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Distr.
GENERAL

DP/108(Vol.II)
16 April 1975

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twentieth session
11-27 June 1975
Agenda item 6(a)

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1974 AND WORK PLAN 1976-1979

Report of the Executive Director

VOLUME II: WORK PLAN 1976-1979

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VOLUME II: WORK PLAN 1976-1979

I. THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE WORK PLAN

1. The Work Plan presents a forward look at the objectives, programmes and financial requirements of UNFPA. It is structured on the basic needs for population programmes - and the implied level of resources which are likely to be required to meet those needs. The Work Plan is also the documentary source for the approval authority requested by the Governing Council. Once the Council has given the authority to approve programmes to the level recommended by the Work Plan, it then becomes the action plan of the Fund.
2. The current and anticipated project activities and their budgetary implications are presented for a four-year period. The project activities are designed to fulfill the policy objectives of recipient Governments and they are limited to those prescribed within the mandate of the Fund, to be developed and implemented with the co-operation of governmental organizations, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations. The Work Plan is not an action programme for the United Nations as a whole, nor is it a transcription of the World Population Plan of Action, but only the action programme of the Fund.
3. The programme needs described in the Plan are the perceived needs of Governments, as expressed in official requests for assistance, and forecasts of future requests. The forecast data are prepared in consultation with representatives of Governments, national policy-making bodies and national development planning organizations. Organizations of the United Nations system provide important indications of future programme needs, within their respective mandates. These indications make it possible to identify requirements for regional and interregional support to national efforts.

Resources

4. The size and structure of the four-year programme are based on the assumptions relating to the probable size and growth of UNFPA's resources.
5. Until 1975, a portion of the UNFPA resource balance remained uncommitted. This uncommitted balance was not assigned either explicitly or implicitly to a project commitment. By the end of 1974, that uncommitted balance had been reduced to approximately \$14 million and is to be used, in its entirety, in 1975. This means that, in the future, from 1976 onward, the size of the annual programme will be determined by the size of the annual income.
6. In the four-year Plan, 1976-1979, resources and the annual programme are assumed to be growing at 12.5 per cent per annum. It is also assumed that an increased share will be made available to country projects in response to the recent growth in demand at the country level. According to present estimates, the

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share for country projects will increase from 70 per cent in 1975 to 75 per cent in 1976, rising to 80 per cent in 1979. It may be noted that although the relative shares for regional, interregional and global programmes decline over the planning period, the absolute amounts will increase at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Regional programmes

7. The major regions of the Work Plan are North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific, South-West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe. The region identified here as South-West Asia is identical to the Near and Middle East of the earlier Work Plans. The region formerly referred to as Asia and the Far East is now referred to as Asia and the Pacific; it includes East Asia, Oceania and the balance of South Asia.

8. Details of the regional programmes are described more fully under the section on "The Action Programme 1976-1979" below. An overview reveals a strong similarity to earlier Plans, except in the case of Latin America. Assistance to basic data collection continues to be the most pressing need in Africa, especially for Sub-Saharan countries. In Asia and the Pacific, project activities in support of national population policies - family planning services and communications activities - continue to require nearly 90 per cent of UNFPA assistance to that region. In South-West Asia there is an urgent and increasing need for technical assistance to collect and process population data and a growing demand for service centres for maternal and child health with integrated family planning services. In Latin America, the recent marked increases in the need for assistance to family welfare programmes require that the largest share of assistance support that sector. This need is heightened by the decline in the need for assistance to census as in this period; however, demographic research and analysis continue to call for an important share.

Main areas of activity

9. The needs of developing countries for assistance vary considerably in different parts of the world and the range of activities which UNFPA is called upon to support is correspondingly wide. Following discussions in the former UNFPA Advisory Board, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee and Programme Consultative Committee, a number of areas have been identified as being of particular importance.^{1/} These are:

(a) Collection and study of data on population trends and structure through population censuses, vital statistics and civil registration and sample surveys and the analysis of their results.

^{1/} The order of listing does not indicate any order of priority.

(b) Improvement of knowledge and awareness of the implications of current and prospective population trends and of the interrelationships between population factors and food demand and supplies, health, employment, education and training and other aspects of economic and social development.

(c) Formulation of population policies and elaboration of policy measures in accordance with national development objectives and targets.

(d) Direct support to national family planning activities and programmes by strengthening their critical components, such as stipends for training, transport, supplies and equipment and operational studies.

(e) Development of information and education programmes, both in school and out-of-school, on all aspects of population.

(f) Training of personnel for research and operational activities in all relevant aspects of population.

(g) Development of indicators and techniques for evaluation and the assessment, upon request, of on-going population programmes.

(h) Improvement of the application of existing methods of fertility regulation and promotion of research in human reproduction, especially research which may lead to the introduction of new methods suitable for application in the developing countries.

(i) Exploration of social and economic policies and measures to accomplish population goals within the broad context of development.

(j) Study of motivational aspects of the acceptance and non-acceptance of family planning and the improvement of communication techniques and their application.

(k) Establishment of demonstration and pilot projects to develop the most effective organization, administration and other aspects of family planning programmes at various levels.^{2/}

10. The areas of activity described above are categorized under six major sectors, namely, the collection of basic population data, population dynamics, population policy, family planning, communication and education, and programme development.

11. A "multisector" category, now no longer in use, included support to the World Population Year 1974, assistance to documentation centres and interdisciplinary training. The subcategory for World Population Year 1974 will be retained only for retrospective reporting. Assistance to documentation centres will, in the future, be a subcategory of the communication sector, and training will be identified within broader sectors such as censuses, demography and family planning.

^{2/} UNFPA, Work Plan 1972-1975

12. A comparison of the new four-year Plan with the Plan for 1974-1977 reveals a slight decrease in the shares for basic data and research - from 15 to 13 per cent; and for programme development - from 8 to 6 per cent. Virtually no change is envisaged in the share for population policy programmes. However, an increase - from 43 to 53 per cent - is foreseen in the proportion indicated for family planning programmes.

II. THE ACTION PROGRAMME 1976-1979

Basic data collection

13. One of the more serious constraints to effective development planning among the less developed nations has been the limited availability of recent and reliable estimates of population. Moreover, the lack of data is usually directly proportional to the shortage of resources. To help countries obtain information on the size, growth, determinants and distribution of population, assistance is given for census and surveys, support to the development of vital statistics and civil registration systems and other economic and social statistics and, perhaps most important, for specialized training of personnel to create or strengthen a national capacity for these services.

14. Population censuses in the contemporary context include not only enumeration, but media programmes for pre-census publicity, the preparation of regional maps, the tallying and tabulation of results as well as the analysis and publication of findings. The collection of basic population data can also be improved by assisting the development of vital statistics and civil registration techniques and by upgrading the quality of registration. Surveys are particularly effective in providing information on special topics and in reinforcing and refining the results of more costly census operations. Since the World Population Conference places emphasis on the links between population and socio-economic development, there is an increasing need to assist projects geared to developing economic and social statistics, say, in health and trained labour supply. The most important area where assistance should be made available is building the capacity to produce data nationally, through regional advisers, training of national staff, and the improvement of data processing equipment, including computer services.

15. The four-year forecast for assistance to the collection of basic population data is 14 per cent of total project budgets, or \$57.6 million.

Population censuses

16. UNFPA's assistance to population censuses has been concentrated primarily in countries where censuses have never been taken before. Under a comprehensive scheme of assistance called the "African Census Programm", 22 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are receiving substantial support for the conduct of their censuses. Enumeration has been completed in seven countries. Data processing of the census in the Congo is expected to be completed in 1976, in Liberia in September 1975, in Nigeria in early 1977, while in the Sudan, data processing was

completed in December 1974. Census enumeration is scheduled for six countries in 1975 and for seven in 1976. The pilot activities for Malawi and Swaziland will now lead to a full census count, scheduled to fall within the 1980 round of censuses.

17. As noted earlier, perhaps the most important inputs to the census programmes in Africa - especially to the first censuses in the French-speaking countries of Sub-Saharan Africa - are to training. Some build-up of data gathering, most probably in the preparation of sample surveys, will need to be provided on a continuing basis during inter-censal periods.

18. At present, all of the Latin American countries have undertaken their population and housing censuses, except Bolivia and Uruguay, which are expected to take censuses in the near future. UNFPA has approved a request for a population and housing census project from the Government of Uruguay and a similar proposal has been submitted to the Fund by the Government of Bolivia. Both projects will require assistance for three years, from 1975 through 1977.

19. A number of Latin American countries which had earlier received assistance for census operations have completed data gathering and are now in the stage of analysing and publishing the results. It is anticipated that these countries may require further assistance from the Fund to complete these exercises fully. It is also considered likely that other countries may need some assistance in preparing for the upcoming round of censuses, centering on 1980, although the level of support may be less than that required for the 1970 round.

20. In Asia, UNFPA has received requests from Afghanistan and Laos for assistance in conducting censuses in 1977. The population census, one of the components of the UNFPA agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, has been carried out, and the data processing is expected to be completed in the near future. Support will also be accorded to the preparatory phase as well as actual implementation of the 1976 census in Fiji which will be the first national census taken there after independence. Provision for the upgrading of census techniques is an important input to assistance for census-taking. In these efforts, regional advisory teams are particularly effective in providing new directions for increased efficiency and improved quality.

21. The largest share of support in this sector will continue to be required for the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Regional co-ordination of the African census programme by the Economic Commission for Africa will require inputs totalling over \$1 million, bringing the regional total to \$10.8 million for the four-year period. An additional \$1.1 million will be required for census projects in North Africa; \$4.8 million for censuses in South-West Asia; \$5.1 million for projects in Asia and the Pacific and \$6 million for census activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. Institutional support for census preparation at the interregional level is estimated at close to \$1 million. Thus, the total for all assistance to population censuses is expected to come to \$28.8 million.

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Vital statistics

22. With the conclusion of the 1970 round of censuses - especially in Africa - there appears to be a heightened interest in civil registration. In addition to the continuing support for the establishment of registration systems in Ghana and Zaire, assistance will be provided to strengthen existing systems in Burundi as well as in Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The development of registration systems tends to require upwards of three or more years of assistance and an open-ended, long-range commitment on the part of national Governments. The commitment entails not only fairly large sums but the intensive training of a service unit complete with capacity for in-service formation of personnel.

23. During the current Work Plan period, a few Latin American countries are expected to request the Fund to support various activities in this area. This expectation is based on the fact that vital statistics is becoming one of the major areas in basic population data collection in Latin America and that a regional adviser on vital statistics and civil registration has been appointed to the Economic Commission for Latin America with UNFPA support. Panama has already requested support for a project on vital statistics and civil registration. At least two other countries in Latin America have indicated a similar interest.

24. In Asia, UNFPA has received proposals from the Governments of Afghanistan and Laos for support in establishing civil registration. In Nepal, a demographic statistics project is receiving assistance and this is expected to lead into the setting up of a civil registration system.

25. Support to vital statistics and civil registration in the four-year Plan period will come to \$8 million of which \$2.85 million will assist, for the most part, country projects in Sub-Saharan Africa and an additional \$0.3 million for country projects in North Africa. Registration systems will require assistance in the amount of \$1.4 million in Asia and the Pacific, \$1.3 million in South-West Asia and \$1.6 million in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Sample surveys

26. It is anticipated that the conducting of sample surveys will provide an intercensal "bridge" for the continuing formation and development of expertise in the collection of basic data, in the few years remaining before the next round of censuses. Sample surveys have the advantage not only of being less expensive than census projects, but they can be designed to fill data gaps and to provide specialized information on social and economic parameters, for example, fertility, migration, manpower, health and the like. A socio-demographic survey is planned for Oman, with technical support of the Economic Commission for West Asia, to provide the Government with basic data and to serve as a training exercise in census skills for local personnel.

27. A major survey effort, the World Fertility Survey, is now under way with the purpose of assisting developing countries to conduct surveys to measure human fertility, and to study the socio-economic factors that affect it. UNFPA expects to participate in this enterprise, along with other agencies, and plans to provide assistance to some 17 countries over a two-year period. The Government of Guyana, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Thailand have already embarked on the preparatory phase of the World Fertility Survey while Jamaica and Mexico are expected to do so in 1975. Nine other countries: Bolivia, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Paraguay, Congo, Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago will begin to receive assistance from UNFPA in 1976.

28. Total assistance to sample surveys will come to \$17.2 million for the period 1976-1979. Budgetary support for survey activities is anticipated to be \$6.1 million for projects in Sub-Saharan Africa; \$0.64 million, in North Africa; \$3 million in Asia and the Pacific; \$2.8 million in South-West Asia and \$3.8 million in Latin America and the Caribbean. .

Economic and social statistics

29. With the pressures of demand for the most basic information on population, there is at times a tendency to overlook the highly informative statistics of economic and social development which can provide the more sophisticated keys to successful planning. The statistics on living standards, food, education, training, employment, housing, human settlements, not customarily part of the basic data available to Governments, may help to identify important national as well as regional differentials and are a necessary base for the formulation of valid population policies. Resources permitting, this area of funding will be given more attention. The proceedings of the working groups of the World Population Conference underscored the need for these data.

30. Assistance in this area is being provided - especially in migration and employment - to projects in Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama.

31. UNFPA anticipates that increased efforts will be required to furnish basic data of social and economic parameters at the country level and has, accordingly, made provision for budgetary support for these activities in the amount of \$2.3 million in the period 1976-1979. Of this, \$2.1 million is available for projects at the country level.

Supporting activities

32. Training has always been an important funding area for UNFPA, absorbing from between one-fourth to one-third of annual programming. It takes on added significance in the area of basic population data, because of the fundamental importance of data collection for planning and policy-making. Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the programme for basic data collection in Africa and elsewhere has been the integration of the training component - especially for local staff - in virtually all of the more recent project requests. Thus, in the next four years, the Fund anticipates the need for budgetary support in the amount of \$1.2 million.

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Table 1

Budget estimates for projected activities in the sector of basic population data
(regional totals by year)
 (in thousand US\$)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| North Africa | 433.6 | 499.4 | 574.3 | 631.7 | 2 139.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 4 256.8 | 4 857.8 | 5 774.4 | 6 683.4 | 21 572.4 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 2 228.6 | 2 432.2 | 2 661.6 | 2 994.5 | 10 316.9 |
| South-West Asia | 1 828.8 | 2 189.7 | 2 588.4 | 3 010.0 | 9 616.9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2 413.3 | 2 776.3 | 3 197.1 | 3 645.3 | 12 032.0 |
| Interregional/Global | <u>420.9</u> | <u>463.0</u> | <u>509.3</u> | <u>560.2</u> | <u>1 953.4</u> |
| Totals | 11 582.0 | 13 218.4 | 15 305.1 | 17 525.1 | 57 630.6 |

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Population dynamics

33. Since rapid population growth has become an important element in development planning and policy-making, particularly among the developing nations, the need for better understanding of the relationship between population trends and socio-economic development is clear. This need has, in fact, become widely recognized as an urgent task which calls for action by world demographers, economists, health experts and other social scientists.

34. UNFPA has been providing support for about 50 projects in population dynamics at the country level. In addition, some 70 projects have been funded at regional and interregional levels. The emphasis has been on research and training, and this trend is expected to continue. As before, UNFPA assistance will make provisions for technical expertise, equipment and fellowships.

35. UNFPA assistance has enabled a large number of developing countries to conduct studies and training programmes in the dynamics of population growth. The programmes utilize universities and other locally available facilities. The ultimate goal is to synthesize raw data and to expand and improve the pool of knowledgeable and skilled personnel. The goal of regional and interregional projects is to complement efforts at the country level.

36. The Work Plan for 1976-1979 estimates that activities in the area of population dynamics will require about \$50.8 million which is considerably higher than the estimates of the previous Plan. Since the estimated total of requests for support has grown to an unprecedented level, the current Work Plan budget ratio of population dynamics to total population activities is about 1 per cent smaller than that of the previous Work Plan period although the estimated net requests show an absolute increase.

37. A geographical breakdown of the project budget indicates that in Africa approximately \$6.3 million will be utilized to support these activities; that \$7 million will be needed in Asia; \$22 million in the Latin American and Caribbean region; \$14 million for interregional activities; and the rest in Europe. Of the total for population dynamics, about \$19 million will assist research activities; \$23 million, institutional support; and \$9.4 million, demographic aspects of development planning. The over-all increasing trend is likely to continue at both country and regional levels, subject to availability of funds. However, given the priority presently accorded to country projects by UNFPA, activities at regional, interregional and global levels may decrease, should resources become scarce.

Research

38. In the past, support has been given to a great variety of research activities at regional and interregional levels. However, in view of the importance accorded national research in the World Population Plan of Action, a significant increase in requests for assistance to national research activities is anticipated.

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39. The global project on research and training on cultural values and population policy initiated in 1974 will continue to receive support during this planning period. Under the ILO World Employment Programme, UNFPA has been supporting a large-scale research programme on population to increase understanding of the relationships between factors of population and employment. In 1976, assistance will be made available for the completion of certain individual research projects, for the publication and dissemination of research results and for follow-up activities in countries arising out of the research programme.

40. The Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED), working jointly with the United Nations Population Division, will be receiving assistance in the co-ordination of activities dealing with demographic research undertaken by national research institutes in the framework of the research programme adopted by the World Population Plan of Action. Specifically, these include research into the relationship of past trends in birth and death rates to economic and social conditions in selected countries; comparative research on family formation and on the current situation and prospects of international migration. During the first half of this planning period, CICRED, with UNFPA support, will also be involved in the preparation of a thesaurus in demography.

41. In response to growing international interest in the relationship between population and environmental questions, the UNESCO Department of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources and the Department of Social Studies have proposed a series of case studies of selected areas representing well-defined and self-contained systems in a world-wide, multidisciplinary, comparative study of the dynamics of man, natural resources and environment relations. The objectives of these studies are to develop methodologies for studying the relationship between population and natural resources and to contribute to the design of regional planning measures to meet conditions of population pressure.

42. Through FAO, UNFPA will be supporting methodological research and technical assistance to country sector analysis of the effects of different rates of population growth on agricultural development. At this stage, the emphasis is on studying the transferability of techniques developed by a previous project and disseminating the results to national researchers.

43. At the interregional level, the United Nations Population Division is completing a comparative study on the interrelation between population trends and development and in the immediate future will begin the preparatory stage of a project on the demographic aspects of human settlements, with particular reference to slums and squatter settlements. At the regional level, a comparative study of fertility and family planning in 12 European countries has been completed and the publication of the report is expected soon. UNFPA will also be supporting two more studies in that region: one on the demographic aspects of external and internal migration in Europe in the 1960s and 1970s and the other on fertility and family planning in developed countries around 1975. Both of these will be implemented by the United Nations Population Division in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe. A large share of UNFPA inputs to research will

enable WHO to increase efforts in epidemiological research related to the effects of family size and structure on health levels, in operational research of family planning services within a health infrastructure, related to abortion and sterilization, and the interaction of demography and health. In Latin America, the Fund will continue to support case studies on the interrelations between demographic change and socio-economic development being implemented by the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Programa de Investigaciones Sociales para Politicas de Población (PISPAL) will continue to receive assistance for its research activities. Furthermore, support for the final stage of the operational research on labour markets and interregional migration in Mexico will continue. In South-West Asia, the Fund has agreed to assist the United Nations in a study of demographic change and economic investment in Iraq. Requests for similar studies on the interrelation between population and economic growth are expected from other countries in the region. There are also indications of interest to undertake research in the effects of migration on economic development in the area.

44. The country monographs on the population situation being prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific with UNFPA support will be completed by the end of 1976. They are aimed at providing countries in the Asia and Pacific region with a sounder basis for measuring human needs in terms of changes in population variables. Under the comprehensive agreement with the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Fund is assisting a study on the incidence and outcome of pregnancy in a Korean rural community. This project is to provide the central and local Government bodies and voluntary agencies with basic information on the fertility patterns of a population of rural women, including the extent to which contraceptives are used. The purpose is to furnish guidance to governmental efforts in providing contraceptive services and formulating fertility reduction policies.

45. The current Work Plan foresees a total need of \$19 million to support research activities. Of this, \$9.1 million is estimated for country projects, \$4.5 million for regional and \$5 million for interregional projects. Approximately \$2.1 million will fund activities in the African region, \$2.4 million in Asia, \$1.5 million in Europe, and the largest amount, \$7.5 million, in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Training and research facilities

46. UNFPA's experience in programme funding shows that demand for trained professionals in the area of population dynamics has been rising constantly. This trend is expected to continue. The previous Work Plan foresaw a total estimated request for institutional support of \$14.6 million, whereas the current Work Plan shows an increase to \$23 million.

47. It is likely that, with UNFPA assistance, more training and research projects will be developed at country levels utilizing available and existing facilities. The countries involved include Brazil, Costa Rica, Haiti, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia,

Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. Of the total \$23 million, \$12 million will be utilized for country projects in the amount of \$2 million for projects in Africa, \$2 million in Asia and \$8 million in Latin America and the Caribbean. The remainder of \$11 million will support regional and interregional projects.

48. The key demographic centres for which UNFPA plans to continue to provide financial assistance are the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, Institut de Formation et de Recherches Démographiques (IFORD) in the United Republic of Cameroon and the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS) in Bombay, India. In addition to the above centres, the Romania Demographic Centre is likely to be supported for at least four years. The estimated budget for this project is \$1,125,000, while the Fund has already committed an additional \$200,000 to cover pre-project activities.

Demographic aspects of development planning

49. Pioneer work in providing for the inclusion of demographic factors in development planning was initiated in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana and Kenya. During the current Work Plan period, more countries are likely to request UNFPA's assistance for this type of project activity, including Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Malawi, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Zaire. The majority of the interested countries are in the Latin American region. This seems to indicate a new momentum toward establishing population policies in the region which might gradually lead to action programmes. While it is too soon to draw conclusions, some experts believe that the newly perceived need for maternal and child health programmes in Latin American countries is a direct consequence of similar efforts in the past.

50. The current Work Plan indicates that a total of \$9.4 million will be required to support activities in this field. This represents an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous Work Plan estimate. Of the total, about \$5 million will be spent for country projects, \$1.7 million for regional and \$2.7 million for interregional projects.

Population policy

51. It is desirable for every country to have a clear, well-defined and consistent population policy. In recent years, a few countries have adopted certain types of national population policies, generally with some targets relating to fertility or population growth. Some countries are organizing national population commissions within their administrative systems as a means of developing a population policy.

52. The response of Governments to the Secretary General's request to set up national commissions to mark World Population Year has been quite successful. By the end of 1974, commissions had been established in some 60 countries.

Table 2

Budget estimates for projected activities in the sector of population dynamics
(regional totals by year)
 (in thousand US\$)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| North Africa | 246.1 | 283.8 | 326.4 | 359.0 | 1 215.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1 020.1 | 1 170.7 | 1 345.6 | 1 524.0 | 5 060.4 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 1 058.1 | 1 173.9 | 1 286.7 | 1 437.4 | 4 956.1 |
| South-West Asia | 372.5 | 428.5 | 491.5 | 558.8 | 1 851.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4 441.0 | 5 066.0 | 5 786.8 | 6 554.8 | 21 848.6 |
| Europe | 300.0 | 350.0 | 400.0 | 450.0 | 1 500.0 |
| Interregional/Global | <u>3 101.9</u> | <u>3 412.1</u> | <u>3 753.3</u> | <u>4 128.6</u> | <u>14 395.9</u> |
| Totals | 10 539.7 | 11 885.0 | 13 390.3 | 15 012.6 | 50 827.6 |

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53. UNFPA has been funding about 25 projects - to set up commissions, as well as studies, conferences and meetings to assist in the determination of policy needs - in over 20 countries, and 37 projects at the regional and interregional levels. The current Work Plan anticipates that about \$9.2 million will be required to support the activities in this area in the four-year period. The share of this programme in the UNFPA's total funding for population activities is 2.2 per cent as compared with a share of 1.4 per cent in the previous Work Plan. Of the total budget for population policy, approximately \$5.5 million will be supporting activities relating to policy formulation and \$3.7 million for population implementation. A geographical distribution of assistance to population policy activities shows that some \$1.8 million will be utilized in Africa; \$1.4 million in Asia; and \$1.9 million in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Formulation of population policies

54. Though it is desirable that each country has a well-defined and consistent population policy within the context of its social, cultural and economic situation, UNFPA does not prescribe any particular policy for any country but responds to requests for assistance in formulating population policy through the funding of technical services and meetings for national leaders and professionals.

55. Ethiopia, Iraq, Panama, Congo, Romania and Tunisia are presently engaged in the exercise of formulating their population policies. It is anticipated that these countries will continue to request financial assistance from UNFPA in the near future.

56. The social aspects of population will be the subject of study at both country and regional levels. It is anticipated that more projects in connexion with migration, urbanization, resettlement, as well as the status of women, will be developed within the context of formulating population policy. The South Pacific Commission has already been asked to assist in conducting regional conferences on population problems, urbanization and resettlement in the Pacific and on future trends and development programmes for women, stressing particularly family planning.

57. The current Work Plan foresees a need for approximately \$5.5 million to assist activities in the area of policy formulation, an increase from the previous estimate of \$3.1 million. Of this, \$1.9 million will support the activities carried out at the country level, \$1.2 million at regional and \$2.4 million at interregional and global levels. Some \$1.1 million will be supporting projects in Africa, \$6.9 million in Asia and \$1 million in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Implementation of population policies

58. Organized activities within the context of family planning appear to be the most prevalent activity of national population policies. Nevertheless, it is necessary to consider policies beyond family planning. This has become more significant after the World Population Plan of Action emphasized the broader aspects of population activities and possible strategies for the adoption of population policies. Some of the innovative approaches which are likely to require

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Table 3

Budget estimates for projected activities in the sector of population policy
(regional totals by year)
 (in thousand US\$)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| North Africa | 207.6 | 237.1 | 272.7 | 300.0 | 1 017.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 182.0 | 207.8 | 238.7 | 270.3 | 898.8 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 179.7 | 198.0 | 217.1 | 242.0 | 836.8 |
| South-West Asia | 132.5 | 156.1 | 181.9 | 209.5 | 680.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 370.1 | 407.8 | 454.6 | 504.7 | 1 737.2 |
| Interregional/Global | <u>886.1</u> | <u>974.8</u> | <u>1 072.1</u> | <u>1 179.4</u> | <u>4 112.4</u> |
| Totals | 1 958.0 | 2 181.6 | 2 437.1 | 2 705.9 | 9 282.6 |

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funding are activities concerned with the changing status of women and youth, the opportunities for investment in social security schemes as an alternative to investment in children and, perhaps most importantly, the necessary legislative changes to effect these policies. It is also likely that the preparations for International Women's Year will add impetus to the demand for this type of project activity.

59. A comparison of the previous Work Plan and the current one indicates a significant increase from less than \$1 million to \$3.7 million. Out of the total of \$3.7 million, \$1.3 million will be funding projects at the country level.

Family planning

60. It is anticipated that interest in family planning as a social service will increase. Traditionally, assistance to family planning has absorbed the largest share of UNFPA assistance to population activities, chiefly through support to the delivery of family planning services in countries where there is an official population policy towards family planning. In the increasing number of cases where there is a national policy, family planning services are usually provided through the public health facilities with particular emphasis on maternal and child health services. The maternity-centred approach is frequently used. As a departure from this, the Fund is also moving gradually towards supporting the delivery of family planning services through organized sectors, such as workers' health and employees' medical schemes.

61. With a large input into the delivery systems, it follows that there should be constant and vigorous monitoring and assessment of family planning programmes to ensure the most effective use of resources. Programme management projects are those involved mainly with these activities. Support is also given to clinical research in human reproduction.

62. Family planning has been gaining prominence and acceptance as a means to reduce the incidence of infant mortality and illegal abortions as well as to raise levels of family health. As a direct result, requests for UNFPA support in family planning are expected to remain at the current high level for some years to come.

63. In North Africa the Fund has just concluded a large-scale three and one half year programme with the Government of Tunisia of which the bulk of the assistance will support family planning delivery services. In addition, continued support will be provided for the family planning programmes in Morocco and the Sudan. A second phase to the first comprehensive agreement with Egypt will be drawn up subject to an evaluation in mid-1975 of the current family planning programme.

64. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the Fund is supporting Kenya's national family planning programme under a five-year comprehensive agreement ending in 1979. The maternal and child health approach is used here and the programme is carried out under the over-all responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Family planning projects in

Mauritius as part of the second phase of the country programme will receive continued support and a large-scale family planning programme using the maternity-centred approach in the United Republic of Tanzania is under discussion. Togo has indicated interest in "child-spacing" activities. In Mali, UNFPA will be contributing to the promotion of the well being of the family through extension of the national activities of maternal and child health including free access to all family planning services. This will be done through the creation of a National Family Planning Service which will include all activities concerned with planning, organizing, supervision, co-ordination and evaluation. The project to expand rural health services in the North-western State of Nigeria to provide maternal and child health and child spacing services will receive continued assistance. A large-scale, five and one-half year project has also been approved by the Fund to make maternal and child health and family planning services available to the South-eastern State of Nigeria. In addition to these activities planned for rural areas, UNFPA will also be supporting the post-partum family planning clinic at the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

Asia and the Pacific

65. Asia has the longest history in family planning among all the regions; this accounts for the fact that family planning activities in this region receive the largest portion of the Fund's programme budget in the present planning period, and this is likely to remain so in the foreseeable future. UNFPA is currently supporting nine comprehensive agreements in this area, namely, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand, of which support to family planning constitutes the major component. Of these, the agreements with Pakistan and the Philippines are both second-phase agreements whereas those with Indonesia and Thailand are approaching conclusion. The two latter countries have indicated the desire for a second phase, and preliminary negotiations on these have begun; both programmes are heavily oriented toward family planning and it is expected that second-phase activities will extend the coverage of current projects. In the case of Thailand, support will be continued to the projects under the present agreement. Proposals for the second phase will be prepared in conjunction with the next five-year plan and are not expected to be completed until September of 1976. In the case of Indonesia, since negotiations have begun well in advance of the termination of the first agreement, it may be possible to ease directly into a second phase without a transition period.

66. The UNFPA-assisted family planning activities in Malaysia are now fully operational. Due to a delay in initial implementation, the current programme will run through the end of the present planning period. The fund will continue to channel its assistance through the National Family Planning Board as well as the Federation of Malaysia Family Planning Association. Efforts will continue to be made to deliver family planning services to the rural areas through the health system with the participation of WHO.

67. The directly assisted programme in Pakistan includes a field workers' project to motivate acceptors and to deliver family planning services, a post-partum project and support to family welfare clinics in the form of medical supplies. These activities are still in the initial stages of implementation and will continue into the immediate future.

68. Under the 1974 agreement with the Government of India, UNFPA will support, over the next few years, the supply of contraceptives and an expansion of the existing sterilization programme both in the provision of services as well as in upgrading primary health centres to provide counselling services. Assistance will also be given to increase the capacity of two condom production units at Trivandrum and one at Farakka, with the long-range objective of attaining national self-sufficiency in such production. UNFPA will also support a large-scale, multi-purpose workers training programme with the goal to integrate family planning and maternal and child health services in rural areas. Assistance will be provided to health and family planning training centres, and UNFPA will assist innovative efforts to deliver family planning services through the Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical Benefit Scheme in the large industrial sector. The existing family planning activities under its medical and health services are to be augmented and intensified with staff, equipment and instruments and supervisory units. The second innovative approach will be through the Medical Facilities Scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization through its system of hospitals and dispensaries.

69. In the Republic of Korea assistance is given to the National Family Planning Programme which is administered by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Family planning services will be introduced in eight maternal and child health centres outside of Seoul. In addition, 75 general hospitals have been selected for inclusion in a hospital family planning scheme. Provisions will be made for family planning counselling service, distribution of supplies, payment of insertions and sterilizations, introduction on a selective basis of laparoscopes and distribution of new types of contraceptives such as injectables, to selected hospitals. Training activities will be conducted concurrently by the Korean Institute for Family Planning to serve the expanded urban and hospital activities, as well as the existing family planning centres in the provinces. The Fund has also received proposals for three special projects. These include the use of a group rather than an individual approach in selected communities for recruitment of family planning adopters; the use of the commercial sector in selected communities for distribution of contraceptive information and supplies; and recruitment of local community leaders to support family planning in selected communities.

70. The Government of Sri Lanka regards family planning as an integral part of the delivery of health. UNFPA is providing and will continue to provide support to the delivery of family planning services through a large-scale family health programme that encompasses numerous and varied activities. The programme includes the training of all health personnel; a national post partum programme centred in

24 major hospitals; contraceptive delivery services through all health establishments in the island; the extension of family planning services provision in the estate sector, and the improvement of quality services throughout the health system and contraceptive delivery programme.

71. The principal family planning activity in the Philippines in the present planning period is the Bohol Province maternal and child health and family planning project. The Population Council and WHO are co-operating with UNFPA, and the project serves approximately one-half of Bohol Province. It is designed to examine the effectiveness of integrated maternal and child health and family planning services at all levels in a predominantly rural area. An interesting feature of the project is the use of midwives working out of rural health units and of trained "hilots" (traditional birth attendants) to provide integrated maternal and child health and family planning services. If successful, the project will be extended to other larger areas of the Philippines. It will also provide data for comparison with similar projects elsewhere for cross-country evaluation.

72. Among the various projects assisted by the Fund under a comprehensive agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, family planning components have been clearly defined. With the participation of UNICEF, UNFPA is supporting a project to organize and manage a comprehensive health and family planning supplies and equipment system to facilitate the transport and maintenance of contraceptives. WHO will continue to train field workers to deliver family planning services while at the same time maternal and child health-based family planning will be taught as part of medical colleges' programmes. The existing family planning clinical programme will also be strengthened. It has also been proposed to establish rural health complexes and subcentres to deliver family planning services.

73. Family planning activities in Asia and the Pacific in recent months have included the initiation of maternal and child health-based family planning in numerous islands in the South Pacific, such as British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Western Samoa. If the current projects prove successful, it is anticipated that such activities will continue in the same direction.

South-West Asia

74. The demand for UNFPA assistance to family planning activities in the Near and Middle East shows a marked increase and is expected to continue. In the new planning period, assistance will be continued to Turkey under the five-year agreement of 1974. The Fund will launch a maternal and child health and family planning project in Yemen, an initial step taken by the Government in family planning. Democratic Yemen will also receive support in its effort to introduce family planning services as an integral part of maternal and child health activities at health centres and maternity and pediatric wards. In addition, there are a number of large-scale programmes under negotiation with various countries of the region that will include family planning components. In Jordan, family

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planning services will be delivered through maternal and child health centres, and in the Syrian Arab Republic this approach will be supplemented by a pilot project on mobile rural maternal and child health facilities. The Fund's support will be in the form of commodity aid, local costs, as well as training for health personnel.

Latin America

75. In 1974, UNFPA began its support to the maternal and child health and family planning programmes of the Governments of the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico, covering a period of four to five years and including training and services, with special attention given to the rural areas. The programme in Haiti is the follow-up of a two-year project supported by UNFPA and executed by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to create the infrastructure within the Ministry of Health for initiating the delivery of maternal and child health and family planning services, and for the training of personnel and education in Port-au-Prince, as well as on a national scope. In Mexico, UNFPA has been supporting the Fundación para Estudios de las Población, A.C. (FEPAC), a non-governmental organization, with its family planning programme. Since the Government's recent endorsement of the need to reduce fertility and to promulgate responsible parenthood, there has been a rapid acceleration of family planning activities in the country. The twentieth session of the Governing Council will be considering a proposal for a four-year programme of medical services for maternal and child health and family planning in Mexico, which is designed to contribute to the decrease of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality as well as the improvement of family well-being through the provisions of family planning education and services.

76. In the immediate future, long-range programmes with elements of family planning are foreseen in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. In Barbados, a project will begin shortly, concentrating on the community-based distribution of contraceptives.

77. The large-scale maternal and child health programmes in Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica will continue to receive support during this planning period, and the Fund has also received proposals from Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela directed to develop similar programmes with family planning components.

78. Assistance to family planning delivery systems is estimated at \$188.1 million for this planning period of which \$162 million will be for country-level activities. Asia and the Pacific is expected to require \$91.0 million, Africa \$15.1 million, the South-West Asia \$9.2 million and Latin America and the Caribbean \$51.2 million. The requirements of interregional and global activities under this subcategory is estimated at \$21.6 million.

Programme planning and management

79. Since 1974, UNFPA has made it a rule to insert an evaluation component in all comprehensive programme agreements. With the recent progress in several large-scale programmes, the programming, evaluation and research activities as part of family planning programmes are gaining increasing prominence. During the present planning period project activities under the agreements with the Governments of Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand will be concluded and the appraisal of past accomplishments will be an important factor in the planning and design of future activities. In the case of the Philippines, the Fund is continuing its support to the Planning Division of the Commission on Population to ensure continuing evaluation. In Latin America, the Chilean programme will be examined upon its conclusion. It is not to be assumed, however, that only large-scale programmes merit evaluation. It is perhaps even more important where innovative approaches have been introduced, usually in small-scale activities.

80. At the regional level, UNFPA is funding posts in Africa, South-West Asia and Latin America to advise on the administration and management of family planning activities. Presumably, because of the long-standing commitment to family planning and national policies concerning human fertility on the part of Governments in Asia, ESCAP has consistently proposed innovative programmes to study all aspects of family planning programme organization and administration. It will continue to hold seminars and conduct courses, with UNFPA support, to improve family planning programme management and evaluation in the region.

81. Programme management activities are budgeted at about \$26 million for the period 1976-1979, of which about 85 per cent will support projects at the country level. Project activities in Asia and the Pacific will require the largest share of support - about \$12.4 million. A total of \$2.1 million is foreseen for Africa, \$1.3 million for South-West Asia, and in Latin America and the Caribbean \$6.9 million. The amount of \$3.5 million will be required to support interregional and global management projects.

Fertility regulation techniques

82. UNFPA support to biomedical research will remain rather modest. The estimated budget for project activities in this field as well as in clinical research for the period 1976-1979 is \$4.9 million which is about 1.1 per cent of the total UNFPA four-year programme budget. The bulk of the assistance to fertility regulation techniques - \$3.2 million - will be devoted to interregional activities with the remainder for activities at the country and regional levels. Assistance to Africa is estimated at \$0.4 million and assistance to Asia and the Pacific, South-West Asia and Latin America is estimated at \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

83. In the current planning period the Fund will be supporting clinical research in Pakistan and the Republic of Korea. Assistance will continue to be given to a WHO research team based in Thailand, principally involved with clinical evaluation

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Table 4

Budget estimates for projected activities in the sector of family planning
(regional totals by year)
 (in thousand US\$)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| North Africa | 1 600.3 | 1 839.4 | 2 115.3 | 2 326.8 | 7 881.8 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1 861.4 | 2 212.8 | 2 615.6 | 3 014.8 | 9 704.6 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 22 430.4 | 24 574.7 | 26 891.7 | 30 262.1 | 104 158.9 |
| South-West Asia | 2 041.9 | 2 441.7 | 2 885.5 | 3 354.6 | 10 723.7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 11 717.4 | 13 494.6 | 15 532.5 | 17 701.0 | 58 445.5 |
| Interregional/Global | <u>6 062.2</u> | <u>6 668.4</u> | <u>7 375.3</u> | <u>8 068.8</u> | <u>28 174.7</u> |
| Totals | 45 713.6 | 51 231.6 | 57 415.9 | 64 728.1 | 219 089.2 |

of fertility regulating agents. Apart from carrying out clinical trials and large-scale field studies of existing and new contraceptive agents, it has also proposed to conduct studies on the acceptance of fertility regulating methods, as well as training courses on the study of contraception and human reproduction.

Communication and education

84. Communication and education are also important instruments of population policy in developing knowledge and awareness of the population factor and the human rights aspects of population growth.

85. Communication for motivation in family planning is designed to ensure maximum coverage of eligible acceptors. A more fundamental approach is to provide population education for all age groups. This may be effected by integrating population education into the curricula of the school system, from primary through university levels. In other cases, out-of-school education programmes may be provided to reach the out-of-school population through youth centres, workers groups, women's groups and other community-based adult education facilities.

Family planning support communication

86. Communication activities have become an integral part of comprehensive country programmes and large-scale programmes. In addition, activities at the country level are complemented by regional, interregional and global agency activities. The organizations of the United Nations system traditionally involved are UNESCO and WHO.

87. In Africa, it has been proposed to conduct, in the near future, promotional and motivational campaigns among women groups, teachers and youth centres emphasizing the need for responsible parenthood. Women's groups will attend courses on health education and nutrition with links to family planning, while the audio-visual approach will be used in youth centres to create the basis for acceptance of family planning. Teachers training will be conducted to heighten population awareness and the need for family planning. The Fund will continue support to a communication and information adviser to the Supreme Council for Population and Family Planning in Egypt. The need for a communications adviser to be attached to population programme planning units has become more apparent. Prior research as to the mores, attitudes and economic conditions of the country in general and the project area in particular is important in planning communication strategy and programmes.

88. In Turkey, UNFPA will continue to fund training and communication support to the General Directorate of Population Planning. Activities involved include the production of materials as well as the continuous testing of methods to create a favourable climate for the implementation of the Government's family planning policy.

89. In Latin America, the Fund will assist some new communication activities in support of family planning. Among these is a project in Venezuela which is currently under discussion; pre-project activities will begin in the immediate future. The coverage of this project is nation-wide and the clinical as well as mass media approaches are to be employed simultaneously.

90. Through the local Family Planning Association, UNFPA will be supporting a family planning programme in Barbados with significant information and communication inputs. The Fund's input will support training, the production of materials and a youth programme.

91. The large-scale programme providing assistance to the Government of Costa Rica approved at the seventeenth session of the Governing Council is in operation and the Fund will continue to support motivational activities. An educational campaign directed at the public at large will teach the characteristics of modern family planning methods, their correct use, and will identify the relevant service centres. In El Salvador, the Fund will be involved in a family planning mass communication programme, in its research as well as production aspects.

92. There is a communication component in almost all the comprehensive country programmes in Asia. In Bangladesh, the Fund is supporting family planning motivation and services in industry as well as plantations. This will be done mainly through the labour welfare centres. In India, family planning motivation among trade union leaders will be an important activity, to be supplemented by a project in family planning motivation among workers in a selected district.

93. Activities in communication and motivation under the comprehensive agreement with Sri Lanka will continue to receive assistance. These include a project to motivate acceptance of family planning through a family health education approach and a communication strategy project conducted concurrently with the delivery of family planning services. In Malaysia, the Fund's assistance will continue to strengthen communication research and field programme activities through the National Family Planning Board.

94. The family planning communication development and integrated campaigns project in Thailand under the auspices of the Development Support Communication Service will continue to receive assistance. Project activities include the production and dissemination of materials as well as training courses. The Fund has also received indications from the Republic of Viet-Nam that there is interest in conducting family welfare planning promotion among workers.

95. Information, education and communication activities will continue to constitute an important component in the comprehensive programme supported by the UNFPA in the Republic of Korea, with the objective of making family planning accepted as customary behaviour. Special efforts will continue to be made to promulgate family planning among workers in industry with the aim of eventually delivering family planning services through workers' clinics.

96. The Fund is continuing its assistance to the Information, Education and Communication Division of the Commission on Population in the Philippines. This Division's functions are supportive of the Commission's activities, the greater part of which is involved with family planning. Among its activities are the identification of needs, monitoring and co-ordination of implementation. In the immediate future, UNFPA will be supporting a project through the Department of Labour to conduct motivation campaigns in industrial enterprises.

97. Communication activities for family planning motivation will require \$30.9 million in the period 1976-1979, of which \$5.1 million is budgeted for interregional projects and \$25.8 million for country and regional activities. As in previous years, the need for assistance to activities in this subcategory will be greatest in Asia for which \$13 million is budgeted. It is anticipated that Africa will require \$4 million in this planning period, whereas the needs of South-West Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are estimated to be \$2.5 million and \$5.9 million, respectively.

Population education in schools

98. Population education projects will continue to be supported at all levels from elementary school to university levels. In Egypt the effort to integrate population education into the whole school system will continue, while in Tunisia, the initial efforts will be concentrated on integrating population education into the secondary school system. The Fund has also received a proposal to promote population education in the Ahfad University College in the Sudan. This college is the only higher institution in the country that offers education to women, and its aim is to promote an improved awareness of family formation. The broad direction of the project is to develop the college into a research centre for extension work in community development and family planning.

99. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has indicated interest in advisory assistance related to the introduction of population courses in universities under the auspices of the Ministry of Higher Education. This will most likely form part of a comprehensive programme currently under negotiation between the Fund and the Government.

100. UNFPA will be supporting the national family and sex education programme in El Salvador. The aim of this programme is to integrate sex and family living education into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. The Fund's input will assist the design and production of teaching materials as well as the training of teachers. Similar assistance will also be made available to the sex education programme in Costa Rica where the Fund is strengthening the Government's efforts.

101. At the regional level, the Fund will be assisting, through the Pan-American Federation of Medical Schools, programmes of population studies in the medical schools of Latin America. In Asia, assistance to population education in schools will be given mainly under comprehensive agreements, notably to Sri Lanka, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. In all these cases both the elementary as well as secondary school systems are involved.

102. Assistance to population education in schools is expected to come to \$7.9 million during the current planning period, of which some 68 per cent will be needed for projects at the country level. The requirements of interregional activities is estimated at \$1.3 million. Programmes in Asia and the Pacific region will receive the largest share of assistance to formal population education - \$3.3 million - the bulk of which will be devoted to activities at the country level. Countries in both Africa and Latin America are expected to become more active than previously in this field and their needs - including regional support - are estimated at \$1.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The sum of \$0.7 million is budgeted for support to population education in schools in South-West Asia for this period.

Out-of-school programmes

103. The most significant target audiences of programmes under this category are urban workers, agricultural workers, women and youth. The ILO is active in delivering population education to workers through its regional teams in Africa, Asia, South-West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. In Africa in particular, there is an increasing tendency to link population education to other social and economic development activities. In view of the scant resources available in that region, the trend is more and more towards conducting multipurpose activities to ensure the most efficient use of investment. At the regional as well as country levels, FAO is intensifying its efforts to seek out population elements in its rural development and agriculture extension programmes. UNESCO also makes a major input in communication and population research and training in the field of population through its regional, interregional and global programmes in back-stopping project activities at the country level.

104. The second-phase comprehensive programme in Egypt is likely to include efforts to educate workers in population issues and to promote awareness of the demographic factor. In Tunisia, the Fund will be supporting population education in the organized sector. FAO is taking steps to include population as a subject area in agricultural extension work and will continue to be involved in promulgating population awareness in its projects for better family living in many countries, among them Egypt, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

105. In South-West Asia, Jordan has included among its proposals for a comprehensive programme, a project in population awareness activities as part of its rural development through the Amman and Jordan Valley Commission. The Syrian Arab Republic, too, in its comprehensive programme, has included activities in population education and awareness to be jointly administered by the Women's Union and the Ministries of Social Affairs and Education. At the regional level, UNFPA will be assisting the Regional Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population, Development and Reconstruction situated in Cairo. The aim of the centre is to strengthen the scientific and vocational level among workers in journalism and other mass media, especially in the field of population, development and reconstruction.

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106. In Mexico, UNFPA will be assisting a programme on research, training and communications in population. This area is one of the top priorities of the Mexican Government in the population field, in order to create awareness of population problems throughout the country and, thus, contribute to the campaigns being carried out by the health, labour and education sectors. In Jamaica, support will be extended to a workers population education project. Its goal is to create awareness of population problems, and the impact that demographic trends have on employment, working conditions, wages, family income and the like. At the regional level, the Fund will continue its assistance to the Latin American Association of Demographic Communicators (ALACODE). The objective of this association is to create a clear consciousness of the population process in the context of development. Its activities include training courses for journalists at the national and regional levels and seminars organized by the national chapters. At this writing, there are 21 national chapters. ALACODE also distributes news material concerning population issues, including two major monthly publications.

107. The Press Foundation of Asia (PFA) fulfills a role in Asia similar to that of ALACODE in Latin America. In the next few years, the Fund will be continuing its support to PFA so that it may pursue its active role in promoting population reporting among Asian journalists.

108. Population education in the organized sector will be figuring very prominently at the country level in Asia. In Bangladesh efforts will be made to integrate population education into rural development through co-operatives, and there will also be provisions for population education and training for labour welfare, trade union and personnel officers in the industrial sector. In India, funds will be provided for holding labour management seminars for population education in the organized sector. The Central Board of Workers Education will also receive assistance for the production of a manual as well as audio-visual equipment for use in workshops and seminars on population. In Nepal, population education will be directed to the industrial sector, the co-operative and special groups such as the Nepal Women's Organization. A family health and adult education project in Afghanistan will also be receiving assistance as part of the Government's functional literacy project. The goal is to popularise family life education - hygiene, child care, nutrition, family planning and home-making. The recently introduced courses on population awareness and sex education in the Philippines will continue to receive support. These are information, education and motivation courses on population dynamics, human growth and development, responsible parenthood, decision-making and family planning.

109. Over two-thirds of the assistance to population education through out-of-school programmes will be devoted to activities at the country level. The total need for country, regional and interregional projects in this subcategory are budgeted at \$12.2 million for the period 1976-1979. Support to activities in Asia and the Pacific is estimated at \$5.1 million; in Africa, at \$1.6 million; in South-West Asia, at \$1.2 million; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, at \$2.3 million.

Table 5

Budget estimates for projected activities in the sector of
communication and education
(regional totals by year)
(in thousand US\$)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Africa | | | | | |
| North Africa | 493.1 | 567.6 | 652.8 | 718.0 | 2 431.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 797.6 | 1 112.6 | 1 242.8 | 1 376.8 | 4 529.8 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 4 808.7 | 5 285.4 | 5 783.7 | 6 490.1 | 22 367.9 |
| South-West Asia | 993.3 | 1 169.0 | 1 361.4 | 1 565.5 | 5 089.2 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2 045.4 | 2 325.5 | 2 648.2 | 2 992.5 | 10 011.6 |
| Interregional/Global | <u>1 794.1</u> | <u>1 973.5</u> | <u>2 170.9</u> | <u>2 388.0</u> | <u>8 326.5</u> |
| Totals | 10 932.2 | 12 433.6 | 13 859.8 | 15 530.9 | 52 756.5 |

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Documentation centres and clearing houses

110. The regional documentation centre in Bangkok which has served as the repository for published research and basic data in population for Asia and the Pacific will continue to require UNFPA support. Under the comprehensive agreement with the Government of India, the Fund has been requested to assist the establishment of a documentation centre in family planning at the National Institute of Family Planning, New Delhi. The international Audio Visual Research System (IAVRS), a co-ordinated approach to audio visual training aids involving WHO, UNESCO, and IPPF will continue to receive support.

111. Assistance to activities in this field is estimated to be approximately 1.5 per cent of the total UNFPA programme for this four-year planning period.

Programme development

112. The increase of population activities has been largely a result of the efforts of the programme development staff of the various organizations in the United Nations system as well as UNFPA's representatives in the field. The subsectors under the category of programme development here include field staff, infrastructure and overhead charges.

Field staff

113. The field co-ordinators' principal function has been to oversee the implementation of the large-scale comprehensive country programmes and to assist with the implementation of smaller programmes, usually in several neighbouring countries. They are also concerned with the processing and development of official requests in co-operation with members of Governments and the Office of the UNDP Resident Representative, as well as the representatives of other organizations of the United Nations system. The number of co-ordinators will keep pace with the number of ongoing country agreements and is expected to rise from 21 in 1975 to 25 by 1979.

Infrastructure and overhead

114. Population units in the organizations of the United Nations system have greatly contributed to the acceptance of population activities and to the rapidity with which the action programmes have been initiated at field level. UNFPA supports these population units through the provision of infrastructure costs for programme development.

115. Overhead charges are paid with respect to the implementation of certain projects. They have been a small share of programme costs until recent years, but will increase with the growing volume of project implementation.

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III. A NOTE ON FUTURE DELIVERY

116. The effects of inflation have been so pervasive that it would seem an oversight not to attempt some estimate of its probable impact on the future delivery of population programmes, if only on a broadly conjectural basis. A comparison of average costs of experts in the UNDP system reveals that inflation in salary costs was proceeding at the rate of roughly 6.5 per cent through 1973.^{3/} A brief analysis of average costs of experts - using preliminary estimates of expenditure for 1974 - reveals a similar rate of inflation prior to 1974. However, in the third and fourth quarters of 1974 average salary costs increased sharply, reflecting a rate of inflation possibly as high as 12.5 per cent.

117. Quite independently, the Work Plan for 1976-1979 assumes a programme growth of 12.5 per cent per annum from 1975. This is predicated on a forecast of resource growth of 18.5 per cent per annum, on average, from 1975-1979 or, to put it more precisely, a 37.5 per cent increase from 1975 to 1976 and an increase thereafter of approximately 12.5 per cent per annum. If inflation is proceeding at 12.5 per cent per annum, then the apparent growth in the programme level represents no more than a modest effort to offset the effects of inflation and thus to maintain the programme at the present level. But it should be noted that in order to maintain the programme at present levels, a rather ambitious increase in resources will be required in the first year of the present Plan.

118. Most important, if inflation continues to proceed at the rate of 12.5 per cent per annum, it will be necessary - for real growth of the UNFPA assistance programme - to raise resource levels above that rate. Whether these increases will be effected is likely to determine the role of assistance in the action programme which will evolve from the World Population Plan of Action. The responses of national Governments during the regional consultations following the World Population Conference indicate the intention to effect more comprehensive social welfare programmes, and the awareness that human rights and social benefits are necessary objectives of development. If the assent of Bucharest is to be advanced and realized, it will call for a strong political will and an earnest commitment to the broadest co-operative effort.

^{3/} For a detailed analysis, see paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Executive Director's statement on the "Implementation of UNFPA Projects" (DP/109).

Table 6

Budget estimates of the UNFPA Work Plan 1976-1979
 (over-all totals, by sectors and years)
 (in thousand US\$)

| <u>Work Plan category</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Four-year Totals</u> | (%) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 100 BASIC POPULATION DATA | | | | | | |
| 110 Population censuses | 6 051.2 | 6 780.3 | 7 502.5 | 8 432.7 | 28 766.7 | |
| 120 Vital statistics and civil registration | 1 230.0 | 1 582.7 | 2 316.9 | 2 916.1 | 8 045.7 | |
| 130 Sample surveys | 3 610.0 | 4 025.1 | 4 530.2 | 5 070.4 | 17 235.7 | |
| 140 Economic and social statistics | 420.5 | 530.2 | 625.3 | 730.4 | 2 306.4 | |
| 150 Supporting activities <u>a/</u> | 270.3 | 300.1 | 330.2 | 375.5 | 1 276.1 | |
| Subtotal | 11 582.0 | 13 218.4 | 15 305.1 | 17 525.1 | 57 630.6 | 13.91 |
| 200 POPULATION DYNAMICS | | | | | | |
| 210 Research projects | 3 923.9 | 4 336.8 | 4 872.3 | 5 488.8 | 18 621.8 | |
| 220 Training and research facilities | 4 733.2 | 5 324.8 | 5 990.5 | 6 739.3 | 22 787.8 | |
| 230 Population aspects of planning | 1 882.6 | 2 223.4 | 2 527.5 | 2 784.5 | 9 418.0 | |
| Subtotal | 10 539.7 | 11 885.0 | 13 390.3 | 15 012.6 | 50 827.6 | 12.26 |
| 300 POPULATION POLICY | | | | | | |
| 310 Policy formulation | 1 206.0 | 1 315.9 | 1 441.5 | 1 561.0 | 5 524.4 | |
| 320 Implementation of policies <u>b/</u> | 752.0 | 865.7 | 995.6 | 1 144.9 | 3 758.2 | |
| Subtotal | 1 958.0 | 2 181.6 | 2 437.1 | 2 705.9 | 9 282.6 | 2.24 |

| <u>Work Plan category</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>Four-year Totals</u> | (%) |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 400 FAMILY PLANNING | | | | | | |
| 410 Delivery systems | 39 440.7 | 43 949.6 | 49 223.7 | 55 511.9 | 188 125.9 | |
| 420 Programme management | 5 246.2 | 6 127.0 | 6 892.8 | 7 754.4 | 26 020.4 | |
| 430 Fertility regulation techniques | 1 026.7 | 1 155.0 | 1 299.4 | 1 461.8 | 4 942.9 | |
| Subtotal | 45 713.6 | 51 231.6 | 57 415.9 | 64 728.1 | 219 089.2 | 52.87 |
| 500 COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| 510 Communication for family planning motivation | 6 409.3 | 7 305.8 | 8 127.3 | 9 063.2 | 30 905.6 | |
| 520 Population education in schools | 1 642.3 | 1 865.1 | 2 079.0 | 2 329.6 | 7 916.0 | |
| 530 Out-of-school programmes | 2 533.0 | 2 859.7 | 3 187.7 | 3 572.2 | 12 152.6 | |
| 540 Documentation centres and clearing houses | 347.6 | 403.0 | 465.8 | 565.9 | 1 782.3 | |
| Subtotal | 10 932.2 | 12 433.6 | 13 859.8 | 15 530.9 | 52 756.5 | 12.73 |
| 700 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
| 710 Field staff | 1 569.4 | 1 786.3 | 2 036.8 | 2 315.9 | 7 708.4 | |
| 720 Infrastructure <u>c/</u> | 2 285.1 | 2 513.5 | 2 765.0 | 3 041.5 | 10 605.1 | |
| 730 Overhead charges <u>d/</u> | 1 420.0 | 1 550.0 | 1 690.0 | 1 840.0 | 6 500.0 | |
| Subtotal | <u>5 274.5</u> | <u>5 849.8</u> | <u>6 491.8</u> | <u>7 197.4</u> | <u>24 813.5</u> | <u>5.99</u> |
| Project total | 86 000.0 | 96 800.0 | 108 900.0 | 122 700.0 | 414 400.0 | 100.00 |
| Administrative budget | <u>4 000.0</u> | <u>4 500.0</u> | <u>5 000.0</u> | <u>5 500.0</u> | <u>190 000.0</u> | |
| Grand total | 90 000.0 | 101 300.0 | 113 900.0 | 128 200.0 | 433 400.0 | |

Footnotes to Table 6

a/ These include the training, advisory and resource facilities in support of the collection of basic population data.

b/ Excludes family planning programmes, covered separately as Sector 4 and communication and education in support of family planning programmes, covered separately as Sector 5.

c/ Includes support to population units at agency headquarters and regional offices.

d/ Overhead charges on implemented projects paid to the United Nations at a stipulated percentage.

e/ The principal elements of the planning model, 1976-1979 are related as follows (in US\$ million):

| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1976-79</u> |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. Resources <u>a/</u> | | | | | | | |
| a. Contributions | 50.0 | 64.0 | 88.0 | 99.3 | 111.9 | 126.2 | 425.4 |
| b. Other income | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8.0 |
| c. Resource balance carried forward | 35.0 <u>b/</u> | 34.0 <u>b/</u> | 20.2 | 23.7 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| d. Total (a+b+c) | 87.0 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 125.0 | 135.6 | 147.8 | 453.6 |
| B. Programme | | | | | | | |
| a. New programme | 53.0 | 80.0 | 90.0 | 101.3 | 113.9 | 128.2 | 433.4 |
| b. Programme balance carried forward | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| c. Programme ceiling (a+b) | 73.0 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 125.0 | 135.6 | 147.8 | 453.6 |
| C. Estimated expenditures | | | | | | | |
| a. Project expenditure | 50.4 | 76.5 | 82.5 | 98.8 | 111.0 | 125.2 | 417.5 |
| b. Administrative budgets | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 19.0 |
| c. Total (a+b) | 53.0 | 79.8 | 86.5 | 103.3 | 116.0 | 130.7 | 436.5 |

a/ Resources do not include either earmarked funds or the operational reserve.

b/ Of this resource balance, \$20.0 million is committed to the programme balance carried forward from the prior year, as shown in line B.b.

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| | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| D. Implementation ratio | | | | | | |
| Project expenditures/ planning ceiling less administrative budgets, per cent $\frac{Ca}{Bc-Cb}$ | 71.5% | 74% | 78% | 82% | 85% | 88% |
| E. Approval authority | | | | | | |
| a. Required for implementation | | | 90 | 45 | 15 | .. |
| b. Less authority previously granted | | | 33 | 8 | .. | .. |
| c. Net additional authority requested of XX session of the Governing Council | | | 57 | 37 | 15 | .. |