to initiate or expand national population activities and to establish the necessary administrative structures to handle them.

105. By the end of August 1974, more than 65 countries had established or designated national population commissions or similar governmental authorities to co-ordinate and initiate national WPY activities.

106. Programmes implemented through these committees included national seminars and conferences on population and development questions, activities for specific interest groups such as youth, women, labour, research studies, surveys; and information, education and communication programmes.

107. An opportunity for a mid-year review of national WPY activities was provided by UNFPA through a meeting of representatives of national population commissions or similar governmental authorities, held in Brussels, in July 1974. The participants agreed that the continuing work of national population commissions and similar governmental authorities would be essential to the promotion of long-term objectives in the population field. Agreement was reached on several important suggestions and recommendations which were subsequently brought to the attention of the appropriate national and international authorities and organizations:

(a) National population commissions and similar bodies should be organized to permit population policies and programmes to be considered and acted on in the context of other factors of development;

(b) National bodies could be assigned responsibility in one or more of the following areas: planning, implementation, co-ordination and evaluation of substantive programmes; research and study programmes; information and communications programmes; liaison and co-operation with international bilateral and private organizations;

(c) In view of the increasingly important role of international assistance in population, UNFPA was urged to undertake further efforts to raise additional resources. Attention was called to the assessment and evaluation of technical assistance and other projects in population;

(d) Regional co-operation in areas such as the provision of substantive assistance, training, supply of experts and exchange of information should be developed further.

108. Based on the results of the meeting, UNFPA produced a summary of the national WPY programmes in English, French and Spanish.

Media

109. Several publications were issued between January and December 1974. They included special numbers of United Nations agency journals to mark WPY; A Matter of People by Dom Moraes, published in April-May in London and New York; In the Human Interest by Lester Brown, co-sponsored by the Overseas Development Council and the Aspen Institute, financially assisted by UNFPA; Action Pack for Youth prepared in English, Spanish and French by the editors of the "New Internationalist", to draw youth groups into active participation in World Population Year; Voices for Life, a collection of essays on human values in World Population Year.

110. A WPY monthly bulletin in English, French and Spanish, with the last issue in December 1974, was published by the UNFPA WPY Secretariat. Special editions were also issued in Arabic, Romanian, and Bahasa Indonesia. The WPY Secretariat also produced and distributed a dossier (including articles and features) for use of newspaper editors, as well as several special publications and leaflets.

111. Several major newspapers issued special supplements to mark World Population Year. These included the London Sunday Times, the Asia Magazine, the Illustrated Weekly of India, the London Times and Newsweek.

112. A documentary film by the Italian director Roberto Rossellini, entitled: "A Question of People" had its first preview at the Bucharest conference; it has later been revised to make it suitable for TV presentation. Film sequences prepared by the Office of Public Information of the

United Nations Secretariat were provided during the Year to a large number of television stations around the world, and continue to be in use. A one-minute film spot on WPY initiated by the WPY Secretariat was successfully used to launch the Year. Another television spot aimed especially at youth groups was produced and distributed later in the Year to television stations. Films produced by the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF on themes relating to WPY were also given a wide distribution during the Year. A major film on Poverty, Population and Development, was in production by the end of 1974, produced with the assistance of the United Nations, the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA.

113. The "Exploding Cities" Conference held at Oxford University by the Sunday Times, London, in co-operation with UNFPA, attracted a great deal of professional and public interest. An All-Arab Seminar on Population and Development was held in Cairo in May 1974 under the co-sponsorship of UNFPA and the Egyptian Press Syndicate, and resulted in the establishment of an Arab Journalists Centre for training in specialized reporting in development, population and social change. The Latin American Development Writers Association (ALACODE), and the Press Foundation of Asia, with UNFPA financial assistance, have carried out a series of training programmes for journalists on population and development during the Year and are planning to continue the dissemination of population and development information, on a regular basis.

114. The WPY Speakers Bureau has provided speakers to several universities, and public meetings and conferences.

Non-Governmental Organizations

115. More than 50 major non-governmental organizations were involved in undertaking WPY-related activities in the context of their own programmes, UNFPA was in contact with approximately 1,000 national groups which undertook information and communication programmes in the WPY, using materials and publications produced by the WPY secretariat.

116. Major activities during 1974 included a IPPF Workshop for NGOs (Teheran, April 1974), seminars for young women in Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean, seminars for church-related groups (Nairobi, Accra and Bucharest), Women's Seminars on Population and Development (New Delhi and Accra), a seminar on Population and Development (Dar es-Salaam), and Familia 1974 (organized by the International Federation of Christian Family Movements). An international Women's Conference was organized by a number of NGOs with UNFPA support in Washington in February 1974. Special activities for youth groups included a seminar for industrialized country representatives (Washington, March/April 1974) and an Asian Workshop on

Population (Tokyo, June 1974). UNFPA provided partial support for the Population Tribune organized by the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with Economic and Social Council during the World Population Conference in Bucharest, and the International Youth Population Conference, also in Bucharest in August 1974. These activities provided an opportunity for NGO representatives and individuals interested in population and development questions to interact with the official delegates at the Conference and help develop major collaborative links among NGOs for future activities in these areas.

117. Several NGOs produced special publications and documents on WPY. These included IPPF (People), WAY (WAY Forum), ICVA (ICVA News), YMCA (YMCA Secretary and YMCA News), YWCA (YWCA News) etc. Several other publications have been produced for distribution among NGOs and youth groups. These include the UNFPA Action Pack for young people produced by UNFPA, and several documents produced by the WPY secretariat.

118. Apart from promoting awareness and understanding of population and development questions, the UNFPA WPY secretariat helped to spur specific national action on population and development questions by Governments; to get journalists and media representatives committed to concern about population matters; and move a large number of national and international NGOs toward active involvement in population and development programmes. The results achieved during the Year can be expected to have a continuing impact in all these areas.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Fund raising

119. In 1974, UNFPA received pledges totalling exactly its fund raising target for the year, \$54 million. Contributions were pledged by 54 Governments to the Fund in 1974 and the total for the year represents a very encouraging increase over the previous year of approximately 27 per cent. By the end of the year, cumulative resources pledged by 74 Governments totalled \$175.4 million. For 1975, UNFPA anticipates an increase in resources of 26 per cent compared with 1974. Contributions from private sources showed some increase in numbers mainly because of the impact of World Population Year activities; although the total received, \$1,279 is still negligible in comparison with contributions from Governments, such contributions are significant indications of interest and very welcome; no special efforts were made to solicit contributions from private sources.

Approval authority

120. Under the rolling plan arrangement, authorized by the sixteenth session in 1973, the Fund submitted to the eighteenth session in June 1974 a request for approval authority for the three subsequent years. Approval authority for 1974 had been set at \$53 million, and at \$68 million for 1975. By the third quarter of 1974, UNFPA prepared a request for the increase of the 1975 approval authority.

121. The total of projects approved in 1974 amounted to \$68.3 million. This includes the approval authority of \$53 million and a carry-over of \$15.3 million from the previous year.

Governing Council action on UNFPA

122. As prescribed by the Council in 1973, UNFPA began, in 1974, to submit for Council approval country agreements and projects totalling \$1 million or more, or those with policy implications or innovative aspects. The following country agreements were approved at the seventeenth and eighteenth Council sessions: Republic of Korea (DP/25/Add.1); Bangladesh (DP/FPA/1/Add.2); Kenya (DP/FPA/1/Add.5); Turkey (DP/FPA/1/Add.6); Pakistan (DP/FPA/1/Add.8/Rev.1) and India (DP/FPA/1/Add.10 and Corr.1).

123. The following large-scale projects were approved: Maternal and Child Health Programme in Colombia (DP/25/Add.2); Population Census in Upper Volta (DP/25/Add.3); Latin American Demographic Centre (DP/25/Add.4); Consolidation of the National Family Planning and Health Education Programme in Costa Rica (DP/25/Add.6); Demographic Training and Research Centre in Romania (DP/25/Add.5); International Audio-Visual Resource Service (DP/FPA/1/Add.1 and Corr. 1); Family Planning and Maternal Health Programme in Haiti (DP/FPA/1/Add.3); Research and Training Project on Cultural Values

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and Population Policy (DP/FPA/1/Add.4); Population Census and sample Survey in Ethiopia (DP/FPA/1/Add.7); and World Fertility Survey (DP/FPA/1/Add.9).

124. Also at its two 1974 sessions, the Council authorised UNFPA to continue accepting contributions it was currently receiving limited by donors to certain specific purposes; to continue accepting contributions intended for the International Planned Parenthood Federation; and to report on the approval of projects in amounts more than \$100,000 a year.

125. It approved UNFPA's Financial Regulations and Rules; the UNFPA 1975 requirements for administrative and programme support services in the total amount of \$3 million authorizing the allocation of this amount from the resources of UNFPA; and gave the Executive Director of UNFPA for the period 1975-1977 additional approval authority for project commitments up to \$80 million.

126. It noted the criteria for project approval submitted by UNFPA in document DP/45.

127. It also noted the Executive Director's intention to hold annual pledging conferences, the first at United Nations Headquarters in the autumn of 1975, the precise timing to be determined after further consultations with the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

128. The Council requested the Executive Director to work towards a standardized format providing relevant financial and planning information on proposed country agreements and projects submitted to the Council for approval; and decided to review at its twentieth session the rolling plan and programme budgeting system of UNFPA on the basis of a report of the Executive Director. 3/

Staff and internal organization

129. In 1974 UNDP continued to furnish administrative support services to UNFPA. This includes computer system development, personnel recruitment and administration, and travel services. Responsibility for UNFPA accounting services was transferred from the United Nations to UNDP as of 1 January 1974.

130. By the end of 1974, UNFPA had a headquarters staff of 42 professionals and 47 general services, as well as 20 Co-ordinators in the field.

131. In a reorganization carried out in the summer of 1974, a post of a second Deputy Executive Director was created. The two Deputy Directors are responsible, respectively, for operations and for policy and programme development.

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132. The creation of six additional professional posts was approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session. Three of these posts were assigned to a newly created Information and Non-Governmental Organizations Unit which is to take over the Fund's information tasks when the World Population Year secretariat is abolished by the end of 1974.

133. Administrative expenses constituted under 5 per cent of the UNFPA total programme budget for 1974, or 7 per cent if the cost of Co-ordinators were to be included. The eighteenth session of the Governing Council concurred with the Fund's previous practice to fund the cost of field Co-ordinators from the programme budget.

TABLE I
Status of Government Pledges and Payments
as of 31 December 1974
(in US\$)

	<u>Pledges</u>	<u>Payments</u>
ARGENTINA	5 000	- ^{1/}
AUSTRALIA	594 880 ^{1/}	594 880 ^{1/}
AUSTRIA	10 000	10 000
BARBADOS	1 000	-
BELGIUM	522 671 ^{2/}	522 671 ^{2/}
CANADA	2 577 320	2 577 320
COLOMBIA	53 122	53 122
DENMARK	1 738 240	1 738 240
EGYPT	255 558*	255 558*
FINLAND	250 000	250 000
FRANCE	100 000	100 000
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	5 660 377 ^{3/}	5 660 377 ^{3/}
HUNGARY	4 016*	4 016*
INDIA	235 849*	235 849*
INDONESIA	75 000*	-
IRAN	3 000*	3 000*
IRAQ	12 160	12 160
ITALY	100 000	100 000
JAMAICA	1 096 ^{4/}	1 096 ^{4/}
JAPAN	5 000 000 ^{4/}	5 000 000 ^{4/}
JORDAN	9 345	3 125
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	10 000*	-
KUWAIT	25 000	25 000
LESOTHO	500	-
LUXEMBOURG	1 250	1 250
MADAGASCAR	657	657
MALAYSIA	20 000	-
MALTA	259	259
MAURITIUS	5 000	-
MEXICO	80 000*	40 000*
MOROCCO	4 114	4 114
NEPAL	2 367	2 267
NETHERLANDS	6 040 188 ^{5/}	6 040 188 ^{5/}
NEW ZEALAND	290 220	290 220
NORWAY	3 079 733	3 079 733

TABLE I (cont'd.)

Status of Government Pledges and Paymentsas of 31 December 1974

(in US\$)

	<u>Pledges</u>	<u>Payments</u>
PAKISTAN	250 000*	-
PHILIPPINES	250 000*	-
SAUDI ARABIA	15 000	15 000
SINGAPORE	15 000*	12 603*
SOMALIA	1 605*	-
SRI LANKA	7 500*	7 500*
SWEDEN	4 545 455	4 545 455
SWITZERLAND	155 189	155 189
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1 000	1 000
THAILAND	40 000*	40 000*
TOGO	1 174*	1 174*
TUNISIA	5 000	5 000
TURKEY	2 040	2 040
UNITED KINGDOM	1 993 911	1 645 883
UNITED STATES	20 000 000 ^{6/}	-
VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF	1 000	1 000
YEMEN	5 000	-
YUGOSLAVIA	5 979	5 979
ZAIRE	6 600*	6 600*
TOTAL	<u>54 069 375</u>	<u>33 049 525</u>
Convertible currency	52 834 073	32 443 225
*Non convertible	1 235 302	606 300
	<u>54 069 375</u>	<u>33 049 525</u>

/...

TABLE I (cont'd.)

Status of Government Pledges and Payments
as of 31 December 1974
(in US\$)

- 1/ Includes \$223,080 transferred to IPPF.
2/ Includes \$52,267 transferred to IPPF.
3/ Includes \$1,415,094 transferred to IPPF.
4/ Includes \$1,650,000 transferred to IPPF.
5/ Includes \$535,775 transferred to IPPF.
6/ Pledged up to \$20,000,000 to match on a 45:55 basis unrestricted pledges from other donors (restrictions noted footnotes 1-5).
7/ Includes \$1,851,852 transferred to IPPF.
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TABLE II

UNFPA Contributions to Population Programmes

by Major Functions in 1974

(in US\$)

Basic population data	13 767 998
Population dynamics	8 228 011
Population policy	1 296 880
Family planning	23 616 084
Communication and education	9 400 828
Multi sector activities	7 414 922
Programme development	4 650 830
	<hr/>
	68 375 553
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE III
UNFPA Contributions to Population Programmes
by Organizations in 1974
(in US\$)

FAO	1 838 634
ILO	3 613 023
IPPF	857 744
UNDP	8 827 342
UNESCO	4 810 957
UNICEF	6 389 630
UNIDO	-
UNFPA	9 737 232
UN	20 761 508
WHO	11 539 483
	<hr/>
	68 375 553
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE IV
UNFPA Contributions to Population Programmes
by Geographic Areas in 1974
(in US\$)

AFRICA	13 536 300
SOUTH WEST ASIA	2 871 275
ASIA AND PACIFIC	20 078 390
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	12 113 631
EUROPE	215 606
INTERREGIONAL	11 364 947
GLOBAL	8 195 404
	<hr/>
	68 375 553
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE V
UNFPA Contributions to Population Programmes
by Country and Non-Country Projects in 1974
(in US\$)

Country projects	36 370 072
Regional projects	12 445 130
Interregional projects	11 364 947
Global projects	8 195 404
	<hr/>
	68 375 553
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