

ANNUAL REPORT
1997



UNFPA

United Nations
Population Fund

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The Programme of Action adopted at the historic International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in September 1994, continued to resonate throughout all the activities of UNFPA during 1997. Notably, the year saw the beginning of a process designed to assess what has been achieved since Cairo and to reinforce its message throughout the world. This process, known as "ICPD+5", will involve the Fund and all relevant organizations of the United Nations system as well as Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other members of civil society. The ICPD+5 process was endorsed by ECOSOC in its resolution 1997/42 in July 1997 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/188 in December 1997. The initiative will include a series of round tables, technical meetings and regional consultations and will culminate in an international forum to be held in The Hague in February 1999 and a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly from 30 June to 2 July 1999.

One aspect of the ICPD+5 initiative will be to look at how well the countries of the world, both developing and developed, are doing in meeting the financial commitments they made at the ICPD to support population and reproductive health programmes. To that end, the Fund presented a preliminary report to the Executive Board in 1997 discussing some of the possible consequences up to the year 2000 if those financial goals are not met. This was then followed with a paper that focused on the Fund's own funding needs and the ways its work could be affected in the absence of such resources. A summary of that paper is included in this Annual Report in the section on "Mobilizing Resources" on pages 45-48.

The themes that animate UNFPA's Annual Report for 1997 are ones that have become familiar since the ICPD in 1994. Reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, remained the focus of the Fund's work during 1997, with programmes in the area of adolescent reproductive health playing an increasingly important role. The Fund's support for activities targeted at adolescents has expanded dramatically in the last decade. There is good evidence that information and service programmes for adolescents, both male and female, can make a difference, and this Annual Report highlights several notable examples.

A key objective of UNFPA assistance has been, and remains, the reduction of rates of maternal mortality. However, reducing those rates has proven to be more difficult than was envisioned when the Nairobi conference met 10 years ago to launch the Safe Motherhood Initiative. During 1997 the Fund participated, along with specialists from such organizations as WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank, in several regional and global technical conferences on this topic to see what successes had been achieved and how they could be replicated. A new UNFPA activity in this area is the "Save the Mothers" project, which is being implemented in seven countries with high maternal mortality rates.

The Fund continued its cooperation with other agencies and organizations in providing assistance in what is becoming an increasingly critical area – meeting reproductive

health needs in emergency and refugee situations. During 1997, the Fund worked closely with the main organizations providing humanitarian assistance, particularly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as well as with other partner organizations, such as WHO and UNICEF. In another critical area, the Fund, as a member of the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), participated in UNAIDS theme groups in 119 countries and supported HIV/AIDS-prevention activities in 132 countries, up from 124 in 1996 and 114 in 1995.

The Fund also undertook noteworthy activities in its other core programme areas – population and development strategies, and advocacy – during the year. These included a first "Expert Consultation on Operationalizing Advocacy in Support of Population and Development Programmes at the Country Level". The Fund's Goodwill Ambassadors, Waris Dirie, Linda Gray, and Keiko Kishi, made several well-received visits to both programme and donor countries, where they focused public attention on important reproductive health issues. Ms. Dirie's courageous stand against female genital mutilation was widely reported.

Another focus of the Annual Report is on internal activities undertaken during the year to strengthen the Fund's own programme effectiveness. Chief among them was the development of a new Policies and Procedures Manual, which closely reflects the ICPD Programme of Action. The manual includes new Programme Guidelines and decentralizes programme authority to the Fund's country offices. The manual also incorporates new indicators designed to measure the effectiveness of UNFPA programmes, an area where the Fund is placing increasing emphasis.

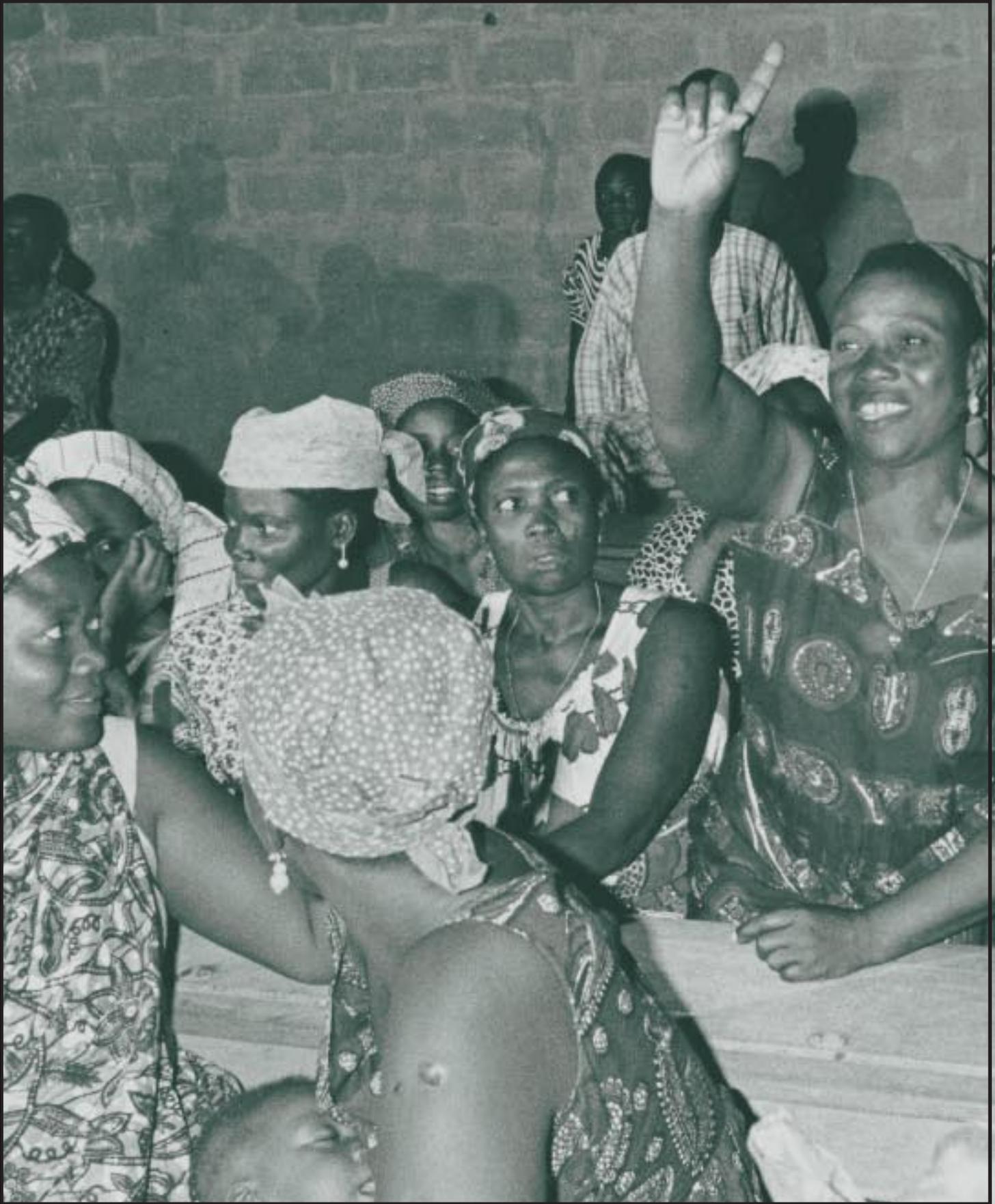
Strengthening programme effectiveness also means helping to strengthen the Fund's partners. To help develop strategies for accomplishing this, the Fund carried out two related studies during 1997 – on ways of increasing the absorptive capacity of programme countries and of enhancing national execution of UNFPA-supported programmes. The results of the two studies will be reflected in the Fund's future work. The Fund has also continued to increase its work with NGOs. Taken together, these and other measures will help the Fund to carry out its role in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action more efficiently and effectively.

During the year, UNFPA continued to participate actively in implementing the system-wide United Nations reforms, especially through the newly-constituted United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and through such mechanisms as the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The Fund continued to expand collaborative efforts with all of its United Nations partner agencies and organizations, including with the Bretton Woods institutions.

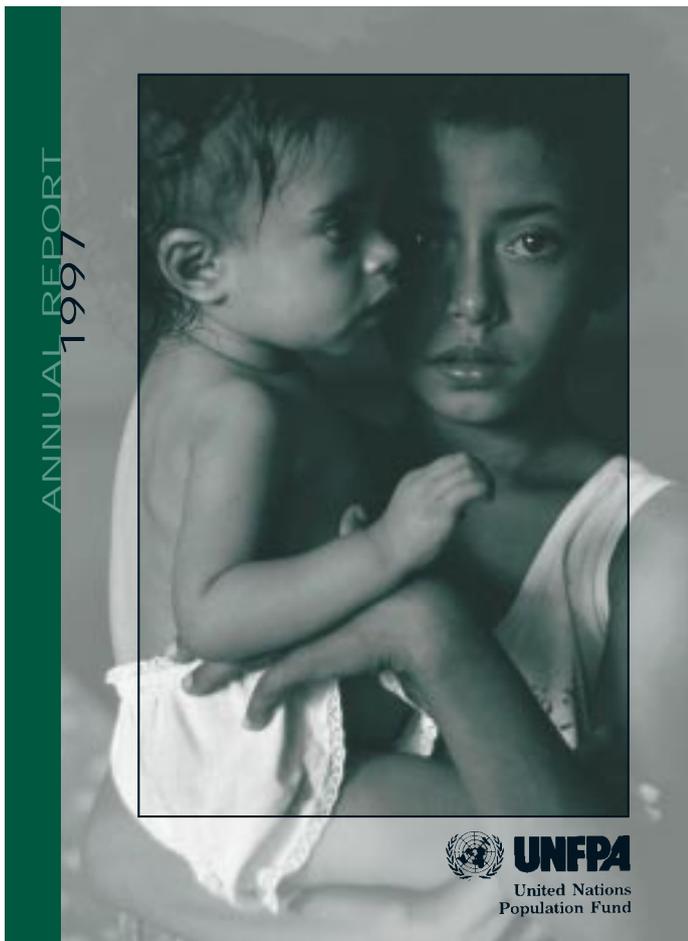
Dr. Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund



INTRODUCTION



United Nations



Viviane Moos

On the cover: *Adolescent mother with child. The needs of such mothers present a growing challenge in many UNFPA programme countries.*

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the world's largest source of population assistance -- almost \$320 million in 1997. UNFPA works in more than 160 countries throughout the world. The Fund began operations in 1969, spurred by concerns about the "population explosion" and the attendant misery and hardship felt particularly keenly in poorer countries. To date, 171 nations have contributed more than \$4 billion to UNFPA.

Dr. Nafis Sadik was appointed Executive Director of the Fund by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1987; on her appointment, she became the first woman to head one of the major voluntarily-funded United Nations programmes. Dr. Sadik holds the rank of Under-Secretary-General.

UNFPA helps developing countries, at their request, to improve reproductive health care and to promote sustainable development. Reproductive health care includes family planning, sexual health, information and counselling, and medical services, all on the basis of individual choice. The Fund also provides data on population and its effects on human rights, quality of life, economic development, and the environment.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994, marked a revolution in the way

population issues are regarded. Population and development are now acknowledged to be inextricably linked and both depend on the empowerment of women. The ICPD Programme of Action recognized this link. It also focused on meeting the needs of individual women and men rather than on simply trying to achieve demographic targets. Critical to this approach is providing women with more choices in life through expanded access to education, health services and employment opportunities.

UNFPA's income in 1997 (provisional) totalled \$319.9 million: \$290.1 million for general resources and \$29.8 million for multi-bilateral co-financing activities. This represented a 6 per cent decrease in general resources from the previous year and a 63 per cent increase in resources to multi-bilateral co-financing activities. Approximately 95 per cent of these resources were contributed by Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Canada.

In 1997, a large number of major donors increased their contributions in terms of their national currencies, but unfavourable exchange rates resulted in a decrease in terms of the United States dollar. The resulting loss amounted to \$13 million, which in turn translated into an overall decrease in total income by \$7.1 million compared to the 1996 total income level of \$326.9 million.

However, it is important to note that UNFPA's income over the last five years has increased by 32 per cent for general resources and by 75 per cent for multi-bilateral co-financing arrangements. The overall positive trend has been in direct response to the ICPD Programme of Action.

The general outlook for UNFPA's income in 1998 is positive. Even though some major donors did not increase their financial support for population, the following factors are expected to give impetus to resource mobilization efforts: (a) the focus of the world community in meeting the challenges of the ICPD Programme of Action remains strong; and (b) the fact that the Fund is well positioned to execute an expanded programme of assistance in response to the increasing demands from developing countries for population assistance.

Moreover, the response of the private sector for supporting population activities is very encouraging. In particular, there are expectations of support from UNITRUST, a foundation established by Mr. Ted Turner for the benefit of United Nations development efforts, including population. The strong leadership of the Executive Board in the area of resource mobilization is also very promising. It is hoped that the Board will soon make recommendations on the ways and means for establishing a reliable funding mechanism for providing a predictable, adequate and secure resource base for UNFPA. This is absolutely necessary in achieving the far-reaching goals agreed to in the ICPD Programme of Action.

UNFPA IN 1997 - PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



UNFPA IN 1997 - PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pledges and contributions

Regular income in 1997 (provisional) totalled \$290.1 million, a decrease of 6 per cent compared to the 1996 income of \$308.8 million.

Pledges to UNFPA's general resources in 1997 totalled \$285.5 million, \$17 million less than in 1996, a decrease of 6 per cent. At year's end, cumulative pledges through 1997 totalled about \$4 billion from a cumulative total of 171 donors. The number of donors in 1997 totalled 83.

An additional \$29.8 million was provided through multi-bilateral co-financing arrangements.

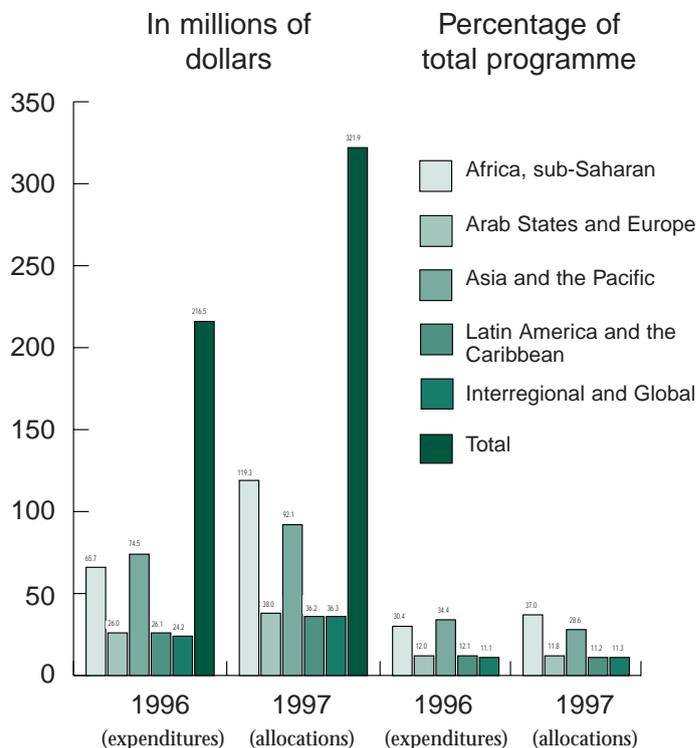
Total income in 1997 (provisional) was \$319.9 million.

Allocations and expenditures

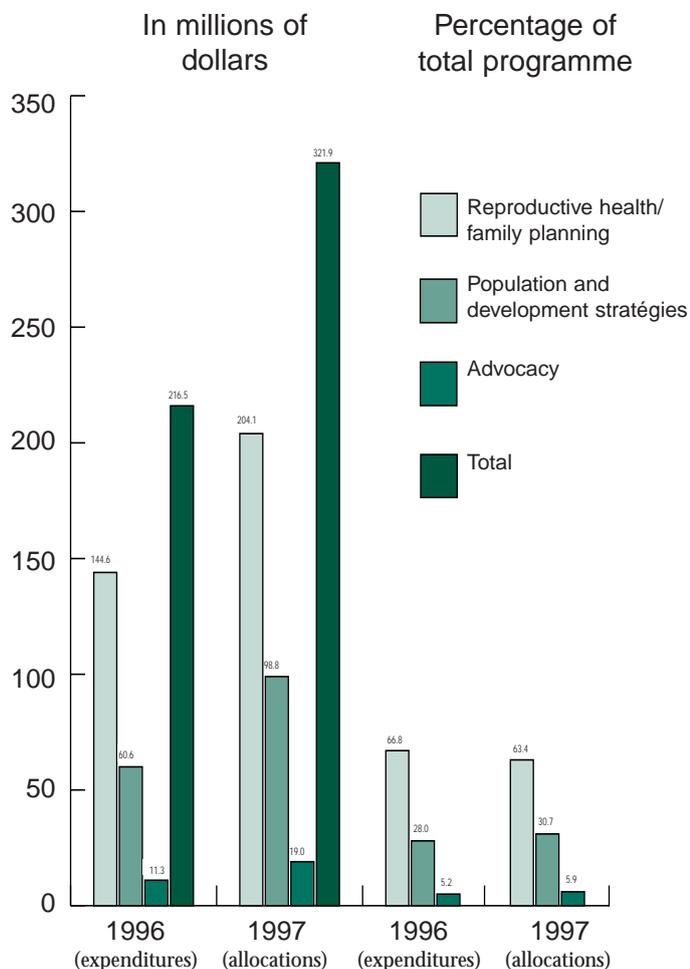
Total (provisional) programmable resources for 1997 were \$259.0 million, compared to \$274.7 million in 1996.

Project allocations in 1997 totalled \$321.9 million, including \$69.0 million of unspent allocations from 1996. Project allocations in 1996 totalled \$285.4 million, including \$109.5 million of

UNFPA ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



UNFPA ASSISTANCE BY MAJOR FUNCTION



unspent allocations from 1995. Project expenditures (provisional) for 1997 totalled \$214.4 million compared to \$216.5 million in 1996.

Expenditures (provisional) in 1997 totalled \$303.6 million, compared to \$300.3 million in 1996. The 1997 figure includes \$175.0 million for country programmes, compared to \$178.6 million in 1996; \$39.4 million for intercountry (regional and interregional) programmes, compared to \$37.9 million for 1996.

Total biennial support budget expenditures for both headquarters and field offices were \$58.3 million in 1997 (net of \$5.5 million in credits and income), compared to \$52.8 million in 1996 (net of \$5.3 million in credits and income).

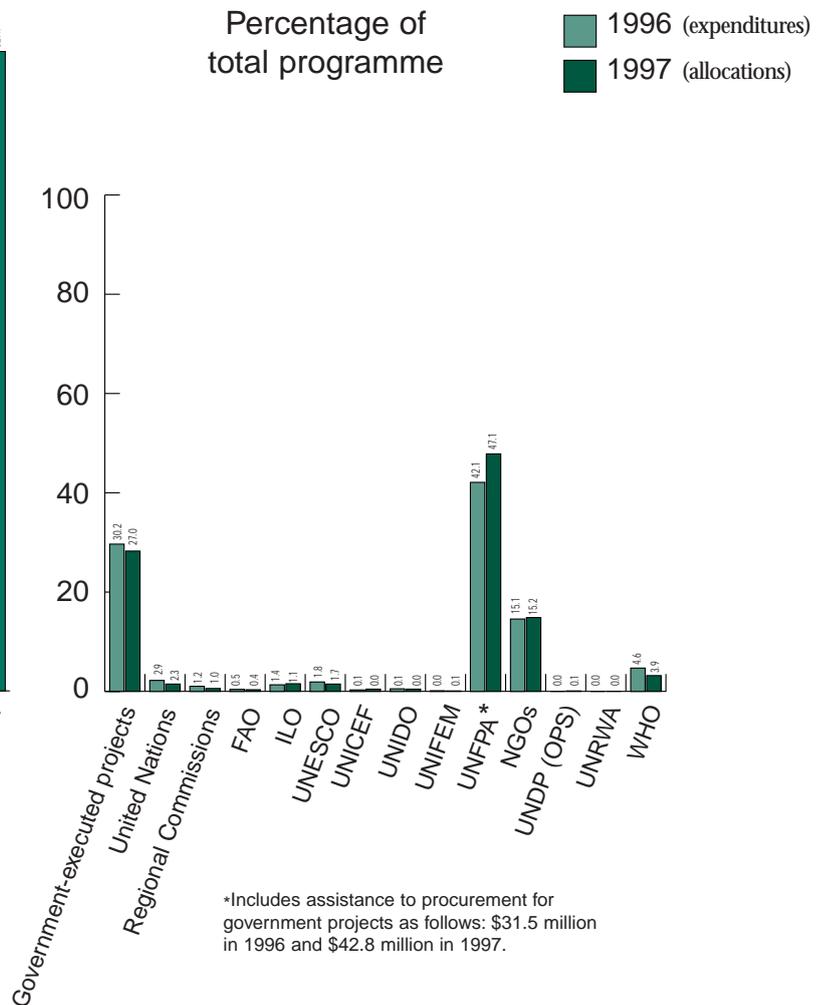
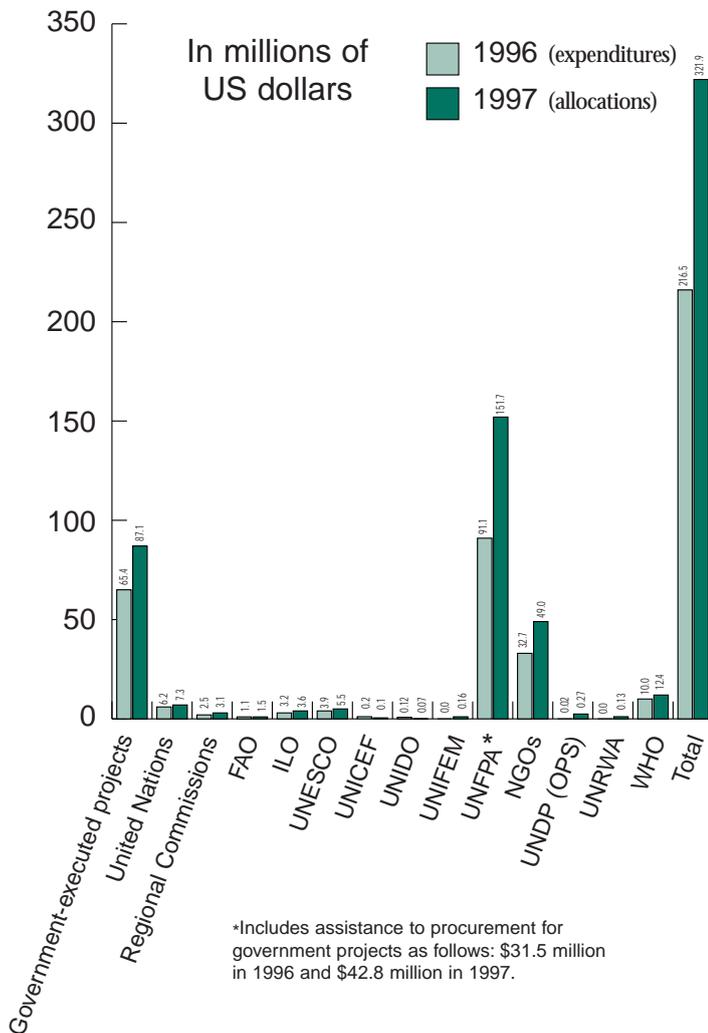
Field office costs were \$29.7 million in 1997 compared to \$27.6 million in 1996.

Technical support services under the successor support cost arrangements approved by the Governing Council in decision 91/37 were \$23.5 million. Administrative and operational services (AOS) costs, set by the Governing Council in the same decision at 7.5 per cent of expenditures of country activities, were \$7.3 million.

The project expenditure rate (expenditures divided by allocations) was provisionally 66.6 per cent, compared to 75.8 per cent (final) in 1996. The resource utilization rate (expenditures divided by programmable resources, as approved by the Governing Council in decision 89/46 B) was provisionally 95 per cent in 1997 compared to 90 per cent in 1996.

UNFPA IN 1997 - PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

UNFPA ASSISTANCE BY EXECUTING AGENCY



For allocations in 1997 by major function and by geographical area, see graphs on page 6.

Country activities

Allocations to country projects in 1997 totalled \$264.2 million, compared to \$232.2 million in 1996. This included \$65.9 million for new country projects approved in 1997.

For allocations to country activities by category of country and for allocations to country and regional activities, see graphs on page 8.

Country categories

Executive Board decision 96/15 endorsed the procedure for allocating resources according to categorization of countries into groups and approved the relative shares of resources to groups as follows: Group A, 67-69 per cent; Group B, 22-24 per cent; Group C, 5-7 per cent; countries with economies in transition, on a temporary basis, 3-4 per cent; and other countries and territories, 0.5 per cent.

The breakdown of resources allocated for country programmes and projects in 1997, by group, is as follows: Group A, 62.2 per cent; Group B, 26.8 per cent; Group C, 3.9 per cent; countries

with economies in transition, 4.3 per cent; and other countries and territories, 2.8 per cent.

Total allocations in 1997 to Group A countries amounted to \$164.4 million, compared to \$109.1 million in expenditures in 1996.

Intercountry activities

Allocations for intercountry activities (regional and interregional) totalled \$57.7 million in 1997, compared to \$37.8 million in expenditures in 1996. By category of activity, these allocations were: regional, \$21.4 million in 1997, compared to \$13.7 million in expenditures in 1996; interregional, \$36.3 million in 1997, compared to \$24.2 million in expenditures in 1996.

Intercountry programmes accounted for 17.9 per cent of 1997 total allocations, compared to 17.5 per cent of expenditures in 1996.

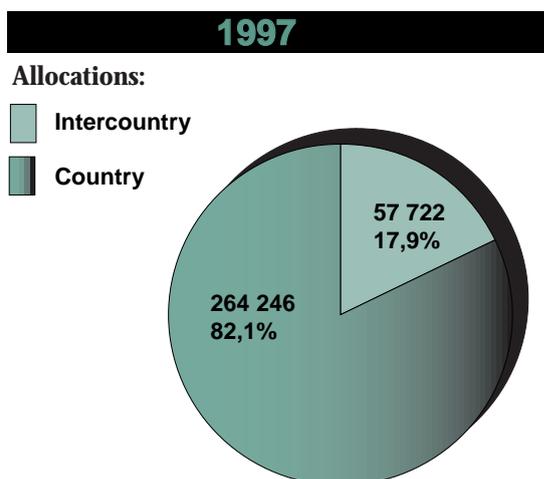
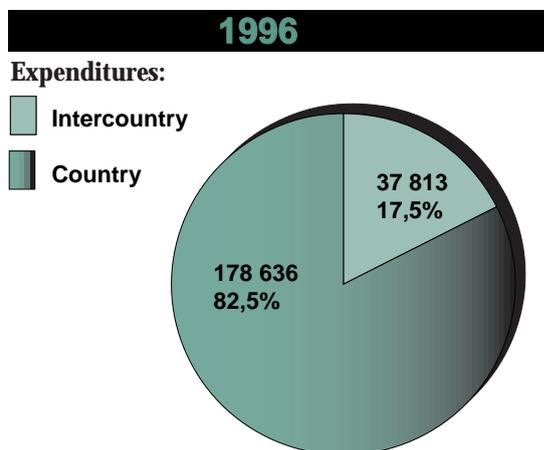
Execution of projects

The number of projects directly executed by Governments in 1997 numbered 774 compared to 940 in 1996, and totalled \$87.1 million or 27.0 per cent of 1997 programme allocations, compared to \$65.4 million or 30.2 per cent of programme expenditures in 1996.

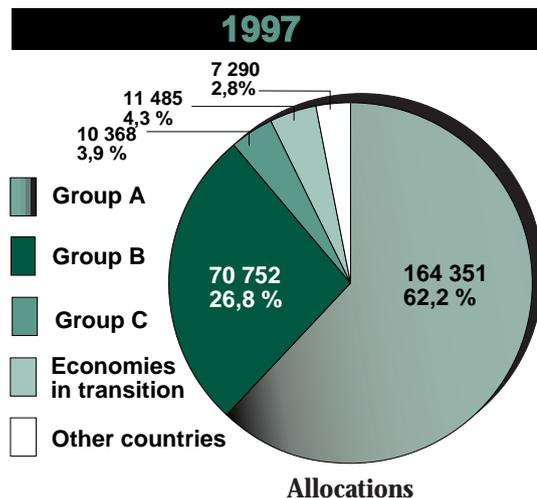
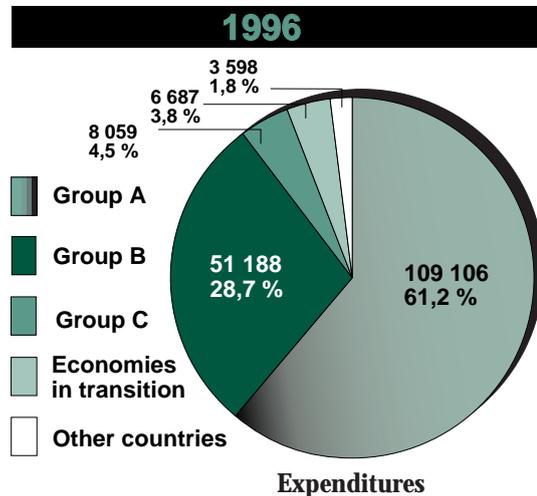
For allocations in 1997 by executing agency, see graph above.

UNFPA IN 1997 - PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

UNFPA ASSISTANCE BY COUNTRY/ INTERCOUNTRY CATEGORY



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES BY GROUP



Programme Review and Strategy Development missions

In 1997, UNFPA undertook Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) missions to 24 countries – 13 in Africa (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa and Swaziland), 2 in Arab States and Europe (Jordan and Yemen), 4 in Asia and the Pacific (Maldives, Papua New Guinea, South Pacific and Thailand), and 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua and Paraguay). Total missions (Programme Review and Strategy Development and Basic Needs Assessment missions) conducted from 1977 through 1997 are 263.

Administration and personnel

In 1997, biennial support budget expenditures (provisional), including both headquarters and field office costs, were \$58.3 million (net of \$5.5 million in credits and income) or 20.1 per cent of the 1997 total estimated regular resource income of \$290.1 million. Comparable administrative expenditures in 1996 were \$52.8 million or 17.1 per cent of the 1996 income of \$308.8 million.

As of 1 January 1997, the total number of authorized budget posts numbered 919, comprising 329 Professional (including 141 national programme officers) and 590 General Service staff. These include 105 Professional and 135 General Service posts at headquarters, 2 Professional and 2 General Service posts in Geneva and 222 Professional and 453 local General Service posts in the field.

The percentage of women on UNFPA's Professional staff at headquarters and in the field was 46 per cent in 1997, one of the highest percentages among United Nations agencies and organizations. In 1998, the percentage is expected to continue to increase.

In accordance with a subvention agreement approved by the Governing Council in 1988, UNDP and the United Nations provide UNFPA, on a reimbursable basis, with support for some services, such as, *inter alia*, administrative, financial and computer services; personnel administration, language training and travel services; security and legal services and certain services associated with the functioning of the Executive Board. In 1997, the reimbursement amounted to \$2.6 million to UNDP and \$1.2 million to the other United Nations agencies.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES



Beryl Goldberg

Since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), much greater emphasis has been placed on the need to measure progress in achieving population and health goals. The selection of indicators to serve as markers of performance in population programmes, at both the national and global levels, has thus assumed a new prominence.

UNFPA developed such a set of indicators during a twelve-month period that culminated in a thematic workshop in February 1997. The process involved extensive consultations with members of the Fund's Country Support Teams (CSTs) and with representatives from the United Nations, including WHO, UNICEF and the Population Division; bilateral agencies; academic institutions and experts; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Fund produced a report on the results of those consultations, which was circulated widely to all country offices and concerned organizations. It is hoped that this set of indicators will contribute to the notable initiatives that have taken place to harmonize the demands for indicators among United Nations agencies and to develop standardized sets of indicators, including those of the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All (BSSA) and the Minimum National Social Data Set endorsed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations.

The main purpose is to present a manageable and practical set of qualitative and quantitative indicators that can be used to measure the progress, performance and impact of population programmes, including in the three core programme areas of UNFPA -- reproductive health, including family planning and

sexual health; population and development strategies; and advocacy. Although separate lists are provided for each of these thematic areas, the aim is to present a single comprehensive list applicable to a country's entire population programme.

The list of indicators is a work-in-progress. But its importance to the work of UNFPA cannot be overstated. It represents a significant first step in the establishment of an indicator framework that UNFPA can begin to promote in the field to help it gauge post-ICPD progress in its core programme areas. The list is also useful in developing subprogrammes in the Fund's three main programme areas and monitoring their effectiveness. Some indicators may be difficult to compile for a variety of reasons, most notably the need for bold efforts in almost every country to develop a truly national integrated data system. In some measure, however, it is hoped that the set of indicators will help increase awareness of existing shortcomings in these areas and promote dialogue between those gathering information and those using it.

Reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health

Reproductive health remained the primary focus of UNFPA's programme during 1997, accounting for over 60 per cent of total programme allocations. Key activities in this area during the year included, *inter alia*, further operationalizing sexual and reproductive health; refining approaches to adolescent reproductive health; reducing maternal mortality; assessing contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs in



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Counselling in meeting reproductive health needs is the key to success.

recipient countries; providing emergency assistance in refugee situations; and addressing HIV/AIDS. Providing policy guidance and technical support in these and related areas was a key role of UNFPA headquarters during the year.

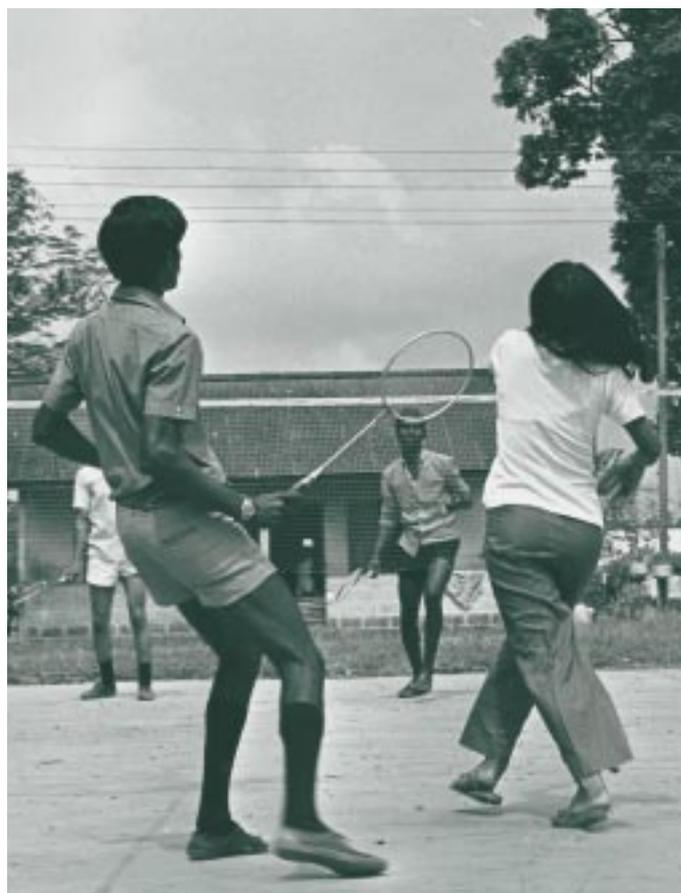
UNFPA country programmes remained the main vehicle for further operationalizing reproductive and sexual health, reflecting a strong reproductive health orientation. The programming process benefited from a series of regional consultations, which were held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 25-30 January; New Delhi, India, 22-26 September; Lima, Peru, 3-7 November; and Rabat, Morocco, 24-28 November. They brought together a wide range of experts from the governmental and non-governmental sectors and bilateral agencies, as well as from partner United Nations organizations such as WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

The consultations were the second step in the process to move beyond the promotion of the concept of reproductive health to the development of programmes to meet the reproductive health needs of individuals and couples. The first step had been a global expert consultation held in the spring of 1996, which culminated in the publication of a technical report in 1997. The recommendations of the regional consultations will be used, along with those from the global consultation, as inputs to a guidance note that will serve as a blueprint for developing a set of specific tools for operationalizing reproductive health.

Adolescent reproductive health

Approximately 15 million young females ages 15-19 give birth each year, accounting for more than 10 per cent of all babies born worldwide. Only about 17 per cent of them use contraception. Young mothers, especially those under 16, have increased likelihood of serious health risks. The risk of death in childbirth is five times higher among 10-14 year-olds than among 15-19 year-olds and, in turn, twice as high among 15-19 year-olds as among 20-24 year-olds. Teenagers are overrepresented among those obtaining abortion and even more so among those needing medical care for complications of unsafe abortion. When adolescents bear children, their offspring also suffer higher levels of morbidity and mortality. The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is also disproportionately high among young people: 1 in 20 adolescents contracts a sexually transmitted disease each year, and half of all cases of HIV infection take place among people under age 25.

Adolescence is a period of increased risk-taking and therefore susceptibility to behavioural problems at the time of puberty and new concerns about reproductive health. Female adolescents, compared to their male counterparts, face disproportionate health concerns following puberty; foremost among these are too-early pregnancy and frequent childbearing. Male adolescents, for their part, often lack a sense of shared responsibility for sexual and reproductive matters and respect for reproductive choices. This helps perpetuate traditions in many developing countries that encourage early marriage followed quickly by a first and subsequent births. Even where these influences are waning, lack of sexual and contraceptive knowledge, along with difficulty in obtaining contraceptives, results in continued early childbearing among adolescents.



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Adolescent reproductive health is increasingly a priority for UNFPA.

Adding to the challenge is the sheer magnitude of the numbers: more than half the population in developing countries is under 25. The 10-24 year-old population in these countries is estimated at 1.3 billion, and growing; by 2025, this number is expected to rise by some 400 million.

These are among the many reasons why adolescent reproductive health is a priority concern of UNFPA. And, although a relatively new and sensitive area, there is good evidence that information and service programmes for adolescents, both male and female, result in improved health of young people, improved health of young mothers when they bear children, better birth outcomes and health of infants, enhanced socio-economic potential for young women, and slowed population growth.

UNFPA's entry into the area of adolescent reproductive health occurred at a time when adolescents were largely neglected in policies and programmes. Today, this is changing. The reproductive health needs of adolescents are, by necessity, becoming a priority concern in an increasing number of countries. There is also increased interest among United Nations development partners, donors and NGOs.

UNFPA support for activities targeted at adolescents has expanded dramatically in the last decade. So has the scope of UNFPA programmes, from an early emphasis on education to a broader array of information, outreach, advocacy, and service programmes, many of them involving adolescents in both programme design and implementation. Moreover, the findings

and recommendations of a recent thematic evaluation have given direction to the latest cycle of UNFPA-funded programmes and projects and are serving as an important tool for advocating strengthened government action to address adolescent reproductive health needs.

Such strengthened action is needed in all regions, as the majority of adolescents still do not have access to information and education on sexuality, reproduction, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Nor do they have access to preventive and curative services. Providing adolescents with access to such information, education and services is thus the main challenge for future programmes.

Country-level implementation. Adolescent reproductive health is increasingly becoming a government priority. A few examples may help illustrate this, as well as the nature and impact of UNFPA assistance in this area.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a good case in point, and with good cause: some 40 per cent of its population is under 15 years of age. The Government has used many different channels to raise awareness among adolescents on issues related to reproductive health and family planning. These include public health outlets, Parent-Teacher Associations, and NGOs, among others. In August, the Government convened the "First National Workshop on Adolescents' Health", marking the beginning of a series of nationwide activities. The workshop discussed a questionnaire that had been prepared by the Department of Family Health of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education and decided to conduct a study on adolescent reproductive health in three pilot provinces, with a view to developing specific policies and programmes. In a related activity, the Family Planning Association of Iran, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), is working on linking adolescent reproductive health with the teachings of Islam in order to make it more acceptable to the Iranian people.

The UNFPA-supported subregional programme in the Caribbean is another positive example. It emphasizes adolescent reproductive health and rights as one of its two substantive themes, moving away from past emphasis on providing services to women-in-union only to a more integrated and inclusive approach. The programme is focused on providing access to, and delivery of, services through a coalition of government, NGO, youth and community-based organizations. The programme is designed as a truly subregional operation, targeting adolescents and young people for special attention in all countries in the subregion and making use of pilot testing and training in countries where such an integrated approach is new.

Adolescent reproductive health is also a priority concern in Nicaragua. UNFPA support to the first national Centre for Adolescent Reproductive Health in Managua has enabled the Centre to provide health care to a large number of pregnant adolescents primarily from poor urban areas, as well as information materials and training to NGOs working in this field. As a result, over 7,000 adolescents and youth of both sexes, in a spectrum ranging from university students to gang members,

have been trained in reproductive and sexual health issues. In addition, a special training module has been developed in collaboration with the Nicaraguan Communal Movement, resulting in the creation of rural Health Brigades throughout the countryside with a large number of promoters of reproductive health for adolescents.

Recognition of the importance of adolescent reproductive health also made inroads in countries in which such issues are particularly sensitive. In Gabon, for example, a special meeting at the National Assembly in April provided a unique forum to discuss the main reproductive health problems facing Gabonese youth today. Among the issues discussed at the meeting, which was attended by the President of the National Assembly and some 60 parliamentarians (about half the total in the Assembly), were the increase in the rate of abortion among teenage girls and the need for an educational system that would enable teenagers to manage their sexuality and offer them appropriate counselling and training to get a successful start in life. World Population Day also provided an opportunity to convene the country's First National Forum of NGOs on Adolescent Reproductive Health. About 200 people took part in the event, representing some 30 NGOs. The opening ceremony was attended by the spouse of the Gabonese President and by the Minister of Public Health. The National Forum lasted three days and produced the Declaration of Libreville containing recommendations on such issues as reproductive health and services, policies and laws, and religious, cultural and societal concerns.

Global and regional support. Adolescent reproductive health received considerable attention at the regional and global levels. For example, to promote policy development and programme delivery, UNFPA, together with WHO and UNICEF, issued a statement on Action for Adolescent Health: Towards a Common Agenda, which originated from a joint study group. The common agenda is designed to provide a framework for accelerated joint programming for adolescent health at the country level.

UNFPA also produced two important publications promoting reproductive health care for adolescents. One, a joint publication with IPPF entitled *Generation 97: What Young People Say about Sexual and Reproductive Health*, presents the results of a survey of over 600 young people in 54 countries on such issues as friendship, love and relationships, sexuality, contraception, pregnancy and parenthood, and risk behaviour. The other, *UNFPA and Adolescents*, uses plain language to look into such issues as programming for adolescent reproductive health and the use of strategic alliances.

UNFPA worked closely with a number of NGOs in promoting the reproductive health of special groups of adolescents, including refugees. With the Fund's support, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and Family Health International began work in three countries with a view to developing a methodology to promote the health of adolescent girls, including reproductive health, that can be applied to the refugee work of girl guide associations throughout the world. UNFPA convened a regional meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, 1-3 December, bringing together more than 150 high-level rep-

representatives from governmental and non-governmental sectors, as well as the international development community, to examine progress made at the country level and to articulate a regional commitment to improving the reproductive and sexual health of young people in Latin America. The participants emphasized the need to provide counselling and services specially suited to adolescents and made numerous action-oriented recommendations in such areas as public policy, information and services, and strategic partnerships.

The concerns of youth and reproductive health in countries in transition were the subject of a European regional meeting, which met 23-25 June in Copenhagen. The meeting, which was organized by UNFPA and the Government of Denmark in cooperation with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, brought together some 70 representatives from NGOs and relevant government departments from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States to share their experiences in dealing with adolescent reproductive and sexual health issues. The participants highlighted the seriousness and urgency of the problems that young people face and proposed major strategies to address the specific needs of youth in the region. The recommendations that emanated from the meeting will guide UNFPA in its future assistance to these countries.

The Fund co-sponsored, with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (UNDAW), UNICEF and the Economic Commission for Africa, an Expert Group Meeting on Adolescent Girls and Their Rights, in Addis Ababa in October. The meeting made a number of recommendations that had far-reaching implications for adolescent girls in terms of creating an enabling environment, providing reproductive health services, and identifying special groups of adolescent girls who need attention. UNFPA also co-sponsored the Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth, which was held in San Francisco in May. The Congress, attended by some 500 participants from over 50 countries, adopted a resolution stating that all couples and individuals, including adolescents, should have access to reproductive health information and services.

Reducing maternal mortality

A key objective of UNFPA assistance is to reduce maternal mortality. This requires close collaboration with many development partners, particularly WHO and UNICEF, as well as national and international NGOs. UNFPA has worked closely with WHO and UNICEF in defining guidelines for monitoring maternal health programmes and with WHO in conducting epidemiological research on the causes of maternal mortality. Moreover, technical specialists from WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank, among others, participated in the regional consultations organized by the Fund on operationalizing reproductive health.

UNFPA also participated in the Safe Motherhood Technical Consultation sponsored by the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood, which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 18-23 October. Over 250 delegates from 65 countries and various organizations, including the World Bank, UNICEF, WHO,

Ministries of Health, and a number of NGOs, participated in the consultation. The participants acknowledged that reducing maternal mortality had proven much more difficult than had been thought at the Nairobi conference that launched the Safe Motherhood Initiative 10 years earlier. This was due in part to the multi-faceted nature of the problem and, consequently, the need for a multidimensional programme approach to deal with it. Nonetheless, participants identified lessons learned in implementing safe motherhood activities that could be used to guide future programming in this area.

In general, high levels of maternal mortality indicate weaknesses in the coverage and quality of reproductive health services, including family planning. Improving access to and availability of quality family planning information and services, particularly among high-risk groups such as teenagers, women over age 39 and those of high parity, help to reduce maternal mortality. The lack of services, both human and physical, results in many readily avoidable maternal deaths, particularly among the rural poor. This unmet need requires that emergency obstetric services be extended and that the quality of services be improved.

In order to help mobilize such obstetric and gynaecological services, UNFPA is providing assistance to an innovative project being executed by the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. The project, appropriately called "Save the Mothers", is being implemented in seven countries that have high maternal mortality rates, the existence of an active obstetric/gynaecological society, and a demonstrated government commitment to improving women's health. The aim is to define how maternity services can best be organized and extended within available resources to handle efficiently early detection, referral and management of life-threatening complications in pregnancy and childbirth. The project will develop, execute and test a demonstration project at the district level in each country.

Most UNFPA country programmes employ multidimensional approaches to meet the reproductive health needs of the people they serve. The programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran, for example, is assisting the Government in integrating more aspects of reproductive health and family planning information and services into its primary health care network. The emphasis is on improving quality of care. Hundreds of training courses have been conducted at the district level for health-care and family planning workers, many of them women, to improve their knowledge and skill in providing integrated reproductive health care, including family planning. The programme is also emphasizing male participation, holding a workshop on this topic for the first time. This was accompanied by the development of special reproductive health IEC programmes for military bases in order to target a large group of young men. The Government also conducted a workshop to discuss reproductive and sexual health issues with young married couples. It was decided to prepare special IEC materials for this group and to include sex education in compulsory pre-marital counselling classes that are held throughout the country.

An activity in Bolivia supports a national strategy to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality. It focuses on quality of care of obstetric emergencies. The programme aims to develop service delivery norms; train medical, nursing and auxiliary staff; provide medical equipment; and develop appropriate management and organization systems. A national maternity insurance has been created to reduce economic barriers to services, and options are being explored to expand this insurance to include family planning. UNFPA is also supporting related activities, linking with NGOs to improve the quality of services, conduct research and implement pilot activities. The Fund has also provided assistance for a sensitization campaign for national and community leaders in support of a national commission for safe motherhood. A National System for Monitoring Maternal Mortality has been established to review and analyse causes of maternal mortality.

An activity in Morocco provides another useful example. It seeks to strengthen national capacities to coordinate the implementation of the national safe motherhood strategy and to improve the performance, quality and accessibility of reproductive health services in six provinces. It has three strategic orientations: upgrade existing health centres and rural hospitals to be able to deliver reproductive health services; strengthen management capacities at the periphery; and promote social mobilization. The activity provides equipment, medical supplies and contraceptives. It also has a strong training

component, providing training in interpersonal communication, risk-management, post-partum counseling, and contraceptive use to heads of health clinics, doctors, midwives and nurses; in safe delivery practices to doctors, midwives and nurses; and in management and medical audit to supervisors.

Similar integrated approaches are found in Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria and Uganda. The programmes make use of traditional and popular media to create awareness of the importance of family planning and of ante- and postnatal care and attended deliveries as essential means of improving reproductive health. They each also train health care providers to distribute contraceptives and act as pregnancy monitors so that they can refer pregnant women with complications to health care facilities. Doctors and nurses are trained with the necessary skills to cope with obstetric emergencies, and traditional births attendants (TBAs) are trained in basic hygiene to prevent infection. The programmes provide assistance to renovate health facilities as well as to supply the clinical equipment needed to integrate reproductive health within existing primary health care facilities.

Emergency assistance in refugee situations

Nineteen ninety-seven was an eventful year for UNFPA assistance to reproductive health in refugee situations, as UNFPA developed close operational links with the main agencies providing humanitarian assistance, in particular UNHCR and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as well as with other partners with which it works closely, such as WHO and UNICEF.

As a result, in part, of Executive Board decisions 96/3 and 97/7, which enhanced UNFPA's ability to respond promptly to emergency requests, UNFPA's participation at the country level increased significantly during the year, primarily through the initiatives of UNFPA Representatives and CST Directors. For example, UNFPA is participating in United Nations Consolidated Appeals in several countries -- Bosnia, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tajikistan. The Fund has also developed reproductive health activities for, or provided assistance to, local emergency task forces in response to natural disasters in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.

In 1997, 30 UNFPA projects addressing reproductive health in refugee situations were operational in 21 countries: 7 in Africa; 5 in Asia and the Pacific; 5 in the Arab States; and 4 in Europe. Ten projects addressed the needs of the general population or returnees; 12, the needs of refugees; and 8, the needs of internally displaced persons. Twenty-two projects sought primarily to create, rehabilitate or improve reproductive services; 4 addressed the reproductive needs of adolescents; 3 dealt with various aspects of information, education and communication (IEC); 1 was a survey on the health and socioeconomic factors of refugees; and 1 was a micro-enterprise project with reproductive health and training components.



UNESCO/Sylvio Mural

Indigenous Bolivian women learn key reproductive health concepts, which they take back to their communities.

An important feature of the Fund's work during the year was the distribution of Reproductive Health Kits for use in emergency situations. The kits were assembled by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations (WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, IFRC and others) in response to the crisis in the Great Lakes region. The need for proper reproductive health kits was first felt during the Bosnian crisis in 1992. This and subsequent experiences in emergency situations revealed thousands of cases of sexual violence and brutality against women, unwanted pregnancy due to unplanned or forced sex, poor care or lack of care during pregnancy and childbirth, and the breakdown of law and order and the increased risk of rape, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation that often accompanies it.

The purpose of the kits is to help ensure that women, and men, in all situations, including emergencies and crises, can have access to reproductive information and services if they want or need it. But more importantly, they save women's lives. The kits were crucial in meeting emergency reproductive health needs in such countries as Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Rwanda. In response to a widely circulated brochure on the kits, UNFPA country offices in Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda and Viet Nam sought additional information on the kits as well as on how to use them. And two new projects, in Afghanistan and the Republic of Congo, included the kits as part of their basic reproductive health equipment. To ensure a ready and timely supply of the kits, UNFPA has allocated \$500,000 to stockpile the kits in warehouses in the Netherlands. The aim is to be able to deliver the kits in less than one week after they are ordered.

HIV/AIDS

During 1997, UNFPA supported HIV/AIDS-prevention activities in 132 countries, compared to 124 countries in 1996 and 114 countries in 1995. The Fund's support continued to be provided in line with national HIV/AIDS policies and programmes and within the global strategy of the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS). The Fund participates in UNAIDS theme groups in 119 countries and chaired such groups in 8 countries during 1997.

The reproductive health guidelines issued by UNFPA in 1997 specify the types of support the Fund can provide in the area of HIV/AIDS: the supply and distribution of condoms, and of appropriate supplies and equipment at the primary health care level; in-school and out-of-school education activities; training of reproductive health information and service providers; IEC activities focusing on HIV/AIDS, as part of population and reproductive health programmes; and operations research on integrating HIV/AIDS-prevention activities into reproductive health programmes at the primary health-care level, as well as research on the socio-demographic consequences of the epidemic.

At the country level, most UNFPA-supported activities are integrated into reproductive health information and service programmes and advocacy programmes. During 1997, in addition to collaboration and cooperation with the other

UNAIDS co-sponsors, the Fund collaborated closely with NGOs involved in implementing UNFPA-supported HIV/AIDS-prevention projects in 80 countries.

Youth and adolescents are among the groups most vulnerable to HIV infection and thus a target for UNFPA assistance. So are women. According to recent estimates by UNAIDS and WHO (HIV/AIDS: The Global Pandemic) the epidemic continued to expand in 1997, with an estimated 5.8 million new HIV infections -- approximately 16,000 a day. Over 40 per cent of the new infections among adults occurred in women. The majority of newly infected adults are under 25 years old.

UNFPA employed innovative approaches in some 96 countries to address the needs of in- and out-of-school youth, young women, males in the labour force, employees of the police and the military, and female prisoners. Modern media and traditional channels of communication have been used to raise awareness among policy makers and the general public. In Kenya, for example, under the UNAIDS theme group framework, support has been provided to "road-shows" in rural towns and trading centres to convey messages in an entertaining and interactive manner. In Latvia, multimedia events such as "Rock Against AIDS" and "New Rap Generation Against AIDS", together with film clips and television serials, have targeted youth and adolescents. Similarly, in Namibia, two drama groups, Puppets Against AIDS (PAAN) and Yatala, have organized "Dramas for Health" workshops that highlight the health and social implications of HIV/AIDS and convey HIV-prevention messages.

In 1997, UNFPA provided 172.8 million condoms worth \$5.5 million to 55 countries and procured an additional 15.8 million condoms on behalf of other agencies. Female condoms were provided to two countries. Surgical gloves and equipment to enable safe clinical practices were also supplied during 1997.

In support of country-level activities, UNFPA provided assistance for a number of HIV/AIDS-prevention activities both at the regional and interregional levels in 1997. For example, in the Africa region, HIV/AIDS-prevention modules form an integral component of the UNFPA regional IEC training programmes in Abidjan and Nairobi. HIV/AIDS was highlighted as one of the critical issues affecting the reproductive health of youth and adolescents at the African Forum on Adolescent Reproductive Health held in Addis Ababa in January 1997. In the Asia and Pacific region, a new NGO-executed project was undertaken to promote advocacy for adolescent reproductive health and responsible sexual behaviour among adolescents. UNFPA is also supporting two regional training programmes for service providers from Central and Eastern Europe -- one at The Netherlands School of Public Health; the other at the University Medical School of Debrecen, Hungary -- both of which include HIV/AIDS-prevention components. Similarly, in the Latin America and Caribbean region, UNFPA has supported the inclusion of HIV/AIDS components in the reproductive health curricula in schools of health sciences. HIV/AIDS prevention has also been incorporated in all regional projects on reproductive health. Moreover, the Fund has provided support, *inter alia*, to WHO and The Population Council for research in the area of STD/AIDS prevention.

Population and development strategies

In focusing on population and development strategies, UNFPA seeks to ensure a balance between socio-economic development and population dynamics by providing appropriate information and analysis; influencing policy, planning and programmes; and building national capacity in population programming. The revised guidelines for UNFPA support for population and development strategies, issued in 1997, address UNFPA's commitments in this area and reflect the population and development goals of the ICPD, by following a people-centred approach to sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

Reliable, regular and timely data on population and development are essential for effective policy formulation and programme implementation. The Fund's work in this area seeks to help develop and strengthen national capacity for generating and analysing relevant information necessary to develop policies and programmes. Towards this end, UNFPA is providing extensive support to countries for the year 2000 round of censuses. The Fund has also begun a programme of collaboration with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) to collect and analyse data on the flows of financial resources for population programmes, both international and domestic. This collaboration has resulted in the creation of a resource-flow database that is becoming a valuable tool for monitoring this important aspect of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Country-level implementation. During 1997, UNFPA continued to operationalize population and development strategies at the country level through the implementation of a number of ongoing and newly-approved country programmes. This process focused on: stimulating a better understanding among policy makers of the importance of the linkages between population and development; integrating population dimensions into development strategies that reflect the individual needs of men, women and adolescents; strengthening national data systems and analytical capabilities for policy formulation and programme development and monitoring; undertaking relevant policy analyses and research; and promoting the empowerment of women.

In Botswana, UNFPA, in active partnership with the Government, facilitated the formulation of a comprehensive draft national population policy, deepened awareness of the role of population in national development and helped to focus attention on population issues in the national debate on development issues. UNFPA's third country programme (1998-2002) will continue to support the development of a multisectoral and comprehensive Population Plan of Action and to facilitate the development of district-specific action plans, operational manuals, guidelines and procedures to enhance coordinated implementation of the population policy and programmes. UNFPA support, which will be given to the National Council on Population and Development to enhance its capacity to coordinate the initial phases of the implementation of the population programme, will focus on strengthening technical assistance, developing national human resources and enhancing the institutional capacities of relevant coordinating units at both national and district levels.



United Nations

Reliable demographic data are essential in planning.

In Cameroon, UNFPA provided technical and financial support to the Government in the preparation of the draft National Population Programme. The proposed five-year UNFPA country programme (1998-2002) seeks to revise and update the Declaration of the National Population Policy of 1992 to reflect the recommendations of both the ICPD and Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), to prepare sectoral and regional action plans and to implement them at the national and regional level. The proposed strategy focuses on training and increasing population awareness and includes seminars and workshops for government and community leaders, educators, NGOs, women's associations and youth groups as well as sensitization and information campaigns for the general population. The programme will analyse legal texts on women's rights and study the prevalence of violence against women with a view to incorporating women's issues in the National Population Policy and integrating women's rights into the Family Code. Support will also be provided for activities relating to the 1999 Third General Census on Population and Housing, various demographic and sociocultural studies, and the creation of a socio-demographic database disaggregated by sex.

In Lesotho, the proposed country programme seeks to review and revise the National Population Policy in order to make it more comprehensive by taking into account the concerns of the ICPD Programme of Action and the FWCW Platform for Action as well as the country's main demographic concerns, including maternal mortality, morbidity, gender, youth issues, migration and the environment. This will include the preparation of a plan of action to identify and strengthen the

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institutional mechanisms to coordinate and implement the revised National Population Policy.

The proposed country programme in Bangladesh seeks to increase national technical capacity to implement population policies and programmes. Technical workshops and on-the-job and other training will be conducted to enhance the capacity of national development planners to integrate population variables, including gender concerns, into the process of overall and sectoral planning. In Bhutan, UNFPA support will also focus on training staff in population, environment and development issues to ensure that population concerns are adequately integrated into development plans. Gender training will be given to planning officers of sectoral ministries to ensure that gender concerns are addressed in policy formulation and implementation of development activities. Possible areas of research will be explored in an effort to provide a better understanding of the intricate relationship between population, environment and poverty. Training will also be provided to strengthen the technical and logistical capability of the Central Statistical Organization and data collection systems at the regional and local level.

In Jordan, the proposed country programme seeks to enhance the implementation of the national population policy formulated with the assistance of UNFPA under the previous programme by developing an appropriate mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating implementation efforts. Local training programmes will be conducted on specific population and development, as well as gender, concepts to upgrade the technical skills and knowledge of staff involved in the implementation of the National Population Strategy. UNFPA will help establish a population information system that will consolidate demographic indicators obtained from such diverse sources as censuses, surveys and vital registration systems.

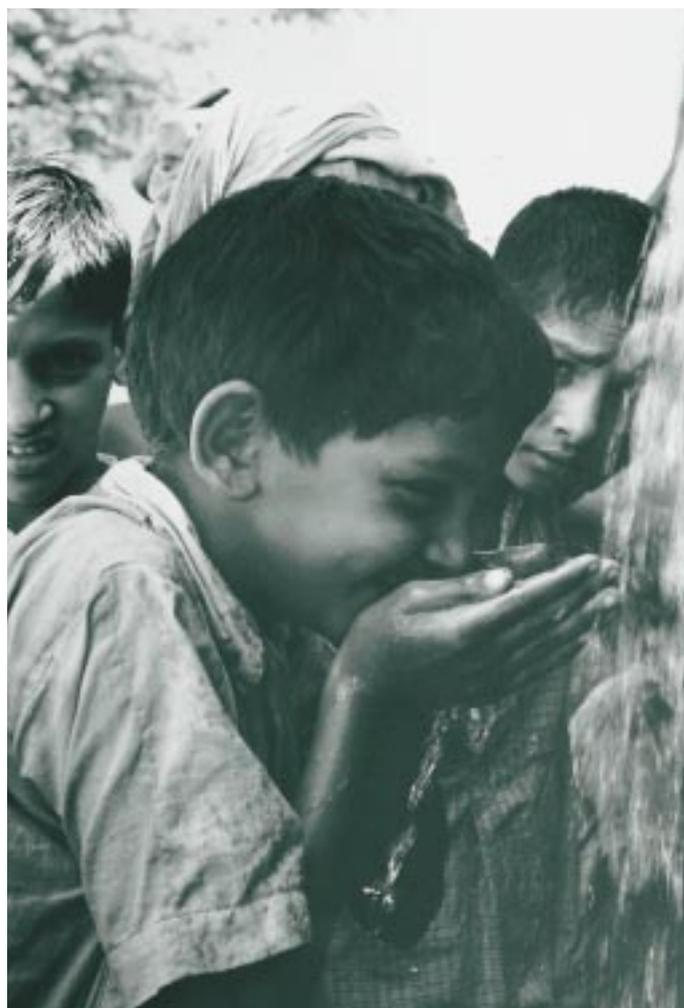
The UNFPA country programme in Ecuador places special emphasis on disadvantaged women, including indigenous women, as well as on adolescents in rural areas. The programme's population and development strategy is to provide technical assistance in the review of the National Population Action Plan in order to make it more responsive to the ongoing process of decentralization of governmental functions, and to train local staff in implementing the information systems needed for programming population and development activities for vulnerable groups. The programme also seeks to promote the effective coordination of activities among local government agencies and NGOs that address women's issues in order to incorporate gender as a cross-cutting and permanent consideration in the planning of basic social services.

Global support. At the global level, UNFPA continues to operationalize population and development strategies through active involvement in United Nations and other international conferences, meetings and symposia. UNFPA convened an Expert Group Meeting of the Global Programme of Training in Population and Sustainable Development to establish a framework that would facilitate the translation of ICPD priorities and recommendations into the global training initiative. The meeting underscored the importance of focusing on the interlinkages

between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, with emphasis on poverty eradication, gender equality, the situation of vulnerable and underserved groups, reproductive health concerns of adolescents, population mobility, and environmental degradation.

In connection with the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on UNCED+5, UNFPA submitted an annual report to the Fifth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on progress in the implementation of chapter 5 of Agenda 21 since the 1992 Earth Summit that presented a critical account of both achievements and shortcomings and discussed emerging priorities. UNFPA participated in the XXIIIrd General Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), preparing, *inter alia*, the sessions on "The UNFPA Experience in Training in Gender, Population and Development" and "Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, Three Years After Cairo".

UNFPA continues to fund two important projects in the area of population information technology: the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) and the Computer Software and Support for Population Activities (POPMAP). POPIN, which has become the most used international popu-



The environment, including the provision of safe drinking water, is threatened by expanding populations.

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lation information site on the Internet, continued to strengthen and coordinate population information activities at the international, regional and national levels during 1997. It provided technical assistance to the United Nations Regional Commissions which, in turn, transferred skills to national institutions. Local consultants were identified to establish Internet sites in national population institutions in order to build up technical capacities and expand access to local information sources. By mid-1997, although POPIN continued to host the POPIN World Wide Web site, material was being contributed by institutions in a number of developing countries, as well as by the UNFPA country offices and CSTs in Asia and Africa.

The POPMAP project released upgraded versions of the software with new and enhanced features; conducted training workshops; and provided technical backstopping support for developing POPMAP applications in a number of countries. It also compiled a repository of country geographic data sets for distribution to POPMAP users to facilitate the application of POPMAP in the development process.

Two other projects were approved in this area in 1997: Demographics Software for Population Education package, *DemoTables* and *DemoGraphics*, which will be an important advocacy and educational tool for population and development awareness creation, and the Development of On-line Information Services on Population and Environment Linkages.

Advocacy

Advocacy is essential in galvanizing broad-based political commitment and mobilizing financial support for population and reproductive health activities. It is also indispensable in placing population concerns on development agendas. Since the ICPD, the focus of the Fund's work in advocacy has been on the global priorities that are central to the ICPD Programme of Action. These include, among others, influencing the formation of attitudes and behaviours and establishing policies and programmes that promote choice, access to reproductive health services, gender equity, and environmental stewardship and related patterns of consumption.

Advocacy is key to mobilizing national, regional and international resources for promoting and achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action. At the country level, in addition to funding advocacy activities in the context of national programme priorities, UNFPA has supported advocacy activities to enhance visibility and improve public perceptions of ICPD priorities.

Advocacy efforts related to reproductive health and rights have aimed at promoting greater male involvement in reproductive health programmes and greater attention to the reproductive health needs of adolescents. They have also sought to influence changes in existing laws and regulations that perpetuate inequalities and inequities, especially those that are gender-based. Advocacy related to population and development strategies has supported, or sought to influence, government efforts to review and revise national policies to bring them in line with the ICPD Programme of Action. It has also solicited

the support of policy makers and donors to provide the necessary resources to establish data banks and databases and to improve management information systems. Advocacy related to gender has focused on increasing girls' access to quality basic education and keeping them in school; eliminating discrimination, coercion and harmful practices against women and children; and promoting sociocultural research that gives insights into how best to influence changes in customs and traditions that perpetuate gender inequality in relation to reproductive and sexual health and rights.

All UNFPA-supported advocacy programmes emphasize the need to develop partnerships with the media to design appropriate advocacy campaigns, approaches and materials in a variety of forms (public speeches, exhibits, symposia, contests, awards, lobbying, recruiting and working with goodwill ambassadors, study tours, meetings, training, public debates and so on) and to build capacity in this area. The media are important gatekeepers to policy makers and the public alike and thus must be educated, reached and persuaded to be a partner in population advocacy.

Country-level implementation. Although advocacy activities account for a relatively small proportion of UNFPA programme resources, they often hold the key to whether a programme succeeds or not. Advocacy activities are usually highly focused and have specific objectives and target audiences. In Viet Nam, for example, the Government organized two two-day national advocacy seminars: one on "Women



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UNFPA advocacy programmes often work through grass-roots women's groups.

Empowerment in the Population and Development Programme", the other on "Adolescent Reproductive Health following the Cairo Conference". The purpose of the first was to publicize the empowerment of women and to encourage men to participate in reproductive health programmes; the purpose of the second was to create awareness of the reproductive health situation and needs of adolescents in light of the ICPD and the Beijing conference. The seminars targeted three groups: government and party leaders, to motivate them to formulate plans of action to address these issues; the media, to gain their support as informed advocates for these issues; and the public, to respond favourably to efforts in these areas.

Mobilizing such political support and commitment to population issues is an element common to advocacy strategies in many countries. In Jordan, for example, such advocacy was instrumental in the development of the National Population Strategy and in subsequent efforts to update the strategy and expand its scope to accommodate ICPD themes. In Nepal, the IEC Unit of the National Planning Commission played a strong advocacy role in gaining parliamentarians' commitment to ICPD goals. And the countries in the Pacific subregion undertook a series of proactive advocacy activities designed to forge support at the highest levels of government for gender equity and equality and the advancement of women.

Most countries take advantage of special events to create awareness of population issues. Cuba, for example, used the celebration of World Population Day to hold numerous workshops, seminars, roundtables and other special gatherings to bring together experts, both public and non-governmental, to reflect on current population and related issues. Activities began some three weeks before the event with a Scientific Workshop on Population, Reproductive Health and the Environment, sponsored by Havana University's Centre for Demographic Studies. The main ceremony, on 11 July, took place at the Instituto Superior Pedagógico Enrique José Varona, a university-level teachers college in Havana, which was followed by a Workshop on Education and Population hosted by the Institute. The events received wide coverage in the press and on television and radio.

Radio and television are powerful mediums for advocacy. In Albania, for example, a highly successful weekly 30-minute show on Radio Tirana has been providing young Albanians with accurate information on a range of reproductive health issues. The format of the show intersperses guest speakers, listener call-ins and roundtable discussions with news updates, music and entertainment in a way that is attractive to young people. In Papua New Guinea, a twice-weekly radio programme on gender, adolescent sexuality and related development issues, hosted by the YMCA, has been enthusiastically listened to by young people. The programme focuses on community involvement and includes panel discussions and phone-ins. Gabon has had similar success with a very popular weekly 90-minute radio programme covering such topics as prenatal care, safe delivery/safe motherhood, breastfeeding and infertility. Each week, a "news" section presents recent information on the work of United Nations organizations and important NGOs active in the field of reproductive health. In

Malawi, a very successful video entitled "The Voices of Young Mothers" won a prestigious award for best television programme in Africa addressing a gender-related problem. The video depicts the plight of adolescent mothers in Malawi and the uncertain future they face.

Some activities target the media itself. In South Africa, for example, the National Population Unit organized two seminars to brief members of the media on the rationale and approaches of the country's proposed population policy. The seminars emphasized that reporting on population issues should focus on the human dimension of such issues and not on statistics. Other advocacy activities target programme staff, such as a two-week advocacy workshop in Namibia. The aim of the workshop was to equip participants to carry out population advocacy in their work. Each participant developed an advocacy plan as well as a strategy to implement it. Four of the participants also attended a complementary subregional course on audience research, message design and materials development for population IEC.

Most advocacy activities at the country level, of course, directly support various components of country programmes, often in the form of information and education activities. In India, for example, the Government is reorienting the national population programme in light of the ICPD, placing more emphasis on gender equity and equality and on adolescent sexuality. Two meetings, the first of their kinds, were held with all field-level population education coordinators to sensitize them to this shift and to promote intersectoral coordination and collaboration. These and other meetings guided the formulation of the new generation of population education programmes aimed at school children, adolescents, university students and out-of-school adults. In Ethiopia, UNFPA provided technical and financial assistance to develop a National IEC and Advocacy Strategy. The strategy seeks to link IEC to reproductive health services; reach target audiences directly; use the findings of sociocultural research to influence behavioural change; and ensure quality control and cost-effectiveness of activities. This is being complemented by an assessment of related training curricula, training materials, service guidelines and protocols.

Global support. In order to provide practical guidance for country programme activities, UNFPA convened the first Expert Consultation on Operationalizing Advocacy in Support of Population and Development Programmes at the Country Level: Lessons Learned. The consultation was held 3-5 November at UNFPA headquarters and was attended by representatives from national and international NGOs and bilateral and United Nations agencies, as well as experts, trainers and CST advisers. Among the operational conclusions reached were that UNFPA had to build a culture of advocacy at the Fund; that its country programmes had to help build the capacity of new partners as advocates for the ICPD Programme of Action, in particular for reproductive health and rights and gender equity and empowerment; and that to do so, adequate and regular resources had to be allocated to advocacy activities. One of the highlights of the year was the publication of the *State of World Population* report on the theme of reproductive

rights and reproductive health. The report was very well received and formed the basis of a special presentation to the Executive Board at its June session. The report was the focus for special activities at the country level in support of reproductive health and rights.

World Population Day activities in over 100 countries were supported by a brochure, poster and video news release. The message from the Executive Director focused on adolescent reproductive health, and a special publication co-produced with IPPF was introduced at a joint press conference by the Executive Director and the Director-General of IPPF.

A special advocacy campaign was launched in Europe, with the aim of building and mobilizing a constituency in support of the right to reproductive health for all, including the many women in developing countries who cannot yet exercise their rights. Two well-known personalities, the actress Linda Gray and the model Waris Dirie, agreed to serve as special ambassadors for the campaign. The campaign will also seek to sensitize the public to the need to eradicate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, a practice Ms. Dirie passionately and eloquently speaks out against in her capacity as UNFPA Special Ambassador for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation. Keiko Kishi, Japanese goodwill ambassador, made two public appearances in Japan during the year and visited the Philippines to produce a video and a television programme with World Television, London.

In addition, UNFPA produced a full programme of publications, posters, exhibits, and electronic materials in support of advocacy activities at all levels. A feature attracting growing attention is UNFPA's site on the World Wide Web, which was expanded and completely redesigned in 1997.

Women's empowerment and gender issues

Gender concerns are a cross-cutting dimension of all UNFPA-supported programming, as is reflected in UNFPA country programmes and in the many examples of country-level activities in this report. To this end, during 1997, UNFPA emphasized women's issues in all its work, promoting reproductive and sexual health and rights within a human rights framework, adolescent reproductive health, and women's empowerment and gender equity and equality, as well as strengthening the gender perspective in policies and programmes of UNFPA.

In collaboration with the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, UNFPA continued to provide assistance to enhance advocacy efforts for reproductive health and women's rights by working with national-level legal and policy NGOs in 51 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, to strengthen their capacity to conduct research and to promote policies and codified legislation to enhance reproductive rights and women's empowerment. Regional reports on formal laws and policies in key areas are being prepared, which will provide the basis for advocacy for reproductive health and women's rights. The Fund also continued its collaboration with various interna-

tional NGOs, such as the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and the International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) to strengthen the network of global, regional and national NGOs to advocate for, and monitor, governmental progress in implementing the agreements and decisions reached at the ICPD and the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW). Support was also provided to enable representatives of national NGOs to attend international conferences, such as the Microcredit Summit in Washington, D.C. in February, 1997.

Enhancing the involvement of men and male adolescents in reproductive health and family life issues is an important component of UNFPA's gender, population and development strategy. With support provided by the Government of Denmark, UNFPA is working with The Population Council (an international NGO) to examine the social behaviour of adolescent boys with respect to future family roles and relationships and the expectations, attitudes and behaviour of men and their effects on male/female decision-making about sexuality and reproduction. The research is focusing on such areas as sexual relations, fertility regulation, reproductive health, family size, and investment in children.

As a follow-up to the Technical Consultation on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) organized by UNFPA in 1996, the Executive Director issued an information note on the Fund's role in the eradication of FGM, including the programming framework set out in the report of the Technical Consultation. Also,



UN/John Issac

Women are often the sole means of support for many families throughout the world.



UN/John Isaac

Better reproductive health and reproductive rights for women help lead to their empowerment and contribute to national development.

UNFPA conducted a survey on FGM activities at the country level. Preliminary responses from UNFPA country offices indicate that efforts with Governments to eradicate FGM are being implemented in the areas of advocacy and information and counselling. In 1997, a *Joint WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Statement on Female Genital Mutilation* was issued.

With support from the Government of the Netherlands and in collaboration with the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) and local NGOs in three pilot countries, UNFPA is developing a prototype gender, population and development training manual that can be adapted at the country level to train policy-makers, planners, and community leaders at all levels. The manual has been tested in Egypt, Indonesia and Zimbabwe and will be finalized in early 1998. Also, in an effort to develop indicators for mainstreaming gender issues and to prepare guidelines for monitoring gender mainstreaming, UNFPA is assessing the extent to which gender and women's issues have been integrated into UNFPA-supported programmes and projects in 13 countries.

UNFPA continues to collaborate with other United Nations agencies and organizations on projects of mutual interest and is an active participant in various inter-agency fora on diverse gender and development themes and issues. For example, support is being provided to WHO for activities of the Global Commission on Women's Health in the areas of maternal morbidity and mortality, education for the health of girls and women, and violence against women. UNFPA sponsored participation in the UNDP-organized International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity (New York, July 1997), during which a special panel on gender and governance was organized by UNIFEM, UNDP and UNFPA.

Strengthening programme effectiveness

Strengthening programme effectiveness encompasses many components. It involves providing clear and pragmatic policy and programme guidance; decentralizing programme-approval and decision-making authority to the country level with adequate support from headquarters and the regional level; developing effective country programmes and subprogrammes; strengthening monitoring and evaluation of programmes; and matching staff training with the skills and competencies needed to meet organizational goals and priorities. Furthermore, it involves building national capacity to absorb financial assistance and to implement and monitor programme activities. In order to maximize UNFPA's own efforts to strengthen programme effectiveness, it is necessary to enhance coordination and collaboration with other development partners, including NGOs and groups in civil society.

Decentralization

UNFPA has made significant progress in decentralizing decision-making authority, along with providing the necessary programming tools and technical advisory services, to its country offices to strengthen the management and delivery of country programmes. This has been done in a phased manner. Management and organizational structures have been reconstituted to provide better technical guidance and policy direction to country offices; policies and procedures have been revised to improve programme formulation and implementation; and greater emphasis has been placed on developing the necessary monitoring and evaluation tools to ensure effective programme



Ganasha Askari

Male involvement is a critical element in successful reproductive health programmes. Innovative projects supply information and contraceptives at places where men gather, such as in this barber-shop in Indonesia.

delivery and to measure impact and ensure accountability at all levels. Additionally, UNFPA is reviewing its financial procedures and mechanisms to ensure that management and monitoring requirements are met under full decentralization; it has also been upgrading its information networks to improve the exchange of information. The process has been supported by various training activities for headquarters, field and CST staff, with priority accorded to orientation on new guidelines and to training in the application of logical framework techniques and financial processes.

National capacity-building

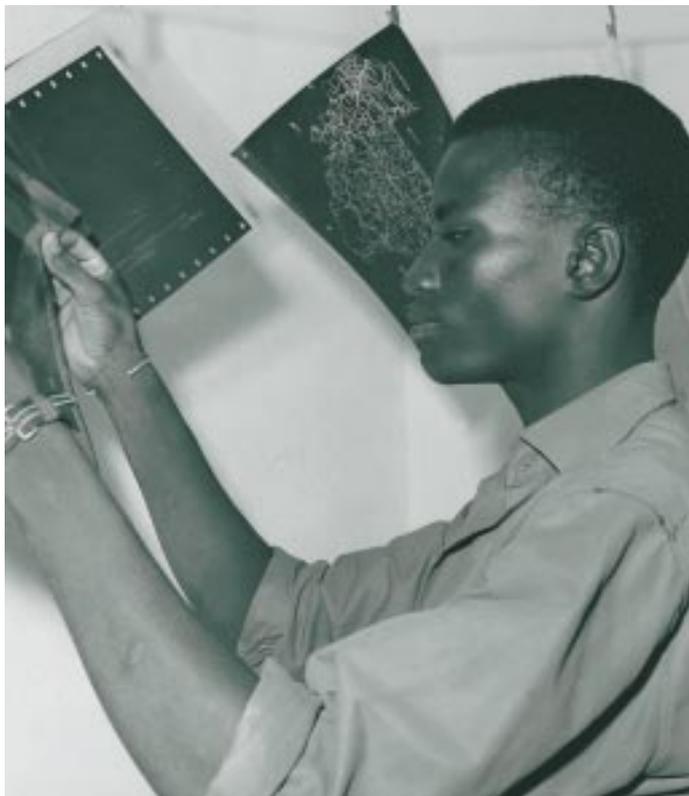
UNFPA took an important step forward in 1997 in its efforts to help build national capacity in programme countries with the publication of new Programme Guidelines, which were issued in November as part of a revised Policies and Procedures Manual. The new Manual provides instructions and support to help headquarters and field staff translate the Fund's responsibilities under the ICPD Programme of Action into concrete actions. In listing its priority objectives, the new Programme Guidelines state at the outset that the detailed guidelines

"underscore the importance of building national capacity in programme countries to enable them to achieve the goals and objectives recommended in the ICPD Programme of Action". With the publication and use of the new guidelines, the programming process itself has been streamlined in a way that reflects the Fund's commitment to utilizing and building national capacity to design and manage population programmes.

The Fund has also incorporated an assessment of national requirements for capacity-building into its main programming exercise, the Country Population Assessment (formerly the Programme Review and Strategy Development exercise). Such an assessment involves a concerted effort, in consultation with national counterparts and other development partners, to identify the key inputs required for national capacity-building and sustainable programme support. Whereas in the past the focus of UNFPA assistance had been on strengthening technical and institutional capacities, the Fund is now focusing more on developing the skills and competencies needed to formulate, manage, monitor and evaluate programmes. The Fund's Country Support Teams are essential in such efforts. They have been instrumental in mobilizing national expertise, where available, as well as transferring knowledge and skills to national counterparts and promoting self-reliance at the country level. Since one of the primary tasks of the CSTs is to help build national capacity in the countries they assist, the CSTs provide technical backstopping only if national expertise is not available.

During the course of 1997, UNFPA also supported two significant studies that will help the Fund's work in building national capacity in years to come. The first of these was a year-long evaluation that resulted in a report, "An Assessment of Execution Modalities for UNFPA-Support Programmes", published in November. The report is intended to provide guidance for the selection of executing agencies with a view to improving programme performance; its ultimate aim is to help the Fund increase the execution of UNFPA-assisted programmes by national institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, in programme countries. One of the major recommendations of the report was that this should be achieved in a flexible manner. For example, a Government could be the overall executing agency for an activity, but some functions, such as procurement or provision of international experts, could still be implemented by UNFPA or an international NGO.

A second important study was "Absorptive Capacity and Financial Resource Utilization in Population Programmes", which was conducted for the Fund by the Danish consulting firm COWI in response to an Executive Board decision asking for such a study with the aim of presenting concrete recommendations on how absorptive capacity could be increased, particularly in African countries. COWI conducted case studies in five programme countries – Benin, Ghana, Mozambique, Zambia and Nepal – and presented a list of 12 recommendations for UNFPA action. These recommendations serve as the basis for a report that UNFPA is submitting to the Executive Board at its annual session 1998.



United Nations

Training in demographic data analysis is an important part of capacity-building.

Monitoring and evaluation

The year 1997 saw a remarkable intensification of evaluation activities at both country and intercountry levels. Resources allocated for evaluations tripled from 1996 to 1997. This was due principally to the fact that many programmes ended in 1996 and 1997 and component projects were evaluated as part of the review and assessment process prior to new programme development.

Two thematic evaluations were initiated in 1997. The first is examining the strategies and modalities adopted by UNFPA to integrate HIV/AIDS concerns into reproductive health and other related projects and programmes at the country level. It is being conducted in full consultation with UNAIDS at both the headquarters and field levels. The second evaluation, based on a sample of eight projects, is assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and, to the extent possible, impact of UNFPA-supported strategies to reduce maternal mortality within the context of Safe Motherhood programmes. In 1997, the conceptual and analytical frameworks for the two evaluations were completed and field work and field missions were begun. Both evaluations are expected to be concluded by mid-1998.

A major achievement in 1997 was the revision of the UNFPA monitoring and evaluation guidelines, which was carried out within the context of the preparation of the UNFPA Programme Manual. The guidelines highlight a more holistic approach to programming and emphasize the analysis of inputs rather than the process of

delivering such inputs. In addition, to underscore the importance of continuous, systematic monitoring, the topics of monitoring and evaluation are accorded separate sections in the manual.

The major new feature in the monitoring guidelines is the annual subprogramme review. This ensures that all component projects in each subprogramme are reviewed together so that due attention is paid to fostering linkages and complementarity among them. The annual project report has been revised. It calls for a streamlined tabular presentation of the delivery of inputs and requests information not only on the general implementation of the project work plan but also specifically on national capacity-building, technical backstopping, execution modalities, gender concerns, and South-South cooperation. A mid-term review is held in each programme cycle to examine the status of implementation and its continued relevance to the national context.

An important new feature of the revised guidelines is that evaluations are required at the end of each programme period to ensure that there is a systematic assessment of programme performance and achievements, together with a synthesis of lessons learned for future application. The guidelines underscore the logical framework analysis as the cornerstone of the UNFPA monitoring and evaluation system, since it provides the frame of reference for all subsequent monitoring and evaluation activities. The logframe matrix outlines the baseline data to be established and the nature and source of monitoring data to be generated in the programme implementation process.

During the year, UNFPA participated in inter-agency and United Nations exercises related to evaluation, including a Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) workshop that took place in early 1997. The Fund also provided inputs to the development of terms of reference for a United Nations system-wide evaluation exercise examining the impact of operational activities on national capacity-building. UNFPA also collaborated in a desk study conducted by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on UNFPA support of national capacity-building in the area of reproductive health.

Training

The UNFPA staff training programme for 1997 was designed taking into consideration the recommendations of an independent evaluation, conducted in 1996, of the Fund's efforts in this area. This was accompanied by internal reviews of existing training curricula to match the upgrading of specific skills and competencies to meet organizational priorities, with priority being given to the training needs of field staff. As a result, the Fund developed a new training programme for newly recruited UNFPA Representatives, as well as a curriculum to build staff skills in applying the logical framework in the programming process and a training-of-trainers curriculum for cascade training on the logical framework. UNFPA saved on training costs by organizing a series of regional workshops on the logical framework for field staff and CST advisers and by providing training at the regional level on financial monitoring and management of country programmes.

During 1997, the Fund again participated in inter-agency training activities. Several UNFPA staff members attended workshops on field coordination, conducted by the United Nations Staff College in Turin, Italy. In addition, selected staff members served as facilitators for operationalizing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), helping with training exercises in field offices in pilot countries.

UNFPA conducted training workshops to introduce new programme guidelines and revised financial procedures, in line with increasing decentralization, and began work on developing other training methodologies such as computer-based training on finance management, including on the UNFPA Integrated Field Office System (UNIFOS), and distance-learning on management skills. The Fund also began an internal evaluation of the logical framework training that was conducted in 1997.

The computer and electronic infrastructure that has been established within UNFPA allows for faster information flows on training offerings at regional institutions, as well as on training aids and training packages and materials. The Fund has also reinforced the role of managers and supervisors in providing on-the-job training and coaching, within the context of the UNFPA Performance Appraisal Review (PAR) process. Managers and supervisors will thus be increasingly responsible for fostering a learning environment, providing constant mentoring and assessing the impact of training on job performance. To facilitate this process, a portion of the field training budget was decentralized to country offices in 1997, and UNFPA Representatives were given the authority to approve and authorize funds for training activities that could be conducted locally. The Representatives were also authorized to organize exchanges of staff among field offices to promote capacity-building. To ensure a closer linkage between personnel and training functions, the Training Branch has been transferred to the newly established Office of Personnel and Training.

Contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs

The regular and predictable supply and availability of a range of safe, reliable and affordable contraceptives are keystones of effective reproductive health programmes. Accurate estimates of contraceptive requirements and an efficient logistics management system are necessary to facilitate the ready availability of contraceptive commodities. To strengthen national capacity to forecast contraceptive needs and manage contraceptive supply and distribution, UNFPA launched the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries. The first round of in-depth studies took place during 1992-1994. Additional studies have been undertaken in subsequent years. In 1997, in-depth studies on contraceptive requirements and logistics management needs were carried out in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso. Follow-up studies were also carried out in Bangladesh and Nepal, and technical support was provided to studies undertaken in Sudan and Tunisia.

The impact of the Global Initiative has been clearly visible in the attention that countries are now giving to contraceptive

forecasting and logistics management. These key areas have been highlighted in several of the recently approved country programmes supported by the Fund.

To help build national capacity in logistics management, the Global Initiative organized four Logistics Management Training Strategy Workshops in 1997, in collaboration with the CSTs. The workshops were held in May, in Harare, with participants from Malawi, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; in July, in Dakar, with participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal; in November, in Bangkok, with participants from Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Pakistan; and in December, in Amman, with participants from Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. A key aspect of the workshops was the development and drafting, by each participating two-person country team, of a strategy to build logistics-management capacity, to be taken back to the respective country for finalization and eventual implementation with coordinated inputs from the Government and donors. A workshop originally scheduled to take place in Santiago, Chile, in 1997 was rescheduled for 1998. Additional workshops are planned in 1998 to train participants from other countries in Africa and Eastern Europe.

The Global Initiative has benefited from close collaboration and cooperation with developing and donor countries, the World Bank, and international NGOs such as The Rockefeller Foundation, The Population Council, IPPF and the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH).

Recognizing the key importance of donor coordination in facilitating the timely and appropriate supply of reproductive health commodities, including contraceptives for STD/AIDS prevention, the Global Initiative maintains a database on donor-supplied contraceptive commodities. The database has recently been expanded to include data on donor support for logistics management capacity-building in recipient countries. Both commodities and logistics support data and information are reported annually by the Global Initiative in the UNFPA publication *Donor Support for Contraceptive Commodities*.

In an effort to strengthen the contribution of the private sector in the delivery of quality contraceptive commodities, as called for in chapter 15 of the ICPD Programme of Action, the Global Initiative, under the guidance of its Working Group, organized a consultative meeting of oral contraceptive manufacturers, government representatives and members of the development community to explore the role of the private sector in providing affordable, commercially priced contraceptives and reproductive health commodities in developing countries. The meeting, which took place in July in New York, concluded, *inter alia*, that the private sector should play an expanded role in this area, and that much could be accomplished by means of negotiated agreements among the three interested parties: developing country governments, donors, and manufacturers. Concluding that UNFPA could play an important role in facilitating such agreements, the meeting recommended that the Fund organize market-segmentation studies in selected countries. It was further agreed that, with the support of The Rockefeller Foundation, a follow-up meeting

would be organized in September 1998 in Bellagio, Italy. In the meantime, the Global Initiative is working with the principal players in identifying likely candidate countries where collaborative activities may be undertaken.

The Global Contraceptive Commodity Programme (GCCP), established in response to decision 96/3 of the Executive Board, became operational in 1997. The immediate objective of the GCCP is to provide essential buffer stocks of contraceptives to facilitate prompt response to urgent and emergency requests for contraceptives from developing countries. The need to arrange contraceptive stock holdings resulted from the often lengthy lead times for commonly requested contraceptive products for the international public sector. The ready availability of stocks is necessary to avert potential disruptions of national reproductive health programmes. The long-term objective of the GCCP is to contribute, in close cooperation with the Global Initiative, to the overall strengthening of reproductive health programmes by improving mechanisms and modalities for addressing unmet needs for contraceptives; increasing contraceptive choice; and ensuring quality in meeting the contraceptive needs of men and women, through such inputs as technical training and technical advisory services, and by improving management information systems, warehousing, stock-keeping and transportation.

The initial contribution of UNFPA to the GCCP in the amount of \$5 million was supplemented in 1997 through a contribution from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, in the amount of £1 million. The GCCP, which is managed as a trust fund, operates as a revolving fund from which UNFPA projects are able to purchase inventories of required contraceptives in order to meet the emergency or urgent needs of developing countries. It responded during 1997 to emergency or urgent requests for contraceptives from Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova, Myanmar, Oman, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Zambia. The contraceptive commodities provided by the GCCP during 1997 included condoms, oral contraceptives, intra-uterine devices (IUDs), vaginal foaming tablets and injectables. Guidelines, policies and procedures governing the operation of the GCCP revolving fund were widely disseminated in February 1998 to all UNFPA staff at headquarters and in the field.

Partnerships with NGOs and civil society

A key element in strengthening programme implementation and delivery is making effective use of NGOs and other groups in civil society. Recognizing that NGOs have extensive outreach, associations and networks, particularly at the grass-roots level, the Fund continued to expand and enhance its partnerships with NGOs in 1997.

For example, in January, UNFPA and the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) organized the African Youth Forum at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Attended by approximately 500 participants, including about 200 young peo-

ple under the age of 25, the Forum drew up a comprehensive set of recommendations that are also relevant to other regions of the world and have wide applicability for programme design and implementation. In June, UNFPA and the Government of Denmark, with the cooperation of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, organized a landmark meeting on youth and reproductive health in countries in transition, bringing together representatives of NGOs and relevant government departments from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States.

One indication of the Fund's wide-ranging collaboration with NGOs is the fact that NGOs are implementing UNFPA-supported HIV/AIDS-prevention programmes in some 80 countries. The depth of such collaboration is also increasing, as is reflected in UNFPA country programmes as well as in the many examples cited elsewhere in this report.

In Mongolia, as a means of increasing outreach, the Government now promotes cooperation with NGOs, particularly in reproductive health advocacy and IEC activities. A novel feature of the second cycle of UNFPA assistance to the country is the use of international NGOs to execute reproductive health projects. In the Russian Federation, UNFPA is supporting a programme to strengthen the capacity of a Russian NGO, the Women's Innovative Fund East-West (ZHIF), to promote women's human, political, economic and reproductive rights, as well as to develop a network to promote these rights. Similarly, in Egypt, strengthening NGO capabilities is an important component of the Fund's programme of assistance.

In Turkey, UNFPA is supporting an NGO-led advocacy campaign on reproductive health targeting parliamentarians. Under the new partnerships created between the Government and NGOs, a network of five NGOs has begun providing community-based reproductive health services to complement services provided by government clinics. In Jordan, under the Fund's fourth cycle of assistance, national NGOs were successfully mobilized to raise awareness and inform and educate the public about population issues and their impact on the quality of life. The focus was on reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, and gender issues. These activities targeted women, men and youth. The intensive IEC efforts of the NGOs have had a significant impact on carving out a key role and niche for these NGOs in supporting the national reproductive health programme.

In Malawi, UNFPA intensified its efforts in 1997 to involve NGOs, the media and members of civil society in the implementation of population activities both in the context of the country programme and during such events as the celebrations of World Population Day, World AIDS Day, and the release of UNFPA's State of World Population report. The National Association of Business Women and Banja La Mtsogolo, two key local NGOs, are implementing projects under the Fund's new programme of assistance. In Guatemala, under the UNFPA-supported project on population education, NGOs and civil society groups have been actively involved in the policy process to design and approve

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

curricula for elementary and high schools. Also, reproductive health services are being provided by women's NGOs, under a UNFPA-supported project.

ICPD+5

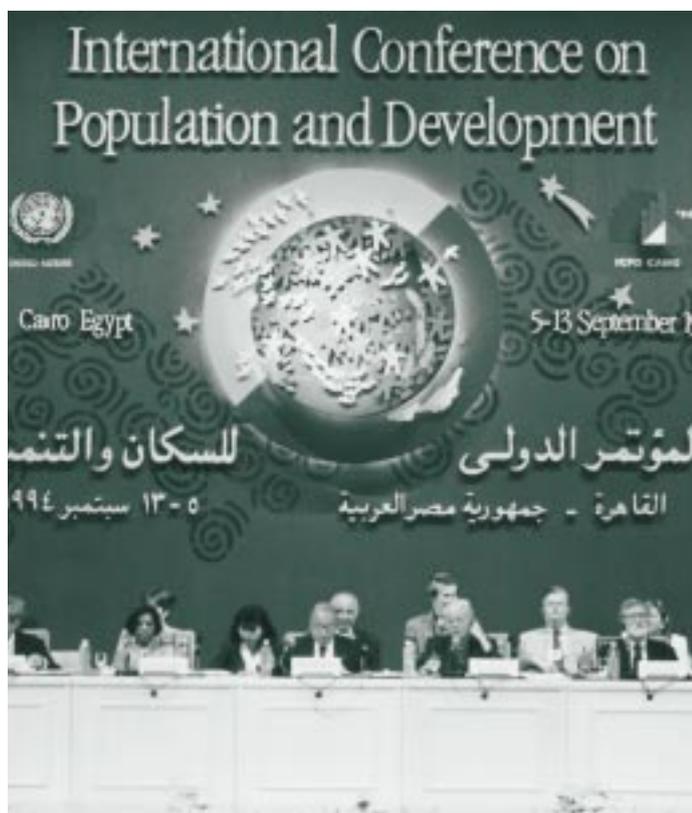
Following Executive Board decision 97/14, UNFPA initiated preparatory activities for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD, within the mandate of the Fund. Also, in accordance with decision 97/14, the proposal for an overall review and appraisal was submitted by the President of the Executive Board to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, for the consideration of the General Assembly and subsequent decision on the process and modalities.

At the fifty-second session, by resolution 52/188, the General Assembly decided to, *inter alia*, convene a Special Session of the General Assembly from 30 June to 2 July 1999 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD and to constitute the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development as the preparatory committee for the Special Session. It was further decided that the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General should also contain an overall assessment of the progress achieved and constraints faced in the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as recommendations for the future, and that at the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General would submit a progress report on the preparations for the Special Session.

UNFPA will organize a series of roundtables and technical meetings between April and November 1998. These informal meetings will review programme experience at national and international levels. Participants will include selected programme implementors, including NGOs, and national and international experts. All United Nations Regional Commissions are planning to review progress achieved in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and, to this end, ministerial and technical meetings have been scheduled for each region. An International Forum, to be attended by more than 120 countries, is planned in February 1999, in the Netherlands, with participation from governments, civil society, including NGOs, and other international organizations working in population and development. Support from private foundations, bilateral donors and national governments is being sought to facilitate these activities, including the International Forum.

Inclusive and active participation by all entities of the United Nations system is encouraged in all of the preparatory activities leading to the General Assembly Special Session on ICPD+5. To that end, UNFPA has held consultations with the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Information is being shared formally within the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and more informally through regular inter-agency briefings convened by UNFPA. Similarly, information has also been shared with NGOs through briefings and other communications. Regular updates of information on the preparations for events associated with ICPD+5 can be found on the Internet at the Fund's website (<www.unfpa.org/icpd>).

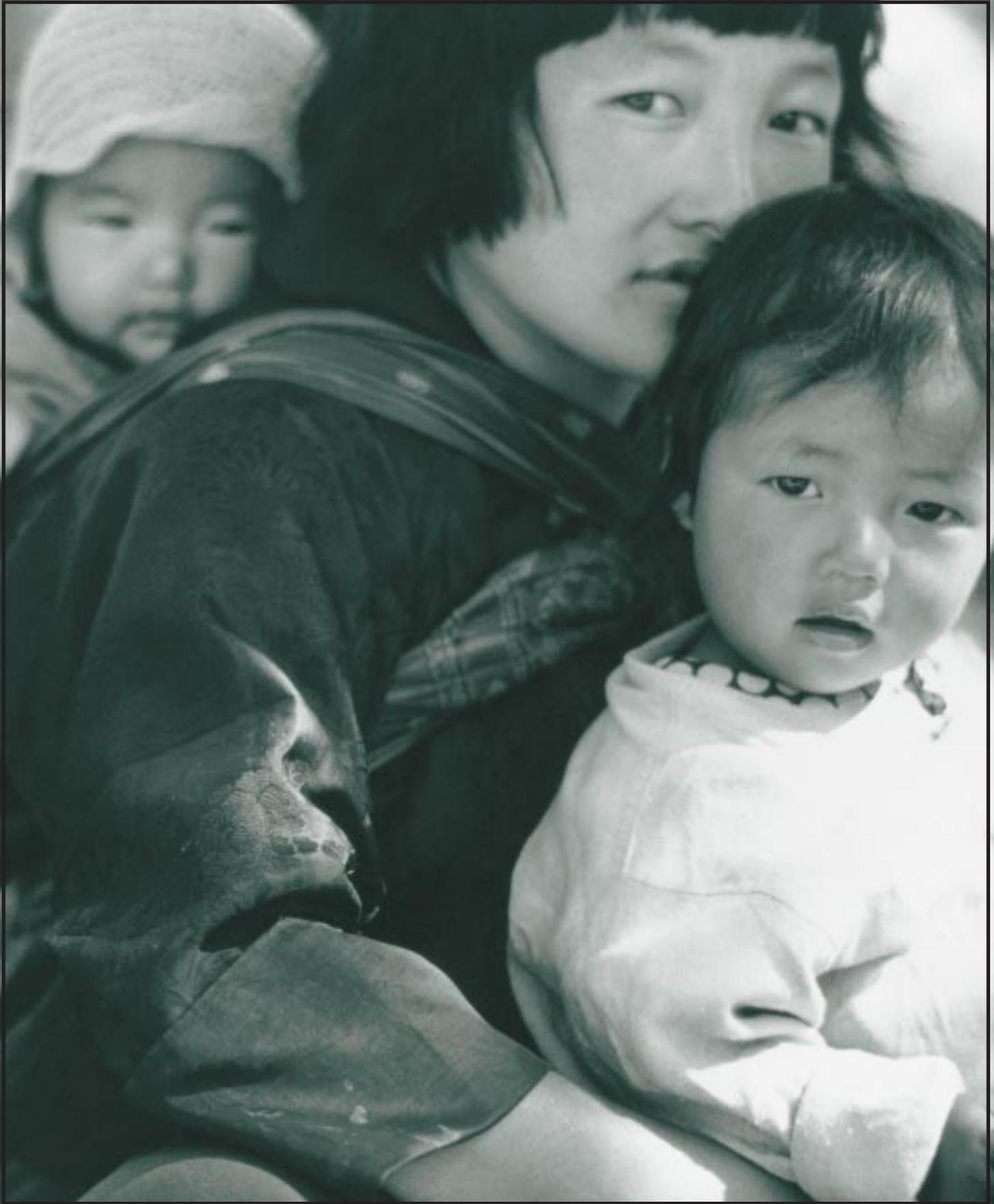
Documentation for the International Forum will be provided by the quinquennial review, as well as through a synthesis of the findings and results of the roundtables, technical meetings and regional meetings, with an emphasis on analysis of operational experience in implementing the Programme of Action at the country level. The four roundtables planned in 1998 are: (a) adolescent sexual and reproductive health (April, New York); (b) reproductive rights and implementation of reproductive health programmes, including women's empowerment, male involvement and human rights (Kampala, Uganda, June); (c) partnership with civil society in implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (Dhaka, Bangladesh, July); and (d) population and macro-economic linkages (Bellagio, Italy, November). The three technical meetings planned in 1998 are: (a) a technical symposium on international migration and development (The Hague, Netherlands, 29 June-3 July); (b) a technical meeting on reproductive health services in crisis situations (September, venue to be confirmed); and (c) a technical meeting on population ageing (October, venue to be confirmed).



UNFPA/Maggie Hallahan

Planning started in 1997 for a five-year follow-up to the historic International Conference on Population and Development.

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During 1997, UNFPA continued to assist countries in all regions of the world in advancing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The work of the Fund focused on its three programme priority areas: reproductive health, including sexual health and family planning; population and development strategies; and advocacy. Key themes that featured in and informed the work of UNFPA included: addressing the reproductive health needs of young people; promoting reproductive rights; strengthening national capacity; increasing the range of and access to quality reproductive health services; and encouraging partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups in civil society. Women's empowerment and gender issues remained cross-cutting dimensions of all of the Fund's work.

The Fund's coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies and organizations in all regions continued to expand in 1997, with increased levels of communication and cooperation, including through regular meetings of various theme groups, such as on gender, the environment, and HIV/AIDS. In all countries, UNFPA is a full and active participant in the United Nations Resident Coordinator system. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process also contributed to enhanced inter-agency collaboration. UNFPA has worked closely with other sister agencies of the United Nations system in the preparation of the UNDAF document in the countries participating in the pilot phase. Other mechanisms such as the inter-agency task forces of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) have also led to expanded inter-agency cooperation. As in previous years, the Fund continued collaborative efforts and joint initiatives with, *inter alia*, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WHO and the World Bank. In addition, partnerships with regional organizations, as well as international and national NGOs have been strengthened. Examples of such activities are contained in all parts of this annual report.

Africa

The implementation of population programmes in sub-Saharan Africa continued to progress during the year, *inter alia*, as a result of increased awareness and commitment among policy makers, and traditional and religious leaders. By the end of 1997, 23 African countries had officially adopted population policies and 11 others were in the process of doing so. Several countries are revising their population policies to include the goals and recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action. Throughout the region, efforts are under way to increase partnerships among Government, local NGOs, women's groups, youth groups and local communities in the design and implementation of population activities. Also visible is an increase in the technical expertise available at the country level. In this regard, UNFPA Country Support Teams (CSTs) have continued to help build national capacity for population and development programme implementation. However, despite these noticeable advances, political and social instabilities in the region have contributed to a slowing down in the momentum of programme implementation and expenditure levels.

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)				
By major section	In thousands of US dollars		Percentage of total programme	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Reproductive health / family planning	41,538	70,789	63.2	59.4
Population and development strategies	20,966	42,728	31.9	35.8
Advocacy	3,220	5,755	4.9	4.8
Total	65,724	119,272	100.0	100.0
COUNTRY ACTIVITIES BY GROUP				
A	54,893	100,084	89.4	90.2
B	5,969	10,234	9.7	9.2
C	283	334	0.5	0.3
Other countries	274	280	0.4	0.3
Total country activities	61,419	110,932	100.0	100.0
Country activities	61,419	110,932	93.4	93.0
Regional activities	4,305	8,340	6.6	7.0
TOTAL REGION	65,724	119,272	100.0	100.0

Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals given due to rounding. Figures for 1996 are for expenditures; figures for 1997 are for allocations.

Fifteen Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercises were undertaken in the Africa region during 1997 and were characterized by greater participation of nationals, both governmental and non-governmental. This helped to generate a shared sense of ownership and commitment to programme planning and implementation. In addition to four subregional meetings for UNFPA country representatives, a regional meeting was organized in Harare, Zimbabwe, in November, to review progress in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action.

The Fund continued its assistance to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which, together with the African Population Commission, organized a meeting to review issues such as population and conflict in Africa, the implementation of the Dakar-Ngor Declaration and the ICPD Programme of Action and to prepare for the ICPD+5 review and appraisal. Representatives from 42 countries in Africa participated in the meeting. At a technical meeting to review progress in the implementation of the Special Initiative on Africa, UNFPA led a session focusing on mainstreaming population and gender in the context of the Special Initiative. The Fund also engaged in strengthening its collaboration in the region with, *inter alia*, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and the World Bank.

A key highlight of the year was the African Forum on Adolescent Reproductive Health, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January, and organized by UNFPA in collaboration with the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA). The meeting brought together approximately 500 participants, including some 200 youth from 48 countries. The Forum, which provided opportunities to strengthen youth net-



FAO/F. Boits

UNFPA's programmes in Africa include assistance for family life education, one aspect of the focus on the concerns of youth.

works and stimulate youth involvement in population activities, focused on such themes as the impact of religion, culture and society on adolescent reproductive health; policy and legislation on adolescent reproductive health; and reaching adolescents through family life education and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies. The recommendations and resolutions emerging from the Forum have been presented to the OAU Council of Ministers.

Reproductive health. The year 1997 witnessed further advances in adapting the maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning (FP) approach to a reproductive health approach, including family planning and sexual health. Throughout the region, UNFPA provided support to government efforts to develop a clearer vision of comprehensive reproductive health services and programming. However, despite achievements in this area, two key constraints in the region remain: limited coverage in terms of access to and availability of a range of reproductive health services; and an insufficient number of trained personnel to deliver such services.

To advance the process of operationalizing reproductive health programmes, an expert consultation took place in Addis Ababa in January. The meeting was attended by national experts from Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Uganda and Senegal, as well as representatives from United Nations agencies and The Population Council. The recommendations that emerged from the meeting have been incorporated in a guidance note on operationalizing reproductive health, taking into account the diversity of needs and resources in the region.

UNFPA has actively assisted Governments in the region in mobilizing community groups, grass-roots associations, NGOs and local leaders to promote the use of reproductive health services. Efforts have also focused on sensitizing leadership groups on such issues as maternal mortality, adolescent health needs, and male responsibility and involvement. As a result, religious leaders have become important allies and are playing a major advocacy role in the implementation of reproductive health activities in Ghana, Namibia, Niger, Uganda and Senegal. Successful male participation in reproductive health, including use of services, has also increased in several countries in the region, including in Ghana, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Training programmes in the region have also been brought in line to reflect the concept of reproductive health. UNFPA has been supporting the regional programme for Training of Trainers in Reproductive Health, in Mauritius, as well as the centres providing IEC training located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nairobi, Kenya.

Addressing adolescent reproductive health needs has been an important dimension of UNFPA support. Thus, the Fund has provided assistance for family life education, HIV/AIDS prevention and reproductive health and counselling services focusing on meeting the needs of youth. These activities seek to enable young people to make responsible decisions about their sexual behaviour. Several countries in the region have recorded an increase in the use of multi-purpose youth centres that provide youth-friendly reproductive health information, counselling and services. These countries include Botswana, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Senegal and

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Uganda. Innovative approaches are also being used to reach young people. Angola, for example, is piloting the promotion of responsible behaviour among adolescents by using peer counselling; meanwhile, Ghana, Lesotho and Nigeria are using the approach of educating parents, particularly fathers and mothers-in-law, as a way of reaching youth and adolescents. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a hotline has been set up to provide reproductive health information to adolescents and to facilitate their access to services.

Population and development strategies. During 1997, UNFPA also continued to invest in the key programme priority area of population and development strategies. The Governments of Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire and Namibia approved comprehensive national population policies in 1997 and put in place institutional structures to incorporate the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action in their respective population policies. Mozambique, South Africa, Togo and Zimbabwe are in the process of finalizing their population policies. Angola and Swaziland have each constituted a task force to draft a population policy statement as well as a time-bound programme for policy implementation.

To strengthen national activities in population and development, UNFPA supported the first ministerial conference on population policies in the Sahelian countries, organized in October by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Population et le Développement (CERPOD). The conference adopted an action plan integrating the recommendations of the

Forum of Sahelian Societies which was held in Banjul, Gambia, in September. The plan emphasizes basic health and education services for children with special attention to the girl child.

In several countries, population data, particularly demographic data, are needed to better integrate population variables into national development plans and sectoral programmes. UNFPA continued support for this area, including Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) in Cape Verde, Chad, Eritrea, Rwanda and Senegal. Data collection, especially through the conduct of censuses, is on the agenda of most African countries. Many of these countries have benefited from UNFPA support. However, there is a severe shortfall in resources for the 2000 round of censuses, and more donor support is needed. To help raise awareness among donors on the need for census funding, particularly for the 2000 round of censuses, UNFPA, in collaboration with the Interagency Census Coordination Committee (ICCC), hosted a meeting in New York, in September. The meeting was attended by 13 bilateral donors, the United States Bureau of Census and various United Nations bodies.

With a view to building sustainability, the Fund has initiated a review of some of its regional programmes. As regards the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and the Regional Institute of Population Studies (RIPS) in Accra, Ghana, UNFPA has continued to pursue a shift in its funding modality – from support to such regional demographic training institutes to national-level demographic, and population and development training institutes, in order to help build technical capacity and develop



Jack Glatfisch

UNFPA supports data collection and analysis in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa.



Mothers waiting with children to visit a clinic in Bamako, Mali. Such visits provide good opportunities for family planning counselling.

the critical mass of trained personnel needed to effectively respond to national needs.

Advocacy. UNFPA provided assistance to NGOs, parliamentarians, and women's groups in the region to undertake a variety of advocacy activities, in 1997, aiming at, *inter alia*, eradicating harmful practices, including female genital mutilation (FGM); promoting reproductive health and reproductive rights; removing discriminatory laws and practices against women; and promoting adolescent reproductive health. For example, UNFPA has provided support to Chad and Mauritania to develop family codes that take into account the revision of existing laws that discriminate against women, and to Niger, to seek the support and lessen the opposition of religious and traditional leaders to reproductive health programmes. The Fund also organized a symposium on the elimination of juridical barriers to sexual and reproductive health in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. In Malawi, an advocacy video, focusing on the plight of adolescent mothers, won a prestigious award for the best television programme in Africa addressing a gender-related problem for the year 1996-1997. Entitled "The Voices of Young Mothers", the video was produced by UNFPA.

As part of its advocacy efforts, UNFPA funded the inaugural general conference of the Forum of Africa and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FPAAPD) which brought together parliamentarians and population specialists from the two regions. The conference took place in Cape Town, South Africa, in May 1997. Several countries have

begun to implement the recommendations that emerged from the forum, including the setting up of parliamentarian groups on population and development. In Gabon and Uganda, to increase awareness and mobilize political and financial commitment, UNFPA initiated and supported a series of seminars for parliamentarians on such topics as reproductive health, including the needs of adolescents; gender equity and equality; and poverty issues. The inauguration of the Ugandan Parliamentarians Forum on Food Security, Population and Development and of the Advocacy Coalition Team (ACT) is helping to increase awareness and stimulate community involvement and participation in population programmes.

Arab States and Europe

Arab states

In the Arab states region, Governments continued to demonstrate commitment to addressing population issues and implementing the ICPD Programme of Action. The Ministers of Planning of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have decided to develop a framework for a subregional population strategy. Throughout the region, increased attention is being focused on promoting reproductive health and women's empowerment. To highlight these key issues, a regional forum on reproductive health, women and development was held in Bahrain in September.

Reproductive health. During 1997, UNFPA supported a range of reproductive health activities in the region, including: increasing access to reproductive health information and ser-

vices; providing training to service providers; standardizing guidelines and protocols; providing contraceptives and basic medical equipment; and promoting partnerships with NGOs. At the heart of UNFPA programming in the region is an emphasis on building national capacity for the delivery and management of sustainable reproductive health services. Management training supported by the Fund has enabled health administrators in several countries in the region to implement effective measures to improve service delivery efficiency and strengthen personnel management and management information systems.

UNFPA-supported country programmes in the region intensified their efforts to raise awareness about the reproductive health needs of young people and underscored the importance of removing barriers to the provision of reproductive health information and services. The Ministry of Health in Bahrain, with technical assistance from UNFPA, has developed a reproductive health strategy for adolescents which aims at upgrading services and information in order to reach 50 per cent of youth and adolescents by the year 2008. In Egypt, UNFPA is supporting an IEC project under which two national NGOs have provided training to 200 peer educators who in turn have trained 3,000 young men and women on reproductive health and gender issues.

Through summer youth camps and community-based initiatives, NGOs are playing an important role in addressing the reproductive health needs of young people in Jordan. In

Tunisia, the National Family and Population Office, with UNFPA support, has launched an innovative project to reach out-of-school and at-risk youth and facilitate their access to reproductive health services and information. In Yemen, innovative communication strategies have been implemented to reach rural youth through peer groups of the boy scouts and girl guides. The reproductive health needs of young people in refugee and emergency situations are also being addressed. For example, UNFPA, in its joint efforts with UNHCR, has supported the training of teachers, community health workers and peer counsellors who are working with young Somali refugees in Kenya.

Activities to prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, constitute an important component of UNFPA-supported reproductive health programming in the region. Under a joint UNFPA-UNHCR project, integrated reproductive health services, including for STD/AIDS prevention, are being provided to some 160,000 Somali refugees in Ethiopia. In collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), UNFPA has established a reproductive health centre in Bosaso, Somalia, and trained 18 doctors, 45 nurses and 60 traditional birth attendants to provide a wide range of reproductive health services and counselling, including for the prevention and management of STD/AIDS and FGM. The prevention and management of STD/AIDS and FGM is also an integral component of all reproductive health activities supported in the Sudan.

Promoting women's reproductive rights is coupled with service provision in a number of UNFPA-supported projects and programmes in the region. For example, in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, in the town of Jenin, a network of 30 females and males has been created to conduct community-based outreach activities to promote, among other things, male responsibility in sexual and reproductive behaviour and women's reproductive rights. Support has also been provided by UNFPA to assist in upgrading the capacity of five local NGOs that are running 20 clinics providing reproductive health services. With UNFPA support, the Women's Centre in the Al-Bureij camp, in Gaza, has organized several community education workshops on women's rights, particularly reproductive rights. Individual and group counselling has been provided by a lawyer, employed by the centre, to women who have been victims of domestic violence.

Population and development strategies. With UNFPA assistance, national capacity for policy formulation, research and analysis has been institutionalized through extensive support to national population councils, their technical secretariats, as well as to national population research and data analysis centres. Support has also been provided for extensive training in demographic data collection and analysis to enable staff of the ministries of planning and other specialized institutions to conduct censuses and demographic and population research. Demographic databases have been established in most countries in the region.

Throughout the region, UNFPA has also provided assistance to strengthen national bodies with responsibilities for the advancement of women's status through improved legislation and



United Nations/Bijur

In several North African countries with successful reproductive health programmes, attention is turning to underserved rural areas.



United Nations

Preparations are well under way for the year 2000 round of censuses.

economic and educational opportunities. For example, in 1997, UNFPA provided technical assistance to the Jordanian National Committee for Women and the Jordanian National Population Council to integrate gender concerns and reproductive rights into the national population strategy and the national plan of action for women's development. Similarly, the Fund provided assistance to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to develop a manual for gender training and guidelines for integrating gender issues into the national population policy.

UNFPA participated in a technical meeting that reviewed the pre-test of the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) reproductive health module. The Fund also participated in the conceptualization and finalization of the Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), a demographic and reproductive health survey (1998-2002) which includes the conduct of qualitative research studies. This multi-agency-funded effort is under the overall auspices of the League of Arab States which will be the main executing agency for the project.

Advocacy. A variety of advocacy activities were supported by UNFPA during the year, ranging from assistance to Egypt to support government and NGO advocacy efforts to raise awareness on the harmful practice of FGM, to support for sports competitions and musical events in Djibouti, on the occasion of World Population Day, which drew attention to the prevention of unwanted adolescent pregnancies and STD/AIDS. UNFPA is also supporting various advocacy strategies to address the issue of violence against women. Counselling and legal services to women are being integrated in the array of reproductive health

services being offered, including to women who are caught in civil war conflicts or other emergency and post-crisis situations.

As part of its advocacy efforts to promote women's reproductive rights and eliminate discrimination against women and the girl child, the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) published two booklets entitled *Women Heroes* and *Fatima's Family*. Also, two regional projects, supported by UNFPA, seek to promote accurate interpretations of Islamic teachings and a better understanding of the position of Islam on women's rights as human rights.

The Fund has provided technical assistance to ministries of information, NGOs and health education units that undertake advocacy activities. In many countries, staff skills have been strengthened to enable the development of effective mass media and social mobilization campaigns to promote reproductive health and rights. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Government and youth organizations, such as the Revolutionary Youth Union (RYU), continued nationwide campaigns to address the sociocultural and religious barriers that affect the health of young women and lead to early marriage and a confined social status. In the United Arab Emirates, efforts are under way to advocate social justice and gender equality and to promote women's employment in government institutions and their representation in the Parliament.

Central and Eastern Europe

Nineteen ninety-seven was a challenging year for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. While progress has been made



UNICEF/Edger Koh

Albania is faced with a number of population and reproductive health challenges, especially among adolescents, made worse by economic and social difficulties.

in recent years in improving the standards of living and overall well-being of the population, certain setbacks have also been witnessed, including civil unrest in Albania; a volatile peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina; and increasingly limited job opportunities for women in the region, leading to higher unemployment rates and subsequent declines in family incomes.

Reproductive health. The reproductive health situation in the region is diverse. In most countries maternal mortality rates and the incidence of abortion are declining, *inter alia*, due to increased use of modern contraceptives and growing awareness of the benefits of family planning. However, in a number of countries, growing opposition to reproductive rights is hampering people's unrestricted access to reproductive health information and services, and unsafe abortions remain a leading cause of maternal mortality and morbidity. There has also been an alarming increase in the prevalence of STDs, including HIV/AIDS, particularly among young people, in many countries in the region. In Ukraine, for example, data indicate a more than threefold increase in HIV infections from 1,499 in 1995 to 5,400 in 1996. Teenage fertility rates in the region are also climbing and are approximately three times as high as the average in Western Europe.

Consequently, increasing attention is being focused on adolescent reproductive health and efforts are under way to involve NGOs as partners to complement government efforts in improving the reproductive health situation of women, men and adolescents. A key event of the year was a regional meeting

on youth and reproductive health held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in June. The meeting was attended by representatives of Governments, NGOs and national youth organizations. Organized by UNFPA and the Government of Denmark, in cooperation with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the meeting provided opportunities to share country experiences in dealing with reproductive health issues; promote greater awareness and understanding of the reproductive needs of young people; and develop strategies to address those needs. The recommendations of the meeting will guide UNFPA in responding more effectively to young people's reproductive health needs.

UNFPA is also supporting training in the provision of reproductive health services. For example, the Fund is providing assistance to the reproductive health training centre in Armenia which was established in 1997. In Romania and Ukraine, UNFPA is supporting reproductive health training for medical professionals. A number of STD/AIDS-prevention activities, supported by the Fund, have been undertaken in the region, including the provision of condoms and other contraceptive commodities; training of service providers; and the development and incorporation of HIV/AIDS education components in sex education programmes. During 1997, the Fund provided emergency contraceptive supplies, including condoms, to Armenia, Bulgaria and Georgia.

Several countries in the region continued to host large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, including Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia and the Russian Federation. The Fund has provided support to Marie

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

Stopes International and its local partner Stope Nade to provide reproductive health information and services in several collective centres in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Population and development strategies. Building and strengthening national capacity in data collection and analysis remained an important aspect of UNFPA support in the region. In Moldova, UNFPA, together with UNICEF and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), funded the country's first reproductive health survey. In Armenia, the Fund supported a knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) survey, which, *inter alia*, found that the abortion rate was twice as high as officially reported.

All countries in the region are currently preparing for the 2000 round of population and housing censuses. For most this will be the first population census since gaining independence in the early 1990s. Many of these countries lack the capacity and the financial resources required for preparing, collecting, analysing and disseminating population and housing census data. Recognizing this, UNFPA, together with the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), convened a donors meeting on 26 September 1997 in Geneva, to facilitate the mobilization of financial resources from the international community. UNFPA has agreed to coordinate follow-up to this meeting, including facilitating the exchange of information among donor countries and agencies and recipient countries on the requirements for training, equipment and supplies, and providing technical and financial assistance. Meanwhile, UNFPA and UNDP are supporting a pilot census in Armenia. This will provide valuable inputs for the implementation of the 1999 population and

housing census. UNFPA is also funding a regional census training project, executed by the ECE, to train staff of national statistical offices for the forthcoming round of censuses.

Advocacy. Throughout the region, the role of civil society and NGOs in advocating for reproductive health and rights has become increasingly visible. In keeping with the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA is actively promoting partnerships among Governments, NGOs and groups in civil society. In this regard, strengthening the capacity of NGOs continues to be a priority area for the international community.

Advocacy for adolescent reproductive health is a key area receiving UNFPA attention and assistance. For example, in Albania, the Fund is supporting a novel project implemented by Population Services International (PSI), in close collaboration with Radio Tirana. A weekly, 30-minute radio show provides young Albanians with accurate information on a range of reproductive health issues. The format of the show is designed to attract young people and includes guest speakers, call-in opportunities and round-table discussions interspersed with news updates, music and entertainment. In Romania, UNFPA is providing financial assistance to the Youth for Youth Foundation, a local youth NGO, for an extensive information and awareness-creation programme aiming at the reduction of the incidence of unwanted pregnancies and STDs among adolescents. In the Russian Federation, UNFPA is supporting the Russian Family Planning Association (RFPA) in developing a sex education programme for out-of-school youth.

Asia and the Pacific

During 1997, the countries of Asia and the Pacific region continued their efforts towards achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action. To this end, UNFPA support was provided to assist countries, *inter alia*, in improving quality of care, addressing the reproductive health needs of adolescents, and strengthening national capacity to conceptualize, plan and implement the reproductive health approach. In the process, a noticeable expansion of collaboration with NGOs was achieved. Countries in the region also demonstrated increasing support for South-South cooperation.

While most Asian countries have long experience in population planning and programming, and national execution has been the principal mode of executing UNFPA assistance, efforts to implement the ICPD goals, especially the reproductive health approach, have required an upgrading of this capacity. Consequently, in 1997, as in the previous year, UNFPA continued to support relevant training for service providers, policy makers, programme managers and other government officials, in, for example, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Central Asian countries, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

The ICPD Programme of Action highlighted the importance of expanding partnerships with NGOs and civil society. In line with this, countries in the region are widening the participation of NGOs in population and reproductive health programmes. NGOs have lent themselves particularly well to efforts to pro-

ARAB STATES AND EUROPE

By major section	In thousands of US dollars		Percentage of total programme	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Reproductive health / family planning	16,026	26,403	61.6	69.4
Population and development strategies	8,507	10,234	32.7	26.9
Advocacy	1,483	1,407	5.7	3.7
Total	26,016	38,044	100.0	100.0

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES BY GROUP

A	9,213	12,161	38.3	35.6
B	11,584	13,696	48.2	40.1
Economies in transition	2,501	6,017	10.4	17.6
Other countries	755	2,277	3.1	6.7
Total country activities	24,053	34,151	100.0	100.0
Country activities	24,053	34,151	92.5	89.8
Regional activities	1,962	3,892	7.5	10.2
TOTAL REGION	26,016	38,044	100.0	100.0

Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals given due to rounding. Figures for 1996 are for expenditures; figures for 1997 are for allocations.



UN/PS. Sudhakaran

Many young girls in Asia, as in many other parts of the world, are denied educational opportunities because of domestic duties.

mote gender sensitization and reproductive health, including through advocacy and IEC campaigns. It should be noted that in addition to capitalizing on NGO areas of comparative advantage, UNFPA is increasingly focusing attention on strengthening NGO capacities and sustainability, *inter alia*, through supporting training for NGO staff.

Reproductive health. The operationalization of the reproductive health approach constituted the bulk of the activities UNFPA supported in the region. Efforts concentrated on a range of actions designed to assist countries to move the process forward and to broaden the array of services made available in the context of reproductive health care. These efforts were accompanied by pertinent IEC and advocacy activities. In many instances, initiatives begun in earlier years showed concrete results in 1997.

Sri Lanka is among the first countries to have developed a national reproductive health policy. In July, Thailand took an important step toward the full implementation of the reproductive health approach advanced by the ICPD Programme of Action by announcing a reproductive health policy that grants all individuals, regardless of age and marital status, access to reproductive health information and services. In this regard, the Ministry of Health has announced a ten-component package of reproductive health services to be delivered through the public health system with an emphasis on quality of care and reaching underserved groups, including adolescents. Similarly, Bhutan and Mongolia have also developed national reproductive health strategies.

Bangladesh is actively promoting partnerships with NGOs, particularly those that have proved effective in providing reproductive health services in low-performing areas. Under the new programme of assistance to Bangladesh, 10 per cent of regular resources will be channeled through NGOs. Similarly, in India, 10 per cent of programme funds will be allocated to activities undertaken by NGOs, under the new programme of assistance. In Nepal, collaboration has been expanded with NGOs active in reproductive health service delivery. Meanwhile, in Sri Lanka, UNFPA has supported the mobilization of NGOs to include reproductive health as part of their work programme. In this regard, PEACE (an NGO working to combat child prostitution) has been assisted in carrying out reproductive health activities. NGOs in Sri Lanka are also playing a key role in providing information and services to adolescents, displaced persons and young female workers.

The shift towards an integrated reproductive health approach requires in many instances that countries surmount important constraints that derive, for example, from a shortage of trained staff or infrastructure weaknesses, as, for example, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the strengthening of national capacity and infrastructure for improved quality of reproductive health care, including family planning, was the focus of UNFPA assistance. Governments in several countries, for example, Papua New Guinea, have set in motion programmes to train and retrain health staff at various levels, on such subjects as reproductive health, adolescent sexuality and rights, and the role and responsibility of men in reproductive health. In Myanmar, UNFPA support includes training of



UNICEF/Joan Liffin

Many Asian countries provide examples of successful outreach family planning programmes.

health personnel in reproductive health service delivery at the township level. In the South Pacific, UNFPA continued to build on the post-ICPD momentum in the area of reproductive health by strengthening various institutions in close collaboration with the Governments of the subregion. This included support to the Regional Training and Research Centre.

UNFPA's initial programme of emergency assistance to the Central Asian Republics (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan has now evolved into a comprehensive programme of national capacity-building for reproductive health services. In partnership with international NGOs and United Nations agencies, 20 reproductive health training centres were established and some 2,600 staff received training in the area of quality of care. The provision of medical equipment, contraceptives and essential drugs have also contributed to the upgrading of services and the broadening of contraceptive choice.

Quality-of-care considerations are a pervasive concern in the countries of the region and an important programme dimension of UNFPA support. For example, the national curriculum for training in quality of care in reproductive health was revised in Indonesia. In India, five pilot district reproductive health projects were launched and will provide lessons on how to implement a reproductive health quality of care approach that emphasizes sensitivity to client needs and stimulates community participation. Efforts to reorient the reproductive health/family planning programme, in line with the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action, continued in

the Islamic Republic of Iran and were marked by an emphasis on quality of care that included focusing on greater male involvement in reproductive health. Also, with UNFPA assistance, the Government made notable progress in addressing sensitive issues such as adolescent reproductive health, sex education, and the prevention of STDs/AIDS. The country's first national workshop on adolescent health was held in 1997 and marked the beginning of nationwide activities in this key area.

Addressing the reproductive health needs of adolescents and young people is a growing area of concern in the region, and many countries are making efforts to reach this important population group. For example, Indonesia has established several counselling centres for adolescents. In India, UNFPA has organized a core group of governmental and non-governmental organizations to propose alternative strategies for addressing adolescent reproductive health issues, particularly those related to the adolescent girl. Countries of the region also continued their efforts to mainstream gender sensitivity in their programmes. Often these efforts were coupled with initiatives to bring about greater involvement of men, as husbands and partners, in reproductive health decisions. For example, government officials from Pakistan attended a workshop on "Men as Partners" held in Kenya, and, as a follow-up, a series of workshops were organized in Pakistan on issues related to male responsibility in reproductive health.

Population and development strategies. Progress in consolidation of the reproductive health approach needs to be sustained by parallel efforts to enhance national capacity to integrate

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
By major section	In thousands of US dollars		Percentage of total programme	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Reproductive health / family planning	58,891	63,670	79.1	69.1
Population and development strategies	13,029	23,128	17.5	25.1
Advocacy	2,531	5,344	3.4	5.8
Total	74,452	92,142	100.0	100.0
COUNTRY ACTIVITIES BY GROUP				
A	40,792	46,174	58.2	53.2
B	18,803	24,982	26.8	28.8
C	4,685	7,190	6.7	8.3
Economies in transition	4,186	5,468	5.9	6.3
Other countries	1,666	2,910	2.4	3.5
Total country activities	70,132	86,725	100.0	100.0
Country activities	70,132	86,725	94.2	94.1
Regional activities	4,320	5,417	5.8	5.9
TOTAL REGION	74,452	92,142	100.0	100.0

Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals given due to rounding. Figures for 1996 are for expenditures; figures for 1997 are for allocations.

population dimensions into national policies, plans and programmes. Often, this involves technical training in the collection, analysis and use of population data, and the Fund supported many such activities in 1997. To help develop national expertise in population and development strategies in the countries of Central Asia, government officials have been exposed to the experience of other countries in this sector. A national workshop on population policy development was organized in Kazakhstan to illustrate the impact of population trends on policy decisions and technical assistance, and other support was provided for preparations of the 2000 round of censuses. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, two workshops on population and development were organized at which the impact of socio-economic factors on population growth and population distribution was discussed extensively.

Mongolia established a national task force to coordinate and monitor activities in population and development. Papua New Guinea has undertaken to update its national population policy so that it is fully in line with ICPD goals. Significant progress was achieved in all preparations for the first national census to be held in Cambodia. In Viet Nam, UNFPA continued to strengthen capacity-building at the Ministry of Planning and Investment and at the Ministry of Health. Support was provided to build capacity at the local level. The Fund has also collaborated closely in the UNDAF process under way in Viet Nam. For many countries of the region, in an effort to strengthen national capacity, UNFPA supported numerous study tours and fellowships.

Advocacy. UNFPA supported a range of advocacy activities in the region to build the momentum of progress towards achieving ICPD goals, including the commitment of national resources; to catalyze national consensus and public support; and to promote collaboration among various stakeholders, including the Government, civil society, national teaching and research institutions, and NGOs. In some countries, advocacy and IEC efforts also focused on the sensitization of religious leaders to reproductive health and family planning issues. For example, study tours were organized for religious leaders from Pakistan to visit programmes in Bangladesh and Indonesia.

Proactive promotion of the ICPD Programme of Action was a major undertaking in the South Pacific subregion. Advocacy activities involved media personnel, decision makers, programme implementors, politicians and national NGOs. In response to the commitments made at various international conferences, the Governments of the South Pacific countries convened the Pacific First Ladies Conference on "The Family, Women and Opportunities".

A number of countries undertook activities to mobilize the involvement of parliamentarians in population and development issues. In Pakistan, for example, the Parliamentary Group on Population and Development was reconstituted with 40 member parliamentarians; the group began its activities by initiating a dialogue with the Asian Forum for Parliamentarians on Population and Development. In Viet Nam, UNFPA supported the Government in conducting a workshop to discuss

ICPD issues and to organize two national advocacy seminars on "Women's Empowerment in the Population and Development Programme" and "Adolescent Reproductive Health". The workshop and seminars resulted in greater support from political leaders and parliamentarians. In Nepal, advocacy has helped increase the involvement of NGOs in providing adolescents and women with reproductive health information and services. In the Philippines, NGOs have been especially effective in the area of advocacy, particularly in promoting innovative approaches for reproductive health service delivery.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In 1997, the work of UNFPA in the areas of population and reproductive health in Latin America and the Caribbean region reflected broad themes of the social sector such as the need to increase efficiency and fairness in the delivery of basic services, including through involving NGOs; the need to improve databases for service planning; the ongoing decentralization of budgets and operations to local governments; and the effort to achieve a sustainable distribution between private and public costs. Special efforts have been made in the last few years to ensure that civil society and NGOs are included in building national capacity.

Reproductive health. Efforts to operationalize reproductive health programmes have been pursued vigorously through the region's country programmes as well as through multi-country, regional activities. To this end, in October, a meeting was held in Peru to build consensus on regional strategies. Efforts are under way with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of WHO to clarify and promote the concept of reproductive health, study the institutional arrangements for its implementation, seek improvements in quality, and find appropriate programme designs to make services accessible to adolescents. To improve the quality of reproductive health services and to expand the options that are available, the Fund initiated support for a research project to learn more about the reasons for the extensive use of surgical sterilization of women in the region. One of the focuses of that research will be to verify whether coercion is involved and to what extent women are making informed choices.

The need to build capacity for management of social programmes is being addressed throughout the region. The UNFPA CST based in Santiago, Chile, includes expertise in this area, which is being made available to countries in the region. This has been further supported by specific efforts with WHO/PAHO in the field of management of reproductive health services. The training of CST advisers in contraceptive logistics management is expected to be replicated by cascade training within the team and, most importantly, throughout the region.

The regional strategy explicitly favours NGOs and grass-roots groups, notably those of women and youth. Most country and regional projects supported in the region have NGOs as important partners in design and implementation. While the efficiency of NGOs in delivering quality reproductive health

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services is widely established, they do face certain challenges concerning sustainability and scope of coverage. A regional meeting with NGOs, held in Quito, Ecuador, showed that there is still much to be accomplished to ensure that NGOs find their place in national agendas. As a follow-up to the meeting, national workshops based on an inter-agency, collaborative approach have been held or are planned in some 15 countries of the region. An innovative project was started in 1997, designed to eventually reach a quarter of a million unionized workers through their regular education programmes. The project will introduce components dealing with reproductive health and reproductive rights with a gender perspective into those programmes.

Successful initiatives with NGOs in the region abound. In Paraguay, for example, UNFPA collaborated with the national NGO PROFAMILIA, the national obstetric and gynaecological association and the Ministry of Health to organize the First Paraguayan Congress on Reproductive Health and Family, held in October. The congress was attended by over 200 professionals and was declared an event of national interest by the country's Parliament. It received extensive coverage in the media and had a great impact on the country's NGOs, scientific and medical community, professional institutions and public opinion.

Adolescent reproductive health is a significant concern throughout Latin America and the Caribbean region. A major regional meeting on the topic was organized by UNFPA in Costa Rica in December. The meeting concluded that while access to information and services is crucial, countries must take an

integrated, multi-sectoral and inter-institutional approach in order to provide youth with educational and economic opportunities that offer them alternatives to early childbearing and exposure to STD/HIV. The meeting also underscored the importance of ensuring the involvement of young people in designing programmes that address their needs.

All of the Fund's country programmes in the region have components dealing with adolescent reproductive health concerns. Nicaragua has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in Central America, with one out of every four pregnancies occurring among adolescents. The Fund has, therefore, developed a subprogramme focusing solely on adolescent reproductive health and designed to improve the access of young people in Nicaragua to quality reproductive health education and services in ten priority departments, both rural and urban. At the institutional level the subprogramme is supporting vigorous advocacy efforts to promote the formulation of norms, policies and programmes for adolescents.

In Guatemala, UNFPA supported a study on youth gangs called "maras", whose members are subject to both high reproductive health and social risks. The information obtained in the study showed the need for various initiatives in addressing the problems; UNFPA will provide support for those that fall within its mandate. In the Caribbean, the new subregional programme, which started in 1997, emphasizes adolescent reproductive health and rights, while moving away from the past focus on "women in union". Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname were identified as countries of special concern for these initiatives.



United Nations

UNFPA programmes in Latin America are reaching out to marginal and rural populations.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

By major section	In thousands of US dollars		Percentage of total programme	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Reproductive health / family planning	16,575	23,844	63.5	65.9
Population and development strategies	7,674	9,190	29.4	25.4
Advocacy	1,853	3,148	7.1	8.7
Total	26,103	36,182	100.0	100.0

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES BY GROUP

A	4,208	5,933	18.3	18.3
B	14,831	21,839	64.4	67.3
C	3,091	2,844	13.4	8.8
Other countries	902	1,822	3.9	5.6
Total country activities	23,032	32,438	100.0	100.0
Country activities	23,032	32,438	88.2	89.7
Regional activities	3,071	3,743	11.8	10.3
TOTAL REGION	26,103	36,182	100.0	100.0

Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals given due to rounding. Figures for 1996 are for expenditures; figures for 1997 are for allocations.

Population and development strategies. Training of personnel at all levels in governmental and non-governmental institutions in the use of data and in management systems is a cornerstone of successful capacity-building under decentralization processes that are taking place throughout the region. To this end, both national and regional projects include such training. For example, in the Caribbean region, a subregional approach to training in population and development strategies was designed involving the principal institutions of higher learning -- the University of Guyana, the University of Suriname and the University of the West Indies.

An important area in building national capacity is to help countries develop their ability to collect and use population and reproductive health data. Such capacity-building included support for planning, in conjunction with the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Statistical Division, of a series of workshops to review the experience of the round of censuses that took place in 1990 and to prepare for the year 2000 censuses. Work on data collection and analysis during the year also included such activities as cooperation in Peru with the Ministry of Women's Advancement and Human Development (PROMUDEH) and the National Statistics Office to produce a publication and a CD-ROM with data from the 1993 census, to update national population estimates and projections and to produce thematic maps designed to support preventive interventions in light of the "El Nino" weather phenomenon. The work was highly praised by the Government and emergency agencies. Efforts supported by UNFPA and donors have enabled the Latin

American Demographic Centre (CELADE) to develop a software called REDATAM which allows the utilization of several databases for local planning in education and health. A related subregional project in Central America (Plan 2000) also aims at developing systems for decentralized planning. In the Caribbean subregion, a project is being implemented with ECLAC on completion of the REDATAM data sets using data from the 1990-1991 censuses as well as training nationals in the use of the REDATAM computer programme for data analysis and policy development. One such activity took place in the Bahamas at the invitation of the Government, and a second one is planned for Jamaica in the first half of 1998.

Advocacy. During the year, UNFPA organized or participated in several events that specifically advocated for the central issues of the ICPD Programme of Action, especially the reproductive health and rights of women and young people. The Fund helped shape a United Nations system-wide effort led by UNIFEM to support a campaign by women's groups to give visibility to the issue of preventing violence against women. UNFPA has been mobilizing field offices to support this important advocacy campaign.

In the area of advocacy for reproductive health and rights, the Fund explicitly emphasized linkages with NGOs, parliamentarians, journalists, policy makers and political leaders. Throughout the region a variety of public relations and promotion events were undertaken during the course of the year. These included such activities as public forums on male responsibility in Jamaica



United Nations/Jerry Frank

Indigenous populations are receiving greater attention in UNFPA's Latin America programmes.



A sex education class in Jamaica, part of a region where adolescent reproductive health is a paramount concern.

as part of Fathers' Day events; a series of events, including workshops, seminars, roundtables, and special meetings, to observe World Population Day in Cuba; the production of two videos on gender issues in Guatemala; and ceremonies to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Fund's activities in Paraguay. These kinds of advocacy activities were organized by UNFPA country offices throughout the year and worked to keep population and reproductive health in the forefront of public consciousness and on the agendas of national policy makers.

Interregional Programmes

During 1997, the second year in the four-year cycle of the current intercountry programme, UNFPA continued to support a variety of research, advocacy and training activities by NGOs and other United Nations organizations that have ramifications at a global level. Selected examples of these activities are presented below.

Reproductive health. The activities supported by UNFPA in the area of reproductive health are geared towards, *inter alia*, researching new methods of safe and effective contraception, developing tools for diagnosis of STDs, expanding the availability of contraceptives, and providing information to technical and managerial personnel involved in reproductive health services. During 1997, the Fund also supported research and related activities in an area that it considers to be of the highest priority — adolescent reproductive health.

A common agenda and framework to facilitate activities in the promotion of policies and programmes for reproductive health

services for adolescents have been developed by a combined WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF technical group on programming for adolescent health. Parallel to this effort was the initiation of the groundwork for trials and a feasibility study of integrated approaches for systematic programming to improve adolescent reproductive health, which will involve the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

UNFPA supported research projects with WHO and The Population Council on a number of fertility-regulating methods. At The Population Council, research continued on several methods of contraception, including contraceptive rings, subdermal implants for women, the transdermal system for women, spermicides and microbicides. As part of the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP), which UNFPA co-sponsors with UNDP and the World Bank, acceptability studies were conducted on the female condom in several countries and data were collected for a multi-centre study on the use and acceptability of the calendar method of fertility regulation. Research on additional fertility-regulating uses of antiprogestogens continued. Research on new injectables for women were conducted, as were activities related to male contraception, such as hormonal methods of inhibiting sperm production and the use of plant-derived products. Male contraceptive methods under investigation also included subdermal implants, the transdermal system, and an immunocontraceptive. Research work continued on methods of emergency contraception. In the field of STD prevention and diagnosis, HRP is collaborating with UNAIDS and a number of NGOs and other agencies in studies on the acceptability and

STD-preventing capability of new barrier methods, vaginal microbicides and a vaccine against chlamydial genital tract infection. The Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) conducted studies and field trials of one-step tests for accurate diagnosis of syphilis and gonorrhoea.

As part of the effort to strengthen reproductive health programmes, a project with WHO is in the process of producing several guidelines, including on the prevention, early diagnosis and management of cervical cancer; on the prevention and care of STDs, including HIV/AIDS, in reproductive health services; and on improving access to quality care in family planning. The main effort in facilitating the availability of contraceptives to countries is the Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries, which is detailed on page 24 of this annual report.

UNFPA continued its support for activities at the intercountry level for South-South cooperation in the area of reproductive health. Centres for South-South cooperation have been established in Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand and Tunisia on the basis of the success of these countries in implementing national programmes related to reproductive health and their experience in sharing such success with other developing countries. During the last year, UNFPA-funded projects in each of these centres facilitated the training of programme managers and service providers from other developing countries. In April 1997, representatives of the four centres met at UNFPA headquarters to share experiences and to discuss the institutional and financial sustainability of the centres. Their examination found, among other things, that the activities of the centres reflect careful planning and a strong commitment to sharing lessons learned.

During 1997, the intergovernmental initiative "Partners in Population and Development", launched at the ICPD by 10 countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe), strengthened its field activities. At its 1997 Board meeting, the Partners accepted China and Pakistan as new members and adopted a strategic framework, an operational plan and a communication strategy. The Partners' Secretariat, located in Dhaka, Bangladesh, was consolidated as a central point for networking and for identifying South-South opportunities in the field of reproductive health. The Secretariat promoted the formulation of initiatives in east and west Africa, Colombia, Indonesia and Mexico.

Population and development strategies. In the key area of population and development strategies, UNFPA supported the development and use of new methodologies in data collection, processing and dissemination. A project being executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is developing planning and management tools to facilitate the integration of demographic variables into forestry planning. A second FAO-executed project focuses on the population dynamics in artisan fishing communities by integrating population concerns into fisheries research programmes and into the training of staff of fisheries development agencies in south-east Asia, south Asia, west Africa and east Africa.

Support continued for activities promoting the use of a geographical information system software (POP MAP) and the

Population Information Network (POPIN). An evaluation of POPMAP found the software easy to use and uniquely suited to the needs of developing countries. The POPIN project has been assessed as exceptionally successful in disseminating population information in an innovative and cost-effective fashion.

In 1997, UNFPA supported research activities of several organizations, such as the efforts of the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), to promote collaborative research among demographic research centres in developing countries. In a Fund-supported project with Brown University, migration experts are being trained to work on population distribution in their countries, develop survey instruments and sample designs and use the resulting findings as the basis for policy formulation and evaluation. The first of a series of workshops was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, in 1997. Support was also provided for research conducted by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), on the integration of population and environment in strategies for sustainable development. The IUCN published a book in great demand, entitled *Population and Strategies for Sustainable Development*, which serves as a resource for national-level policy makers and the staff of conservation organizations.

A number of projects were devoted to dissemination of population research. UNFPA and Harvard University jointly published Volume 20 of the *Annual Review of Population Law* and the Center for Communication Programs at Johns Hopkins University disseminated a searchable database of 250,000 bibliographic abstracts on CD-ROM to developing countries.

To help ensure the availability and quality of population and reproductive data, UNFPA funded a workshop on the application of new technologies for database management and data dissemination, which was held in Addis Ababa from 3-8 November 1997. Participants from 32 countries from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean participated in the workshop. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) held its XXIIIrd Population Conference in Beijing, co-

INTERREGIONAL AND GLOBAL

By major sector	In thousands of US dollars		Percentage of total programme	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Reproductive health / family planning	11,764	16,456	48.7	45.3
Population and development strategies	10,242	16,675	42.4	45.9
Advocacy	2,150	3,197	8.9	8.8
Total	24,156	36,328	100.0	100.0

Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals given due to rounding. Figures for 1996 are for expenditures; figures for 1997 are for allocations.



Community-based distribution of contraceptives has proven successful in many countries, including Bangladesh.

sponsored by UNFPA, which held a special session on the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Under the Global Training Programme in Population and Sustainable Development, a major component of the Fund's efforts in the area of population and development strategies, an Expert Group Meeting was convened by UNFPA in February 1997. The Expert Group made a number of recommendations with respect to substantive issues in curriculum development, as well as with respect to operations and management issues. Subsequently, the Scientific Advisory Committee met in Rabat, Morocco, in June 1997 to follow up on the recommendations of the Expert Group. There was a wide-ranging discussion of both the substantive content of the programme and of problems related to the presentation of courses to trainees of diverse backgrounds and skill levels. The Committee reviewed all the instructional materials and underscored the need to revise them to more explicitly reflect the ICPD Programme of Action. The Committee also explored the possibility of offering short courses on particular topics in population and sustainable development at selected centres in addition to the regular nine-month diploma courses that it is currently providing.

Advocacy. Several research initiatives were conducted in the area of advocacy. A UNESCO-executed project focused on sociocultural factors affecting demographic behaviour and their implications for the formulation and execution of population policies and programmes, while the Society for International Development (SID) conducted research on reproductive health, empowerment and population policy.

Several NGOs received support in the area of information dissemination, including The Population Institute, The Guttmacher Institute, Planet 21 and the Earth Times. The Centre for Development and Population Activities and Advocates for Youth participated in activities related to the development of training and advocacy prototype materials on such issues as the education of girls, adolescents, the importance of male involvement, and the development of a database on adolescent reproductive health. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was supported in a project aimed at increasing the interest and capacity of ILO's partners in the labour sector to develop programmes for workers that promote responsible family life, gender equality and reproductive health.

In the area of education, several undertakings were accomplished in 1997 with UNESCO as a major collaborator. A meeting of the Education For All Forum Steering Committee was held in Paris in October 1997 to review progress in key areas under the Education For All initiative. Among findings discussed at the meeting was an indication that teaching adolescent mothers about early childhood development could lead to a reduction in repeat pregnancies. Documentation on this point is limited to date but shows the need for further research. Another area of collaboration with UNESCO was through the interregional project "Promotion of Population Education at the University", which undertook a number of activities during 1997. The "Nine High Population Countries (E-9) Initiative" was launched by UNESCO, UNFPA and UNICEF in 1992 to



United Nations/Lily Schmassen

UNFPA is cooperating with other United Nations agencies and organizations in the UNESCO-led “Education for All” initiative.

draw the world’s attention to the actions of the largest countries in meeting their population challenges and to provide opportunities for them to share problem-solving strategies. Meetings of ministers and staff have been held periodically since then. A Ministerial Review was held in Islamabad in September 1997. Some of the initiatives reported at that meeting included: (a) Nigeria has enacted a law to prohibit removal of girls from school for the purpose of marriage; (b) Mexico has emphasized pre-school education for girls, having documented that this helps prevent later drop-out; and (c) Egypt has developed a video-conferencing programme for teacher training in 26 remote centres.

At the “Adult Learning: A Key for the 21st Century – 5th International Conference on Adult Education”, UNFPA sponsored a high-level panel. An article on population education for adults prepared by UNFPA for the *International Journal of Adult Education and Development* became part of the background information for the conference. The paper and subsequent UNFPA presentation to the plenary addressed the importance of linking the health and education systems, using the reproductive life cycle to illustrate points of entry.

MOBILIZING RESOURCES



In terms of mobilizing resources, UNFPA is guided by Chapter 14 of the ICPD Programme of Action, which establishes the overall levels of funding, both from the international community and from developing countries, needed to achieve the goals of the ICPD. As the leading multilateral agency in the field of population, UNFPA's fundraising efforts therefore have two objectives: (a) to secure the total global resources necessary to reach the goals of the ICPD; and (b) to ensure adequate resources to carry out UNFPA's own programme activities. In order to implement these related but distinct funding objectives, the Fund has made resource mobilization one of the main goals of its information and communication strategy, which was endorsed by the Executive Board in 1997.

UNFPA's resource mobilization strategy is grounded in the philosophy that the best way to generate interest among donors and to raise funds is to have sound and effective programmes. UNFPA's direct programme requirements are embodied in its country and intercountry programmes and in the costs of the Technical Support Services (TSS) system. Since the ICPD, UNFPA has launched a major initiative to assess the population and development needs of recipient countries. These needs assessment missions have resulted in the formulation and implementation of a large number of new, innovative country programmes as well as a broad range of intercountry activities.

The total resources required for the programmes that have already been approved by the Executive Board for the period 1996-2002 amount to over \$925 million. About \$897 million of the \$925 million that has been approved for country programmes still needs to be funded. The extrabudgetary (multi-bilateral) portion of this amount is \$202 million. The following brief summary shows the annual direct financial requirements of UNFPA's programmes for 1998:

Country programmes -- regular resources	:	\$141.6 million
Country programme -- multi-bilateral resources (to be funded from co-financing arrangements)	:	74.6 million
Intercountry programme	:	39.0 million
Technical support services (estimated)	:	25.0 million
Total	:	280.2 million

It should be noted that of the \$280.2 million, \$74.6 million are for financial needs that are anticipated to be financed through multi-bilateral funding that, if not forthcoming, would then have to be accommodated with commensurate increases in regular resources.

Consequences of UNFPA's resource situation

Funding constraints have dramatically affected the development of a number of UNFPA programmes. Due to the unpredictability of the Fund's income base, and the recent two-year stagnation in general resources, UNFPA has been forced to take a more conservative fiscal approach to programme development. In practical terms this has meant that the Fund has been unable to accommodate a significant portion of country needs as identified by various needs assessment missions.

Reports from UNFPA's field offices confirm that the Fund's country programmes are suffering from inadequate resources. At the end of 1996, for example, the Lebanon field office requested \$10 million for the next country programme, which could have easily been absorbed in that country's post-emergency situation, but resource limitations forced the Fund to propose a programme of only \$3.5 million for the period 1997-2001. Likewise, the Viet Nam country office requested from \$36 to \$40 million dollars for its next programme, which would have kept annual funding levels similar to the previous programme, but the request had to be scaled back to \$24 million over four years. These examples could be repeated for many, if not most, of the Fund's programmes.

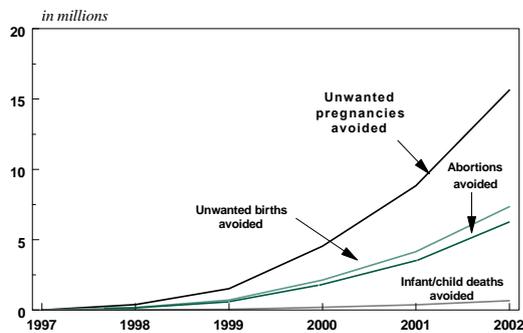
In general, the Fund's programme activities are constrained by insufficient resources, unpredictable funding levels from year to year, fluctuating exchange rates, and late payments by donor governments. It is clear that as developing countries move towards fulfilling the goals of the ICPD they are in a position to use far more resources for population programmes than they are presently receiving, and funding constraints have kept UNFPA from delivering the assistance that it could.

Given its current staffing and organizational structure, the Fund has the existing capacity to increase its assistance to developing countries by approximately 15 per cent by 1999. This would mean boosting the Fund's income base from \$345 million in 1998 to about \$400 million in 1999. This modest increase in funding would allow UNFPA to respond more adequately to the escalating needs of developing countries and in the process would make a greater positive impact on the reproductive health needs of individuals and couples. Furthermore, by 2002 UNFPA is fully prepared to channel approximately 20 per cent – or \$1.14 billion – of the \$5.7 billion in international donor assistance that was pledged in the ICPD Programme of Action to assist developing countries in meeting their population needs.

UNFPA has been able to come up with some tentative, but striking, conclusions for the years 1997 through 2002 if the Fund is able to reach its financial goals. It calculates a number of positive consequences for people in the developing countries and countries in transition were UNFPA's income to grow from the 1997 level of \$320 million to \$1.14 billion by 2002. The following examples illustrate what could be achieved in human terms if this additional income were available for UNFPA programmes:

- In 2002, 38 million additional couples and individuals would have access to modern family planning services. Over the entire 1997-2002 period, about 75 million additional couples and individuals would have used UNFPA-supported reproductive health services.
- In sub-Saharan Africa alone, 4.4 million additional people would be using reproductive health and family planning services.
- Over the course of the five-year period, around 31 million unwanted pregnancies would be avoided as a direct result of

Positive Consequences from Increased UNFPA Income



increased access to reproductive health and family planning services provided by UNFPA-supported programmes.

- Preventing unwanted pregnancies would lead to other beneficial consequences. Cumulatively over the period 1997-2002, over 15 million fewer unwanted births would occur; 3.4 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Preventing unwanted pregnancies would also lead to fewer abortions being performed. During 1997-2002, it is estimated that 12 million abortions would be prevented if additional services due to increased UNFPA support were to materialize.
- By reducing unwanted pregnancies and unintended births, maternal mortality would also be reduced. It is estimated that around 60,000 women's lives would be saved over the 1997-2002 period as a direct result of the extra support UNFPA could provide to developing countries. The number of women spared from serious complications due to pregnancy and childbirth would total 770,000; nearly half of them would reside in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Reducing the number of unintended births would also reduce infant and child mortality. Over the 1997-2002 period, increased UNFPA resources would be able to support reproductive health and family planning programmes that would lead to 1.3 million fewer infant and child deaths. About 480,000 of these infants and children who would survive would be from sub-Saharan Africa.

Other benefits from fewer unwanted pregnancies and births would also occur, but these are harder to quantify. Lower fertility rates would lead to increased female participation in the labour force and greater gender empowerment in general. Household savings would increase, leading to greater opportunities for human development through better health, education and nutrition. These benefits would operate not only at the family level but also at the societal level in terms of more resources per pupil and more preventive health measures per person.

UNFPA resource targets

Over the past decade, the role of international population assistance has moved to centre stage as an essential part of overall country-level development strategies. It is significant to

note that immediately following the ICPD there were striking increases in the levels of that assistance. Unfortunately, with the overall drop in official development assistance (ODA) – now averaging just 0.2 per cent of donor countries' gross domestic product (GDP) – the momentum noted after the ICPD has been eroded. Population assistance has dropped in real terms. Today, despite the importance of population to achieving a wide variety of development priorities, population assistance still comprises less than 4 per cent of total ODA. UNFPA's own income rose sharply after the ICPD, but it is now receiving a smaller percentage of total international population assistance than it was a few years ago. Since the ICPD, UNFPA has been taking the steps necessary to increase its capacity to carry out an expanded programme of assistance as envisaged in the Programme of Action. However, the income needed to implement that expanded programme has not been forthcoming. In order to reach the goals envisaged in the Programme of Action and to realize the potential of its programmes, UNFPA needs to increase its funding levels dramatically.

UNFPA's resource mobilization plan

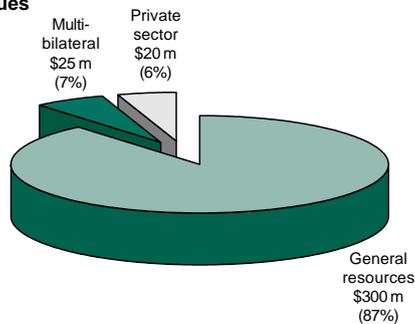
The Fund's resource mobilization plan has four primary objectives: (a) to ensure predictable, adequate and stable growth of core resources; (b) to supplement core resources with non-core funding; (c) to expand the donor base; and (d) to increase the amount of resources currently provided by the programme countries themselves. Taken together, these objectives will reinforce and strengthen UNFPA's ability to respond to the increasing demands from developing countries for population programmes, particularly in the areas of reproductive health and family planning.

- Using its sound programme framework as the foundation for its fundraising strategy, UNFPA will work to secure greater funding for both core and non-core resources, although mobilizing core resources will continue to be the Fund's top resource mobilization priority. To achieve this, the Fund will:
 - Consult regularly with donor governments, including through visits by senior UNFPA staff, to motivate them to increase support for population activities, both politically and financially.
 - Launch well-targeted advocacy campaigns intended to inform a broad worldwide constituency about UNFPA's policies and programmes.
 - Work within the United Nations system to help ensure coordination of priority programmes and minimize duplication of effort.
 - Collaborate with other donors and assistance organizations, including bilateral agencies, the World Bank, other multilateral United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), so that inputs into population programmes can be maximized.
 - Explore alternative funding approaches, including debt-for-population swaps and private sector funding.

UNFPA Income Projection 1998 - 1999

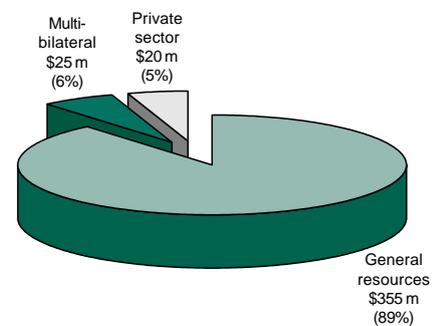
1998

Montant total
des rentrées prévues
\$345 million



1999

Total Income
Projected:
\$400 million



Within UNFPA's information and communication strategy, a number of activities related to fundraising will be carried out as well. In general, these are designed to link funding to special advocacy campaigns that stress the Fund's performance and highlight UNFPA's accomplishments in helping to implement the ICPD Programme of Action. Such activities include:

- Working with parliamentarians and advocacy groups in major donor countries or regions, such as Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan and the United States, to ensure that population issues are clearly on the political agenda. Parliamentarians are encouraged to establish standing committees or coalitions, working in concert with population NGOs, to maintain strong parliamentary and high-level government support for population activities.
- Establishing networks of effective NGOs in the major donor countries or regions so that they can carry out coordinated public awareness campaigns to help raise the profile of population concerns.
- Working closely with the newly established United States Committee for UNFPA and other private sector groups such as the Asian Business Leaders Initiative.
- Producing and distributing multimedia presentations advocating support for UNFPA's programmes.
- Taking advantage of special events, such as the ICPD + 5 process, World Population Day, the State of World Population Report and the Day of Six Billion, to heighten public awareness of population issues.
- Utilizing UNFPA's special ambassadors as effective advocates for the ICPD Programme of Action in that high-profile ambassadors can often talk directly to influential opinion leaders as well as reach a wider audience, thereby developing broad support for population programmes.
- Continuing advocacy efforts to increase domestic resource flows for population activities.

Measures to strengthen resource mobilization

In addition to carefully targeted, ongoing advocacy and information campaigns aimed at building both public and parliamentary constituencies in support of pro-active population agendas, the broader context within which UNFPA operates in terms of resource mobilization must be reviewed. In order to meet the goals agreed to at the ICPD, a number of resource impediments need to be addressed and measures taken to deal with them.

In sum, UNFPA's main concerns are: mobilizing adequate global resources to enable the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action; establishing the predictability of the Fund's own core funding; achieving adequate funding levels; and ensuring the stability of donor contributions. These issues must be resolved if the world is to meet the challenges of the ICPD Programme of Action and for the world's leading population organization, UNFPA, to carry out its mission.

APPENDIX A

UNFPA MISSION STATEMENT

UNFPA extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raises awareness of these issues in all countries, as it has since its inception.

UNFPA's three main areas of work are: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals on or before the year 2015; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; to promote awareness of population and development issues and to advocate for the mobilization of the resources and political will necessary to accomplish its areas of work.

UNFPA is guided by, and promotes, the principles of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994). In particular, UNFPA affirms its commitment to reproductive rights, gender equality and male responsibility, and to the autonomy and empowerment of women everywhere. UNFPA believes that safeguarding and promoting these rights, and promoting the well-being of children, especially girl children, are development goals in themselves. All couples and individuals have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children as well as the right to the information and means to do so.

UNFPA is convinced that meeting these goals will contribute to improving the quality of life and to the universally accepted aim of stabilizing world population. We also believe that these goals are an

integral part of all efforts to achieve sustained and sustainable social and economic development that meets human needs, ensures well-being and protects the natural resources on which all life depends.

UNFPA recognizes that all human rights, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, as expressed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Vienna Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women and in other internationally agreed instruments.

UNFPA, as the lead United Nations organization for the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, is fully committed to working in partnership with governments, all parts of the United Nations system, development banks, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society. UNFPA strongly supports the United Nations Resident Coordinator system and the implementation of all relevant United Nations decisions.

UNFPA will assist in the mobilization of resources from both developed and developing countries, following the commitments made by all countries in the Programme of Action to ensure that the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development are met.

APPENDIX B

UNFPA INCOME AND EXPENDITURES 1997

1. Resources available		millions \$
Government contributions ¹		287.2
Interest and miscellaneous income		2.9
Income 1997		290.1
2. Expenditures		
<i>Project expenditures</i>		
Country activities		175.0
Inter country activities		39.4
<i>Total</i>		214.4
<i>Operational Costs</i>		
UNFPA headquarters' administrative costs		28.6
UNFPA field offices		29.7
Technical support services		23.5
Administration & operational services		7.3
UNFPA support costs		4.8
<i>Total</i>		89.2
Total Expenditures		303.6

1. Includes \$1.7 million contribution from the United Kingdom transferred to the Global Contraceptive Commodity Programme (not included in pledges to general resources on p. 6).

APPENDIX C

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS 1997* (Net general contributions in \$)

Government	Pledged	Paid
Algeria	5,348	--
Andorra	5,000	5,000
Australia	1,593,750	1,593,750
Austria	545,956	545,956
Bangladesh	25,000	--
Barbados	3,500	3,500
Belgium	1,719,577	1,719,577
Benin	2,500	2,500
Bhutan	2,800	2,800
Bulgaria	42**	--
Burkina Faso	1,698	--
Canada	6,487,539	6,487,539
Chile	5,000	5,000
China	400,000	400,000
Colombia	40,071	40,071
Costa Rica	4,307	4,307
Cyprus	943	--
Czech Republic	59,880	--
Denmark	33,842,416	33,842,416
Djibouti	1,000	--
Egypt	103,858	--
Ethiopia	4,511	4,511
Fiji	3,425	--
Finland	14,538,564 ¹	14,538,564
France	904,878	675,676
Germany	24,282,976	24,282,976
Ghana	5,000	5,000
Iceland	6,993	6,993
India	249,307**	249,307*
Indonesia	174,148	174,148
Ireland	429,935	429,935
Israel	4,000	4,000
Italy	1,123,596	1,123,596
Japan	54,420,000 ²	37,560,000
Jordan	48,023**	48,023*

Kenya	4,582	4,582
Lao People's, Republic	1,000	--
Lebanon	3,000	3,000
Lesotho	1,062	1,062
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10,000	--
Luxembourg	279,936	279,936
Malawi	5,701	--
Malaysia	15,000	--
Maldives	2,000	2,000
Malta	1,252	1,252
Marshall Islands	1,000	1,000
Mauritania	3,049	--
Mauritius	5,076**	5,076*
Mexico	44,687	44,687
Micronesia Fed.	3,000	3,000
Mongolia	4,000	--
Morocco	8,000	6,095
Myanmar	5,000**	165*
Namibia	500	--
Nepal	6,053	6,053
Netherlands	44,376,215 ³	44,376,215
New Zealand	821,640	821,640
Niue	311	--
Norway	28,268,687 ⁴	28,268,687
Pakistan	500,000	454,442
Palau	1,000	1,000
Panama	10,000	10,000
Paraguay	27,000	--
Peru	10,000	--
Philippines	58,309**	--
Poland	19,461	19,461
Portugal	50,000	50,000
Republic of Korea	525,000	525,000
Romania	695**	695*
Russian Federation	150,000	150,000
Saint Lucia	720	720
Samoa	5,000	5,000
Saudi Arabia	30,000	30,000
Seychelles	100	--
Slovenia	904	--
Spain	408,455	408,455
Sri Lanka	15,000	--
Sweden	15,176,579	15,176,579
Switzerland	6,896,552	6,896,552
Syrian Arab Republic	1,844	1,844
Thailand	96,009**	96,009*
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	25,681	25,681
Turkey	90,000	90,000
United Kingdom	23,154,340 ⁵	23,154,340
United States	25,000,000	25,000,000
Vanuatu	5,000	--
Viet Nam	3,436	--
TOTAL	287,182,377	269,680,373

* The dollar equivalent of unpaid pledges made in national currencies is calculated at the UN operational rate of exchange in effect on 31 December 1997.

** Part or whole of this pledge/payment has been made in non-convertible currency.

1. Includes \$1.7 million for reproductive health programmes and \$562,852 for Year 2000 Round of Population Censuses in Central Asian Countries.

2. In addition, \$20,700,000 for IPPF.

3. In addition, \$4,689,619 for IPPF, the Population Council and IUSSP.

4. In addition, \$609,212 for IUSSP, the Population Council and ICOMP.

5. Includes \$6.5 million for UNFPA programmes in Africa; and \$1.7 million for Global Contraceptive Programme.

APPENDIX D

PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN 1997 (in thousands of \$)

Group A indicates countries most in need of assistance to realize ICPD goals

Group B countries have made considerable progress towards achieving ICPD goals

Group C countries have demonstrated significant progress in achieving all ICPD goals

* indicates countries with economies in transition

** indicates "other" countries, including those with populations under 150,000 or that are net contributors to the Fund

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:

A	Angola	2,060
A	Benin	2,944
B	Botswana	911
A	Burkina Faso	2,098
A	Burundi	1,419
A	Cameroon	1,875
A	Cape Verde	886
A	Central African Republic	919
A	Chad	1,352
A	Comoros	580
A	Congo	258
A	Côte d'Ivoire	1,845
A	Democratic Republic of the Congo	140
A	Equatorial Guinea	1,006
A	Eritrea	1,122
A	Ethiopia	5,794
B	Gabon	426
A	Gambia	647
A	Ghana	1,922
A	Guinea	966
A	Guinea-Bissau	596
A	Kenya	2,039
A	Lesotho	690
A	Liberia	62
A	Madagascar	1,669
A	Malawi	2,826
A	Mali	2,339
A	Mauritania	992
C	Mauritius	290
A	Mozambique	3,030
B	Namibia	1,409
A	Niger	2,160
A	Nigeria	2,887
A	Rwanda	1,487
A	Sao Tome and Principe	477
A	Senegal	3,061
**	Seychelles	101
A	Sierra Leone	268
B	South Africa	1,259
B	Swaziland	678
A	Togo	720
A	Uganda	3,018
A	United Republic of Tanzania	4,178
A	Zambia	2,630
B	Zimbabwe	1,792
Country and Territory Projects Total		69,828
Regional Projects Total		4,742
Sub-Saharan Africa Total		74,570

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:

A	Afghanistan	10
*	Azerbaijan	709
A	Bangladesh	6,752
A	Bhutan	1,076
A	Cambodia	3,918
C	China	58
*	Commonwealth of Independent States	929
**	Cook Islands	77
C	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2,324
C	Fiji	253
A	India	8,765
B	Indonesia	2,291
B	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,791
*	Kazakhstan	263
A	Kiribati	65
*	Kyrgyzstan	1,069
A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	429
B	Malaysia	174
A	Maldives	764
**	Marshall Islands	250
B	Micronesia (Federated States of)	183
A	Mongolia	855
A	Myanmar	955
A	Nepal	2,029
**	Niue	18
	Pacific Multi-Islands	695
A	Pakistan	4,568
**	Palau	44
B	Papua New Guinea	1,868
B	Philippines	6,115
A	Samoa	52
A	Solomon Islands	112
C	Sri Lanka	910
*	Tajikistan	771
C	Thailand	1,472
**	Tokelau Islands	21
**	Tonga	53
*	Turkmenistan	773
A	Tuvalu	22
*	Uzbekistan	394
A	Vanuatu	90
B	Viet Nam	4,821
Country and Territory Projects Total		58,788
Regional Projects Total		3,579
Asia and the Pacific Total		62,367

APPENDIX D

PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN 1997 (cont'd) (in thousands of \$)

ARAB STATES:

B	Algeria	666
**	Bahrain	27
A	Djibouti	362
A	Egypt	3,143
B	Iraq	139
B	Jordan	1,138
B	Lebanon	298
**	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11
B	Morocco	1,672
**	Occupied Palestinian Territories	1,791
**	Oman	66
A	Somalia	596
A	Sudan	1,749
B	Syrian Arab Republic	2,215
B	Tunisia	673
A	Yemen	2,226
Country Projects Total		16,772
Regional Projects Total		1,514
Arab States Total		18,286

EUROPE:

*	Albania	242
*	Armenia	485
*	Belarus	25
*	Bosnia and Herzegovina	243
*	Bulgaria	314
*	Georgia	899
*	Latvia	96
*	Lithuania	24
*	Poland	226
*	Republic of Moldova	225
*	Romania	502
*	Russian Federation	303
B	Turkey	722
*	Yugoslavia	205
Country Projects Total		4,511
Regional Projects Total		1,184
Europe Total		5,695
Arab States and Europe Total		23,981

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:

**	Argentina	61
**	Barbados	38
B	Belize	66
B	Bolivia	2,185
B	Brazil	2,162
	Caribbean Islands	591
C	Chile	136
B	Colombia	764
C	Costa Rica	260
C	Cuba	911
**	Dominica	1
B	Dominican Republic	1,481
B	Ecuador	1,603
B	El Salvador	970
**	Grenada	60
B	Guatemala	568
B	Guyana	22
A	Haiti	1,736
B	Honduras	1,492
B	Jamaica	290
B	Mexico	1,792
A	Nicaragua	2,715
C	Panama	345
B	Paraguay	966
B	Peru	3,092
B	Saint Lucia	5
B	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21
C	Suriname	25
C	Uruguay	275
B	Venezuela	464
Country and Territory Projects Total		25,097
Regional Projects Total		2,307
Latin America and the Caribbean Total		27,404
Country Projects Total		174,996
Regional Projects Total		13,326
Interregional Projects Total		26,081
Intercountry Projects Total		39,407
Grand Total		214,403

APPENDIX E

EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISIONS FOR 1997

97/1 UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Takes note** of the note of the President on coordination in health policy and programming: follow-up to Executive Board decision 96/38 (DP/FPA/1997/5);
2. **Endorses** the proposed arrangements contained in document DP/FPA/1997/5 as follows:
 - (a) That the present UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy be known as the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health;
 - (b) That the terms of reference of the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health be amended accordingly, in consultation with the secretariats of the three organizations;
 - (c) That the agenda of the meeting of the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health be organized in such a way that matters of greatest relevance to the United Nations Population Fund are clustered together;
3. **Recommends** that the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund become a member of the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health;
4. **Requests** the President of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund, with the assistance of the secretariat of the United Nations Population Fund, to bring the present decision to the attention of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization;
5. **Requests** the secretariat of the Executive Board to circulate, as soon as they are available, the amended terms of reference of the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health.

16 January 1997

97/2. UNFPA: AUDIT REPORTS

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Takes note** of the comments made by the United Nations Population Fund in document DP/FPA/1997/4 in response to the recommendations made in the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/51/5/Add.7);
2. **Requests** the secretariat to provide the Executive Board, at its first regular session 1998, with an updated overview of the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and an updated time table indicating the dates when follow-up action will have been completed in the areas that need to be addressed, namely, trust funds, national execution, technical support services arrangements, management of inter-regional projects and the selection and use of consultants;
3. **Requests** the secretariat to provide an update on the

progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the auditors at the first regular session of the Executive Board each year, as a matter of routine, under the agenda item "Financial, budgetary and administrative matters".

16 January 1997

97/7. REVISION OF UNFPA FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Approves the inclusion of a new regulation 14.7 in the UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules under Article XIV - "Internal Control":
"**Regulation 14.7** In conformity with Executive Board decision 96/3, UNFPA may procure and hold stocks of essential contraceptive products in order to promptly respond to emergency requests for assistance. The inventory value of these stock holdings shall be shown in the accounts as an asset."

14 March 1997

97/11. UNFPA WORK PLAN FOR 1998-2001 AND REQUEST FOR PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Endorses** the programme resource planning proposals of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund set out in paragraphs 7 to 18;
2. **Approves** the request for the 1998 programme expenditure authority at a level equal to expected new programmable resources for 1998, currently estimated at \$278 million;
3. **Endorses** the use of the following estimates of new programmable resources from regular resources for programme planning for the 1999-2001 period; \$298 million for 1999; \$318 million for 2000; and \$341 million for 2001;
4. **Also endorses** the use of the following estimates of new programmable resources from multi-bilateral funding; \$25 million per year for the years 1998-2001.

14 May 1997

97/12. RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE UNFPA PROGRAMMING PROCESS

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Executive Director on the programming process of the United Nations Population Fund (DP/FPA/1997/9);
2. **Recognizes** that the primary responsibility for developing a country programme lies with the Government of the programme country with the support of the United Nations Population Fund;
3. **Requests** that in its programming process the United Nations Population Fund take into account the following, bearing in mind the need to limit the administrative burden:
 - (a) That during the Programme Review and Strategy

Development process, the United Nations Population Fund will offer briefings at the field level for interested parties on the emerging findings;

- (b) That the United Nations Population Fund will make available the summary of the Programme Review and Strategy Development process (the country recommendation), which will show: (i) proposed strategic actions and their rationale; (ii) the comparative advantage of the United Nations Population Fund and its complementarity vis-à-vis other actors; and (iii) possible thematic areas, drawing throughout also on lessons learned from other programmes;
- (c) That the country recommendation will be made available by the secretariat to all members of the United Nations Population Fund, upon request, who may offer views on the recommendation, within six weeks of transmission, which the secretariat will take into account in further developing the programme; the United Nations Population Fund will inform the Executive Board of this process; these views will also be made available to all members of the United Nations Population Fund, upon request; the United Nations Population Fund may, if needed, arrange a discussion at headquarters with the participation of the programme country;
- Requests** that country programmes presented to the Executive Board contain clear statements of purpose, deliverables (for each sub-programme area), financial parameters and the indicators by which the United Nations Population Fund will measure programme performance, effectiveness and impact;
 - Decides** that country programmes will be considered for approval by the Executive Board without discussion unless one is requested by more than one member, in writing, in principle two weeks before the session;
 - Recommends** that the efforts of working towards harmonized arrangements for country programming processes in the United Nations system should, when possible, be coordinated and harmonized with other funds and programmes;
 - Requests** that the operation of these arrangements be reviewed by the Executive Director at such a time as to allow a report to be presented to the Executive Board at its annual session 2000.

16 May 1997

97/13. UNFPA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

- Takes note** of the report on the United Nations Population Fund information and communication strategy (DP/FPA/1997/8) and the comments made thereon by the Executive Board;
- Endorses** the overall goal of the United Nations Population Fund information and communication strategy, which is to promote the principles, goals and objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development and to help turn these principles, goals and objectives into practical reality at the national, regional and international levels;
- Further endorses** the specific goals and corresponding

strategies of the information and communication activities of the United Nations Population Fund as contained in paragraphs 4 and 22 of the report;

- Stresses** the importance of maintaining linguistic balance in the electronic dissemination of information;
- Also stresses** that monitoring and evaluation are integral and important parts of information and communication activities and that there is a need to strengthen these functions, taking into account the difficulty, methodologically and operationally, of measuring the impact or effectiveness of such activities;
- Requests** the Executive Director to report orally each year, at the annual session, on the progress in the implementation of the present decision and on the coordinating efforts undertaken in this area within the United Nations system;
- Also requests** the Executive Director to review the Fund's information and communication strategy in four years and to report thereon to the Executive Board at its annual session 2001.

16 May 1997

97/14. ICPD + 5

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

- Notes** with appreciation the proposal of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to undertake a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;
- Requests** the Executive Director to undertake preparatory activities for the review and appraisal within the mandate of the United Nations Population Fund;
- Invites** the President of the Executive Board to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the forthcoming session of the Economic and Social Council, the proposal for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference of Population and Development, for the consideration of the General Assembly and subsequent decision on the process and modalities.

16 May 1997

97/26. ESTIMATES FOR THE UNFPA SUPPORT BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

- Takes note** of the 1998-1999 biennial support budget estimates of the United Nations Population Fund, as contained in document DP/FPA/1997/14, as well as of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (DP/FPA/1997/15);
- Urges** the Executive Director to make every effort to contain both the administrative and the programme support costs at headquarters and in the field, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- Also urges** the Executive Director to keep under review the prevailing climate of uncertainty regarding future income,

particularly by delaying the filling of the proposed new positions of UNFPA Representatives at an estimated cost of \$1,635,044, when implementing the budget for the 1998-1999 biennium;

4. **Welcomes** the new format for the presentation of the budget in line with decision 97/6, item 5, on the harmonization of budget presentations;
5. **Approves** gross appropriations in the amount of \$143,255,500 for the purposes indicated below and resolves that the income estimates of \$15,707,000 shall be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in estimated net appropriations of \$127,548,500;

1998-1999 biennial support budgets* (Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme support:

Country offices	73,484.2
Headquarters	26,811.5
Subtotal	100,295.7
Management and administration of the organization	42,959.7
Total gross appropriations	143,255.5
Less: Estimated income to the budget	15,707.0
Estimated net appropriations	127,548.5

* As reflected in the table on "UNFPA resource plan", dated 15 September 1997, and distributed on 17 September 1997 to the Executive Board.

6. **Authorizes** the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed;
7. **Requests** the Executive Director to report to the Executive Board at its third regular session 1998 on progress in implementing the support budget for the biennium 1998-1999, taking into account relevant developments until that time as well as foreseeable trends with regard, inter alia, to the income level for 1998 and the projections for 1999, the expected level of programme expenditure in 1998, as well as the United Nations reform process;
8. **Also requests** the Executive Director to present an oral report to the Executive Board at its second regular session 1998 on the criteria and mechanisms to be used for any readjustment to the biennial support budget for 1998-1999 in the event of any significant shortfall in income;
9. **Recommends** that the Executive Director undertake a study on multi-bilateral and trust fund arrangements and report to the Executive Board at the third regular session 1998, taking into account the ongoing study of the United Nations Development Programme on the same topic.

19 September 1997

97/27. TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES SYSTEM

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Takes note** of the report on the Technical Support Services system of the United Nations Population Fund as contained

in document DP/FPA/1997/16;

2. **Endorses** the proposals for reconfiguring the Country Support Team adviser posts as contained in paragraphs 23-26 of document DP/FPA/1997/16;
3. **Agrees**, on a temporary basis for 1998, to the proposals for modifications of the Technical Support Services specialist posts in United Nations agencies and organizations as contained in paragraphs 27-31 of document DP/FPA/1997/16, understanding that any outstanding vacancies in the Technical Support Services specialist posts will not be filled in the interim;
4. **Also agrees** to review the "Report on an assessment of the TSS specialist posts at headquarters and regional levels" in relation to document DP/FPA/1997/16 at the second regular session 1998, in particular in regard to the purpose, effectiveness and organization of the Technical Support Services specialist posts, with a view to providing direction for the Technical Support Services specialist arrangements for 1999;
5. **Requests** the Executive Director to reassess, in 1999, the Technical Support Services system, including an analysis of its financial aspects that will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report thereon to the Executive Board at the annual session 1999.

19 September 1997

97/28. FUNCTIONING OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD,

1. **Takes note** of the proposed draft terms of reference of the WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health as contained in document DP/FPA/1997/17;
2. **Recommends** that the WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Coordinating Committee on Health meet as soon as possible to discuss its functioning, including proposed amendments to its terms of reference, taking fully into account the core programme areas of the United Nations Population Fund, as well as substantive issues common to the mandates of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund;
3. **Calls upon** the secretariats of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund to facilitate the convening of such a meeting;
4. **Recommends** that any agreed amendments made to the proposed draft terms of reference be submitted to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund for its consideration;
5. **Requests** the President of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund to convey the present decision to the President of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization.

19 September 1997

APPENDIX F

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ECOSOC RESOLUTIONS

2815 (XXVI) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the work programmes and priorities in the population fields,

Recalling further its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, with particular reference to the demographic objectives and policy measures set forth in paragraphs 13 and 65 of the Strategy,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Population Commission to assist the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its terms of reference, as defined in Council resolution 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948,

Noting that the Secretary-General has requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to administer the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and that an Executive Director of the Fund has been appointed,

Further noting with satisfaction the progress made to date by the Fund to which, so far, thirty-two countries have contributed,

Aware that the Fund has now become a viable entity in the United Nations system,

Convinced that the Fund should play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, consistent with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the problem of fast population growth as well as on the problem of under-population, which could, among other things, hamper rapid economic development,

Recognizing the need for the executing agencies of the Fund to implement with dispatch, in close co-operation with the Fund, population programmes requested by developing countries in order that such programmes may have the desired impact,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General, which have resulted in the unprecedented growth and expansion of the Fund, and of the support extended by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. **Invites** Governments which are in a position to do so and whose policies would allow it to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United

Nations Fund for Population Activities, to take the necessary steps to achieve the desired improvements in the administrative machinery of the Fund aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes, including measures to quicken the pace of recruiting the experts and personnel required to cope with the increasing volume of requests, as well as to consider the training of experts and personnel in the developing countries;

3. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session and the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of the steps he has taken in the implementation of the present resolution and of any recommendations he may wish to make in this regard.

2017th plenary meeting, 14 December 1971

3019 (XXVII) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its invitation and the requests set forth in its resolution 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's note with interim recommendations requiring urgent action to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the fifty-two Member States which, to date, have responded to that invitation and have pledged financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting from the information given by the Secretary-General that the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been reorganized over the past year in order to make even more effective use of its staff and resources,

Noting further that the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its scope of operations have now grown to a size which makes its supervision by an inter-governmental body desirable,

Expressing further its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for their efforts, which have achieved the significant results of the past year,

Noting also the recommendation of the Secretary-General to change the character of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities from a trust of the Secretary-General into a fund established under the authority of the General Assembly,

1. **Decides** to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly;
2. **Decides further**, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Governing Council of the United Nations

Development Programme, subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council, shall be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and invites the Governing Council to concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the work programme, the fund-raising methods and the annual budget of the Fund;

3. **Invites** the Governing Council to organize itself in such a way that it can exercise effectively these functions, taking into account the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its need to operate under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council, in close relationship with interested Governments and with appropriate international and national bodies, governmental and non-governmental, interested in population activities;
4. **Authorizes** the Governing Council, at its fifteenth session, to apply to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities funding principles similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations, subject to consideration by the Governing Council of a report, prepared by the Executive Director of the Fund in consultation with the Administrator of the Programme, and of the full implications thereof;
5. **Requests** the Governing Council to consider further steps necessary to achieve improvements in the administrative and operational machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to inform the Economic and Social Council in its annual report of those further steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXV) and the present resolution and to submit annually a report on the activities of the Fund to the Economic and Social Council;
6. **Renews** its invitation to interested Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities without prejudice to the agreed level of growth of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and development assistance in general.

2113th plenary meeting, 18 December 1972

1763 (LIV) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXV) of 14 December 1971 with its requests to the Secretary-General regarding the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the note by the Secretary-General in response to that resolution,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, which placed the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme as the governing body, subject to the conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the important work undertaken by the

regional economic commissions and their specialized organs concerned with population matters,

Aware of the fact that there are considerable differences in the population and demographic situations in each country and that it is therefore necessary to adopt different approaches and solutions for each country,

Expressing its desire that the Fund, in the elaboration of its plans and programmes, should take into account the resolutions adopted by the regional economic commissions and their specialized organs dealing with population matters,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the general arrangements provided for in General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII),

Recalling the willingness with which the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Administrator of the Programme assumed their responsibilities in regard to the Fund,

Noting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting further in the annex to the report the recommendations to the Secretary-General from the Review Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Expressing its appreciation for the initiative and leadership which has characterized the development of the Fund,

Mindful that in taking action on this resolution the Council is fully cognizant of the fact that the World Population Conference will mark a new development in population policy for the world community of nations and for the population activities of the United Nations system,

1. **States** that the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are:
 - (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 in 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;
2. **Decides** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should invite countries to utilize the most appropriate implementing agents for their programmes, recognizing that the primary responsibility for implement-

ing rests with the countries concerned;

3. **Requests** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to submit annually to the Economic and Social Council a report on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
1858th plenary meeting, 18 May 1973

34/104 UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it decided to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly and established the respective roles relating to the Fund of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, in which the Council called upon the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 31/170 of 21 December 1976, in which it endorsed the general principles to be applied by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in allocating resources,

Expressing its appreciation of the role the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme have played in furthering the aims of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has become a fully viable entity within the United Nations system in the population field, owing in particular to its level of resources and its increasing assistance to the developing countries,

Taking note of the fact that the Colombo Declaration on Population and Development issued by the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development on 1 September 1979 calls, *inter alia*, for the strengthening of the role and functions of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

1. **Affirms** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which was placed under the authority of the General Assembly by resolution 3019 (XXVII), is a subsidiary organ of the Assembly in terms of Article 22 of the United Nations Charter, without prejudice to section V of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 or to the mandates of other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with population;
2. **Invites** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider devoting a specific period of time during its sessions to adequate and separate consideration of items relating to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
3. **Invites** the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-

ordination, for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to participate in all aspects in that body and its subsidiary machinery;

4. **Reaffirms** that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities should continue to avail itself of the services of the United Nations Development Programme, including those of its resident representatives;
5. **Invites** Governments to continue and increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in view of the rapidly growing needs of developing countries for population assistance;
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

34th session of the General Assembly, 14 December 1979

36/201 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations Population Conference, held in 1974, and noting with satisfaction the significant contributions made by the United Nations to the implementation of the Plan,

Recognizing the economic and social implications of the population trends, particularly related to development, as described in reports prepared by the United Nations and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which indicate that world population is projected to grow from 4.4 billion in 1980 to approximately 6.1 billion by the year 2000,

Recognizing the need to promote better awareness and understanding of population issues, especially at the individual and community levels of each country and in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Further recognizing the special significance of establishing an award in order to promote that objective,

1. **Decides** to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution, to be presented through the United Nations;
2. **Adopts** the Regulations governing the United Nations Population Award, annexed to the present resolution;
3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, under the Regulations, for the commencement of the Award in 1983, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award to receive voluntary contributions for the Award;
5. **Decides** that all costs related to Award should be borne out of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Population Award.

103rd plenary meeting, 17 December 1981

39/228 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/87 of 25 November 1981 on the convening of an International Conference on Population, 1984.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/7 of 30 April 1982, 1982/42 of 27 July 1983 and 1983/6 of 26 May 1983.

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 38/148 of 19 December 1983.

1. **Endorses** the report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, containing the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;
2. **Welcomes** and strongly supports the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development, adopted by the Conference on 14 August 1984;
3. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Government and people of Mexico for their generous hospitality, co-operation and support;
4. **Commends** the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the Conference for the successful organization of the Conference;
5. **Affirms** that the principal aim of social, economic and human development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people;
6. **Also affirms** that population growth, high mortality and morbidity and migration problems continue to be causes of great concern requiring immediate action;
7. **Emphasizes** the need, in implementing the recommendations of the Conference, to respect national sovereignty, to combat all forms of racial discrimination, including *apartheid*, and to promote social and economic development, human rights and individual freedom;
8. **Reaffirms** the importance attached by the Conference to the formulation and implementation of concrete policies which will enhance the status and role of women in the area of population policies and programmes, and to the need to pay attention to specific problems of population structures;
9. **Invites** Governments to consider the recommendations for action at the national level and to implement appropriate population policies and programmes, in the context of their national plans, needs and requirements;
10. **Emphasizes** that international co-operation in the field of population is essential for the implementation of recommendations adopted at the Conference, and in that context calls upon the international community to provide adequate and substantial international support and assistance for population activities, particularly through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in order to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance in the light of growing needs in the field and the increasing efforts being made by developing countries;

11. **Invites** the Population Commission, at its twenty-third session, to review, within its area of competence, the recommendations of the Conference and their implications for the activities of the United Nations system, and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985;
12. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council to examine, at its first regular session of 1985, the recommendations of the Conference for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, in order to provide overall policy guidelines within the United Nations system on population questions, and to undertake or to continue, on an appropriate basis, the review, monitoring and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, in accordance with the Plan and relevant recommendations of the Conference;
13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to take, without delay, appropriate steps regarding the relevant recommendations, in particular recommendation 83, for further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action concerning the role of international co-operation, taking note also of the suggestions offered by various delegations and benefiting, in the process, from the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, and to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on their implementation as soon as possible but not later than 1986.

104th plenary meeting, 18 December 1984

1986/7 POPULATION QUESTIONS

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Council resolution 1985/4 of 28 May 1985,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to Assembly resolution 39/228¹, suggesting steps to be taken on the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Population² in particular recommendation 83 relating to the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities so as to ensure the more effective delivery of population assistance, taking into account the growing needs in the field of population;
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations that fall within the competence of the United Nations Secretariat, bearing in mind the need to strengthen and improve, within their respective mandates, existing institutions and arrangements and to secure more effective interaction between them in an effort to reinforce international co-operation in the field of population;
3. **Decides** to consider the report of the Population Commission and relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, together with relevant inputs from the regional commissions, at its second regular sessions, under an item entitled "Population questions", bearing in mind the overall responsibilities and policy function of the Economic and Social Council in population matters;

4. **Reaffirms** the importance of the research activities and policy analysis of the United Nations in the field of population;
5. **Invites** the Population Commission to act upon the recommendations contained in paragraph 70 of the report of the Secretary-General;¹
6. **Invites also** the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, as the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities:
 - (a) To use reports of the Population Commission for greater exchange of information on population questions;
 - (b) To give adequate consideration to Fund matters, bearing in mind the importance of population issues and the separate identity of the Fund as stated in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972;
 - (c) To continue to organize its work programme in a manner that will facilitate the consideration of Fund matters before relevant budgetary and administrative issues are taken up in the Budget and Finance Committee of the Governing Council;
7. **Reaffirms** the aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as set out in Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973;
8. **Urges** the international community to strengthen further the resource base of the Fund through greater contributions, in order to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries for assistance in population activities;
9. **Emphasizes** the need to bring about a co-ordinated, effective and efficient strategy for the United Nations and the United Nations system in addressing population issues;
10. **Stresses** that effective co-ordination in the field of population can be achieved through efforts of Governments at the national level and through improved inter-agency collaboration at all levels;
11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution;
12. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to keep under review the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 and to include a separate section on the subject in the overview report requested in paragraph 6 of council resolution 1985/4, taking into account the comments made by delegations at the first regular session of 1986 of the Council, the thirty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the forty-first session of the General Assembly.

16th plenary meeting, 21 May 1986

¹ A/41/179-E/1986/18.

² Report on the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. 1.

42/430 UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES: CHANGE OF NAME

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Having noted Economic and Social Council decision

1987/175 of 8 July 1987 to recommend to the Assembly the changing of the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA, it being understood that this change of name in no way changes, nor will change, the present mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, or the role and functions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with respect to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, decided to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund.

96th plenary meeting, 11 December 1987

44/210 FUTURE NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted in Bucharest in 1974,¹ and affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City in 1984,²

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions as well as in social, economic and political conditions among countries and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries to formulate, promote and implement their own population policies,

1. **Takes note** of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the review and assessment of population programme experience;³
2. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989;⁴
3. **Stresses** the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the Forum in the preparations for and the deliberations of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on

population in 1994, and in the preparations of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

4. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:

- (a) To bring the results of the Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations;
- (b) To examine, in particular, the implications for population programmes of the Declaration and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance;
- (c) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

85th plenary meeting, 22 December 1989

1. Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974.
2. Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.84.XIII.8 and Corr. 1 and 3).
3. A/44/432, annex.
4. A/C.2/44/6.

45/216 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989, in which it requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to examine, in particular, the implications for population programmes of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations,¹ to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council,

Noting decision 90/35 of 23 June 1990 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Population Fund,²

Also noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/82 of 27 July 1990,

Noting that the report of the United Nations Population Fund entitled The State of World Population 1990 stressed that population growth and distribution are closely linked with environmental and development issues,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,³ which were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population,⁴

Recognizing that socio-economic development is conducive to the success of population policies,

Reaffirming also that assistance to developing countries in the area of population should be substantially increased during the 1990s and that developing countries should also intensify their efforts to allocate adequate resources to population programmes,

1. **Emphasizes** the national sovereignty of all countries to for-

mulate, adopt and implement their population policies, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and also consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families;

2. **Takes note** of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the implications for population programmes of the Amsterdam Declaration and on efforts to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance,⁵ which outlines the unmet and expanding resource needs for population activities;
3. **Encourages** the Fund to sustain the momentum generated by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989, through continued follow-up to the recommendations contained in the Amsterdam Declaration;
4. **Stresses** the need to take into account all economic and social factors in integrating demographic objectives in population strategies and in the formulation of development strategies in general;
5. **Emphasizes** the importance of mobilizing and increasing the resources required for population activities and, in this context:
 - (a) **Urges** all Governments, each according to its capacity, concerned international and regional organizations, including the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations to make every effort to mobilize the resources required for population activities, which are estimated at \$9 billion per year by the year 2000, taking into account the potential for user contributions, where feasible and advisable;
 - (b) **Notes** the crucial importance of resource investments in health and education, especially for women, for the success of population programmes, and urges Governments of developing countries to strengthen, according to their economic and social capacities and conditions, their political and financial commitments to investments in the social sector, and also urges Governments of developed countries, as well as concerned international, regional and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen their financial and technical support, in the areas of health and education, to respond positively to requests for population assistance and to increase significantly the proportion of their development assistance destined for population activities;
 - (c) **Stresses** the desirability of concentrating Fund resources, in accordance with the criteria established by the United Nations Population Fund, on countries most in need of assistance in the population field in view of their population problems, taking into account the special needs of the low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;
6. **Encourages** the Fund, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989, to strengthen and utilize national capacities through national execution, to enhance accountability, to adopt a programme-oriented approach and decentralize capacity and authority to the field level and to support coordination of the United Nations system at the country level through the Resident Coordinators,

and, in this context, encourages the Fund to increase the utilization of available national expertise in the formulation and implementation of population assistance activities;

7. **Further encourages** the Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to strengthen their cooperation in the field of maternal and child health care and family planning, each within its own mandate;
8. **Emphasizes** the importance of addressing the relationship between demographic pressures and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation during the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, taking into account the subsequent decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989;
9. **Reaffirms** the importance attached to the role of population policies in relation to development, as emphasized, *inter alia*, in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session,⁶ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;⁷
10. **Welcomes** the willingness of the nineteen members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as expressed in the December 1989 policy statement by Committee aid ministers and heads of aid agencies for their aid policies for the 1990s, and reiterated at Committee meetings on population and development matters held in April and June 1990, to assist developing countries to establish, fund and implement effective population strategies and programmes as a matter of priority;
11. **Stresses** the primary role of Governments in the formulation, implementation and coordination of population policies and programmes at the national level and the role of the United Nations Population Fund, upon request, in supporting the development of national capacities in that respect;
12. **Stresses also** the need for coordination at the regional and interregional levels to focus on issues related to the attainment of specific population goals and objectives;
13. **Recommends** that the Fund continue to focus attention on the importance of population issues in the context of overall development plans and programmes, in particular those oriented towards the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries, and on the need to find and mobilize adequate resources to address these issues, and in this context, urges the Fund to continue to undertake activities aimed at building up better awareness of population issues, including, *inter alia*, their relation to environment and development issues and World Population Day;

14. **Invites** the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to give specific information, in the section on policy and programme coordination of the annual report, on the co-operation of the Fund with other relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies.

71st plenary meeting, 21 December 1990

1. A/C.2/44/6, annex.
2. Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 9 (E/1990/29), annex I.
3. Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.
4. Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda.
5. See A/45/529.
6. Resolution S-18/3, annex.
7. Resolution 45/199.

1991/93 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference, 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which it decided to convene an international meeting on population in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the 1994 international meeting on population and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as the Deputy Secretary-General of the meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for a 1994 international meeting on population¹ and the progress made in the preparations for the meeting,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing their population policies, mindful of their culture, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

1. **Decides** that the meeting should henceforth be called the

- International Conference on Population and Development;
2. **Invites** the Secretary-General of the Conference and all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in carrying out the preparatory activities of the Conference, to draw on the guidelines provided in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,² and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,³ as well as on the results of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,⁴ the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century,⁵ and to draw on other recent major intergovernmental instruments and meetings;
 3. **Decides** that the objectives of the Conference should be:
 - (a) To contribute to the review and appraisal of the progress made in reaching the objectives, goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action⁶ and to identify the obstacles encountered;
 - (b) To identify instruments and mechanisms in order to ensure the operational implementation of the recommendations;
 - (c) To maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda and their linkage to development;
 - (d) To consider the desired focus of intensified action at the global, regional and national levels, as well as all necessary ways and means of treating population issues in their proper developmental perspective during the forthcoming decade and beyond;
 - (e) To adopt a set of recommendations for the next decade in order to respond to the population and development issues of high priority identified in paragraph 4 below;
 - (f) To enhance the mobilization of resources needed, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the results of the Conference; resources should be mobilized at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;
 4. **Emphasizes** that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will be the overall theme of the Conference and identifies within that theme the following groups of issues, which are not listed in any order of priority, as those requiring the greatest attention, during the forthcoming decade, from the international community and from the Conference:
 - (a) Population growth, changes in demographic structure, including ageing of population, and the regional diversity of such changes, with particular emphasis on the interaction between demographic variables and socio-economic development;
 - (b) Population policies and programmes, with emphasis on the mobilization of resources for developing countries, at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;
 - (c) The interrelationships between population, development, environment and related matters;
 - (d) Changes in the distribution of population, including socio-economic determinants of internal migration and the consequences for urban and rural development, as well as determinants and consequences of all types of international migration;
 - (e) Linkages between enhancing the roles and socio-economic status of women and population dynamics, including adolescent motherhood, maternal and child health, education and employment, with particular reference to the access of women to resources and the provision of services;
 - (f) Family-planning programmes, health and family well-being;
 5. **Stresses** the need, in connection with foregoing issues, to take account of the particular circumstances of the least developed countries;
 6. **Authorizes** the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings corresponding to the six groups of issues identified in paragraph 4 above, in order to provide the required input for consideration by the Conference, ensuring the participation of a full range of relevant disciplines and of geographical regions;
 7. **Requests** the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to provide overall guidance, orientation and coordination of the input from the appropriate secretariats of the United Nations system to the preparatory activities of the Conference;
 8. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to make use of the substantive contribution of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, as well as of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparatory activities for the Conference;
 9. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to make full use of the existing resources of all units of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Population Fund;
 10. **Invites** the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference;
 11. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular sessions of 1992, 1993 and 1994 on the progress made in all aspects of the preparatory activities for the Conference;
 12. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the status of the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;
 13. **Decides**, in principle, to hold the second session of the Preparatory Committee in August 1993, immediately following the rescheduled twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission, to review the state of the preparatory work,

- including the reports of the expert groups on their meetings;
14. **Also decides**, in principle, to hold the third session of the Preparatory Committee early in 1994 to review the documentation for the Conference, including the draft recommendations;
 15. **Recommends** that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund;
 16. **Requests** the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

32nd plenary meeting, 26 July 1991

1. E/1991/5.
2. General Assembly resolution S-18/3.
3. General Assembly resolution 45/199.
4. A/45/695.
5. Report of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 6-9 November 1989 (New York, United Nations Population Fund, 1989).
6. Report of the United Nations Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

1992/37 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling its resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 and 1991/93 of 26 July 1991,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development on the status of preparatory activities for the Conference;
2. **Accepts with gratitude** the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the Conference;¹
3. **Decides** to convene the Conference in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994.

41st plenary meeting, 30 July 1992

1. E/1992/60.,

47/176 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United

Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development and 40/108 of 13 December 1985 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which the Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council decided that the international meeting on population should thenceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development,

Endorsing fully the objectives of the Conference as decided in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93, and its overall theme of population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as stated in that resolution,

Recognizing the important contribution that regional conferences will play in preparations for the Conference, particularly through evaluation and updating of regional population plans of action,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing policies relating to population, mindful of their cultures, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

Conscious of the important contribution made by research and information dissemination institutions to a clear understanding of the interrelationship of population and development,

Recognizing the importance of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including those sections of Agenda 21¹ concerning population, in the preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. **Emphasizes** the need for comprehensive national population policies based on national priorities and compatible with sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
2. **Also emphasizes** the need to increase and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues in the international agenda and their treatment as an integral part of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
3. **Endorses** Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided to convene the International Conference on Population and

Development at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

4. **Accepts with deep appreciation** the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to act as host to the Conference;
5. **Recommends** that the Conference be convened at the ministerial level;
6. **Stresses** the importance of the active participation of Member States in the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and, in this context, invites the Preparatory Committee at its second session to elect its bureau, with due regard to equitable geographical representation;
7. **Decides** that the host country to the Conference, Egypt, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee;
8. **Invites** the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, taking fully into consideration the views expressed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to consider the possibility of adjusting the proposed timing and duration of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference within existing budgetary resources and without prejudice to the utilization of resources available through voluntary contributions to the trust funds, taking fully into account the need to ensure the success of the Conference in fulfilling its mandate and for this purpose to ensure an adequate intergovernmental preparatory process for it;
9. **Calls upon** all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference;
10. **Welcomes** the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the necessary coordination of contributions within the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;
11. **Invites** all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and to promote broad-based national preparatory processes;
12. **Recognizes** the importance of the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of all relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries;
13. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993 to formulate and adopt modalities to ensure the participation in and contribution to the Conference and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations, in particular those from developing countries, taking into account the procedures followed in the process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the experiences gained in this matter in previous United Nations population conferences;
14. **Stresses** the significance of the various regional perspectives that exist on issues of population and development, and welcomes in this context the convening by the regional commissions and the United Nations Population Fund of regional population conferences, whose outcome will contribute significantly to the preparations for the

International Conference on Population and Development;

15. **Notes** the establishment of voluntary trust funds for support of the Conference and for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process;
16. **Expresses its appreciation** to contributors to the funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so to contribute generously to those funds;
17. **Calls upon** the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise extrabudgetary resources for the Conference;
18. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference, in the light of the need for thorough preparations for the Conference, to ensure the timely circulation of the documentation for the regional conferences, expert meetings and Preparatory Committee;
19. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take appropriate steps, as part of the preparatory process, to ensure that the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it are widely publicized;
20. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;
21. **Decides** to include an agenda item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development" in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

93rd plenary meeting, 22 December 1992

1. See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I and II and Corr. I and III).

1993/76 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 45/216 of 21 December 1990 and 47/176 of 22 December 1992 and Council resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 and 1993/4 of 12 February 1993,

Reaffirming Council resolution 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council accepted the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the International Conference on Population and Development and decided to convene the Conference in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least

Developed Countries for the 1990s, 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children, 46/151 of 18 December 1991 on the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹ and Agenda 21,² adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,

Recognizing the particular importance of population issues in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development processes and conscious of the need to give priority to the issues related to population and development,

Aware of the political impetus given to the population issue on the international agenda since the decision of the United Nations to hold a meeting on population,

Taking note of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference,

Stressing the need for the intergovernmental preparatory process for the International Conference on Population and Development to be able to accomplish its work before the Conference itself,

1. **Recommends** that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, without prejudice to current arrangements for participation in the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process, and in that context, decides that the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session will be submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, to be considered under the item entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", stipulated in General Assembly resolution 47/176,
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development to prepare by February 1994, for the information of delegations, the first draft of the final substantive document of the Conference, taking into account the views expressed by participants during the second session of the Preparatory Committee and the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;
3. **Decides** to extend the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference by one week, starting on 4 April 1994, and to ensure that adequate facilities are available for it, all within the approved budget limit set by the General Assembly for the biennium 1994-1995;
4. **Decides also** to convene two-day pre-Conference consultations at the venue of the Conference;
5. **Expresses its appreciation** for the extrabudgetary contributions to the trust funds established to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in preparing for and participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites all Member States and organizations in a position to do so to

support these trust funds further;

6. **Reaffirms** the significance of the media, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the objectives and activities of the Conference;
7. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to include in the report referred to in paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 47/176, an annotated outline of the final document of the Conference, as well as information on the implementation of the present resolution.

46th plenary meeting, 30 July 1993

1. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), resolution 1, annex I.
2. *Ibid.*, annex II.

48/186 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolution 47/176 of 22 December 1992 on the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, 1992/37 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/4 of 12 February 1993,

Recognizing the importance of population issues in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the need to treat population issues in their proper development perspective,

Noting the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session,¹

Emphasizing the importance of a thorough intergovernmental preparatory process for the subsequent success of the Conference,

1. **Takes** note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development² and the accompanying annotated outline of the draft final document of the Conference;³
2. **Endorses fully** Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/76 of 30 July 1993 on the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;
3. **Decides** that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development shall become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, without prejudice to current arrangements for participation in the Conference and its preparatory process;
4. **Expresses its appreciation** to States and organizations for the extrabudgetary contributions made so far to the three trust funds that have been established to support preparatory activities, including national activities, as well as to support the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, and calls upon all States

and organizations in a position to do so to support those trust funds further;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing the draft final document of the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed by the delegations and groups of delegations on the annotated outline, including those expressed at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;
6. **Also requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference, in recognition of the importance to the preparations for the Conference of the regional and subregional population conferences, to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its third session a report synthesizing the results of those conferences;
7. **Further requests** the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene, within existing resources, informal consultations at United Nations Headquarters in the period prior to the third session of the Preparatory Committee, to exchange views in preparation for negotiations on the draft final document of the Conference;
8. **Reaffirms** the importance of the participation in and contribution to the preparatory process and the Conference itself of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/4;
9. **Emphasizes** the particular importance of immediate action in widely publicizing the objectives of the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it;
10. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to ensure implementation of the present resolution;
11. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development."

86th plenary meeting, 21 December 1993

1. E/1993/69.
2. A/48/430.
3. A/48/430/Add.1.

49/3 TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND¹

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Taking note that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, renamed in 1987 as the United Nations Population Fund, began operations in 1969,

Recalling also its resolutions 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/170 of 21 December 1976, and 34/104 of 14 December 1979, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the leading role and effectiveness of the Fund in the United Nations system in the population field and affirmed the Fund as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 stating the aims and purposes of the Fund,

1. **Congratulates** the United Nations Population Fund on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary;
2. **Notes** with satisfaction the positive contributions the Fund and its dedicated staff have made during its first 25 years in promoting better understanding and awareness of population and development issues, in improving the quality of human life, and in extending systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries, at their request, to undertake appropriate national programmes to address their population and development needs.

39th plenary meeting, 20 October 1994

49/128 REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolutions 47/176 of 22 December 1992 and 48/186 of 21 December 1993 on the International Conference on Population and Development, and 48/162 of 20 December 1993 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, 1992/37 of 30 July 1992, 1993/4 of 12 February 1993 and 1993/76 of 30 July 1993, in which the Council decided on the convening, mandate and preparatory process of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 1994/227 of 14 July 1994, by which the Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission, including discussion of the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 3 (III) of 3 October 1946, 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948 and 1985/4 of 28 May 1985 on the mandate of the Population Commission, as well as 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on the aims and purposes of the United Nations Population Fund,

Having considered the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, ¹ held at Cairo, from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Reaffirming the importance of the outcome of the World Population Conference, held at Bucharest in 1974, and the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, and acknowledging fully the integrated approach taken during the International Conference on Population and Development, which recognizes the interrelationship among population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development ² is

the sovereign right of every country, in accordance with its national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its peoples and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights,

Expressing its belief in the contribution that the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development will make to the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in particular with regard to the call for a greater investment in people and for the empowerment of women to ensure their full participation at all levels in the social, economic and political lives of their communities,

Expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the International Conference on Population and Development and its preparatory process enabled the full and active involvement of States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of observers and various intergovernmental organizations and of representatives of non-governmental organizations representing all regions of the world,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Egypt for the hospitality extended to the participants at the Conference and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. **Takes note with satisfaction** of the report of the International Conference on Population and Development;³
2. **Endorses** the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,⁴ adopted on 13 September 1994;
3. **Acknowledges** the contribution made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference to the successful organization of the Conference;
4. **Affirms** that, in the implementation of the Programme of Action, Governments should commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives, which reflect a new, integrated approach to population and development, and take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of follow-up actions;
5. **Calls upon** all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other major groups concerned with population and development issues, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and other community leaders, to give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action and to seek public support for its goals, objectives and actions;
6. **Fully acknowledges** that the factors of population, health, education, poverty, patterns of production and consumption, empowerment of women and the environment are closely interconnected and should be considered through an integrated approach, and that the follow-up to the Conference must reflect this fact;
7. **Urges** all countries to consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking

into account the provisions of chapters XIII and XIV of the Programme of Action and the economic constraints faced by developing countries, in particular the least developed among them;

8. **Acknowledges** the importance of the subregional and regional activities undertaken during the preparations for the Conference, including the regional strategies, plans and declarations adopted as part of that process, and invites the regional commissions, other regional and subregional organizations and the development banks to examine the results of the Conference within their respective mandates, for the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action at the regional level;
9. **Emphasizes** that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Conference, and in this context calls upon the international community to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, adequate and substantial support and assistance for population and development activities, including through the United Nations Population Fund and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies that will be involved in the implementation, at all levels, of the Programme of Action;
10. **Calls upon** the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies to undertake the actions required to give full and effective support to the implementation of the Programme of Action;
11. **Emphasizes** the need to maintain and enhance effective partnership with non-governmental groups and organizations so as to ensure their continued contributions and cooperation within all aspects of population and development, and urges all countries to establish appropriate national follow-up mechanisms, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, community groups and representatives of the media and the academic community, and to seek the support of parliamentarians, so as to ensure the full implementation of the Programme of Action;
12. **Recognizes** the importance of South-South cooperation in the implementation of the Programme of Action;
13. **Also recognizes** that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon the developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries on population and development and intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;
14. **Acknowledges** that countries with economies in transition should receive temporary assistance for population and development activities in view of the difficult economic and social problems faced by these countries at present, and therefore suggests that the specialized agencies and all

related organizations of the United Nations system should adjust, on this basis, their programmes and activities in line with the Programme of Action and take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation;

15. **Emphasizes** the importance of the early identification and allocation of financial resources by all members of the international community, including regional financial institutions, to enable them to fulfil their commitments with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action;
16. **Requests** the Secretary-General to consult with the various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as with international financial institutions and various bilateral aid organizations and agencies, with a view to promoting an exchange of information among them on the requirements for international assistance, reviewing on a regular basis the specific needs of countries in the field of population and development and maximizing the availability of resources and their most effective utilization;
17. **Invites** the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the Conference follow-up activities of the United Nations Secretariat during 1995;
18. **Requests** the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community;
19. **Urges** the international community to promote a supportive international economic environment by adopting favourable macroeconomic policies for promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
20. **Stresses** the importance of continued and enhanced cooperation and coordination by all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies in the implementation of the Programme of Action;
21. **Emphasizes** the need for follow-up activities relating to the Conference and the Programme of Action so as to utilize, to the fullest extent possible, existing capacity within the United Nations system in the area of population and development, including the Population Commission, the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund, as well as other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations and the specialized agencies whose support and commitment are required for the successful implementation of the full range of activities outlined in the Programme of Action;
22. **Requests** the specialized agencies and all related organizations of the United Nations system to review and, where necessary, adjust their programmes and activities in line with the Programme of Action and take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, and invites them to report to the Economic and Social Council at its sub-

stantive session of 1995 for coordination purposes and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session for policy implications;

23. **Decides** that the General Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/162, and a revitalized Population Commission shall constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that will play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action, keeping in mind the need to develop a common framework for a coherent follow-up to United Nations summits and conferences, and to this end:
 - (a) The General Assembly, being the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, will organize a regular review of the implementation of the Programme of Action;
 - (b) The Economic and Social Council, in assisting the General Assembly, will promote an integrated approach, provide systemwide coordination and guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action and make recommendations thereon;
 - (c) The revitalized Population Commission, as a functional commission assisting the Economic and Social Council, will monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and advise the Council thereon;
24. **Also decides** that, to emphasize the new and comprehensive approach to population and development embodied in the Programme of Action, the revitalized Population Commission shall be renamed the Commission on Population and Development;
25. **Further decides** that the Commission on Population and Development shall meet on an annual basis, beginning in 1996;
26. **Recommends** that the Economic and Social Council review, at its substantive session of 1995, the Commission's terms of reference and mandate so as to bring them fully into line with the provisions of paragraph 23 (c);
27. **Also recommends** that the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to the decisions made on the terms of reference and enhanced mandate of the revitalized Commission, should consider at its substantive session of 1995 the composition of the Commission, in order to ensure that the Commission fully fulfils its functions as provided in paragraph 23, taking into account the integrated multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action as well as the membership of the other functional commissions of the Council;
28. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, to consider:
 - (a) The establishment of a separate executive board of the United Nations Population Fund;
 - (b) The submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General concerning secretariat support and coordination arrangements for the United Nations system;
 - (c) The submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of an appropriate interagency

coordination, collaboration and harmonization mechanism for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

29. **Also requests** the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, to review the reporting procedures within the United Nations system regarding population and development issues, including a quinquennial review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure full support for its implementation, bearing in mind the reporting procedures for all United Nations conferences in the economic and social field;
30. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, to prepare a report on institutional follow-up issues and reporting procedures in the United Nations system, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;
31. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council:
 - (a) To discuss the relevant matters concerning the implementation of population and development programmes, as well as matters concerning harmonization, cooperation and collaboration within the United Nations system regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action;
 - (b) To discuss the reports submitted by the different bodies and organs on various matters related to the Programme of Action;
32. **Invites** the governing body of the United Nations Population Fund to oversee, on a regular basis, the response of the Fund to the needs of countries regarding activities to strengthen national population and development programmes, including the specific requests from developing countries for assistance in the preparation of national reports, within its area of competence, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on this matter;
33. **Calls upon** the programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and funds to provide their full and active support to the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly at the field level, through the United Nations Resident Coordinator system, and invites the relevant specialized agencies to do the same;
34. **Requests** the Commission on Population and Development, at its twenty-eighth session, to review, within its area of competence, the Programme of Action and its implications and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;
35. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
36. **Decides** to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, within existing clusters, an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development".

92nd plenary meeting, 19 December 1994

1995/55 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, in which the Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action of the Conference, and taking note of the Commission on Population and Development decisions 1995/1 and 1995/2 of 2 March 1995.

1. **Takes notes** of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/128;
2. **Notes** the action taken so far by Governments and the international community to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and encourages them to strengthen their efforts in this regard in a concerted and coordinated manner;
3. **Endorses** the terms of reference proposed by the Commission on Population and Development in its report on its twenty-eighth session, which reflect the comprehensive and integrated nature of population and development, and decides that, in addition to those terms of reference, the Commission should review the findings of research and analysis pertaining to the interrelationship between population and development at the national, regional and global levels and advise the Council thereon;
4. **Decides** that Government representatives nominated to serve on the Commission should have the relevant background in population and development;
5. **Also decides**, bearing in mind the new terms of reference, new mandate and work programme of the Commission, to enlarge the Commission's membership at a resumed session of the Council no later than 31 December 1995, recognizing the importance of adequate representation;
7. **Endorses** the multi-year work programme proposed by the Commission in its report on its twenty-eighth session;
8. **Recalls** that the General Assembly, in paragraph 28 (c) of its resolution 49/128, requested the Council to consider the submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of an appropriate interagency coordination, collaboration and harmonization mechanism for the implementation of the Programme of Action;
9. **Notes** that the Secretary-General has established an interagency task force, with the United Nations Population Fund as the lead agency, for the implementation of the Programme of Action and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report through the Commission to the Council on the work of the task force, so as to ensure system-wide cooperation in the implementation of the Programme of Action;
10. **Further notes** that the work programme of the

1. A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Commission set out in its report contains a request that the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force be expanded to include migration issues;

11. **Invites** the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat and other relevant organizations and bodies, in particular the United Nations Population Fund, to work closely in the preparation of reports for the Commission;
12. **Also invites** the Department, in its report to the Commission, to analyse and evaluate relevant comparative international information on population and development issues, to focus on issues that need further clarification and to submit suggestions for recommendations by the Commission;
13. **Recommends** that the General Assembly at its fiftieth session consider further, in the context of the comprehensive review of the implementation of its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, the establishment of a separate executive board for the United Nations Population Fund, taking into account the role of the Fund in the follow-up of the implementation of the Programme of Action and bearing in mind the administrative, budgetary and programme implications of such a proposal.

57th plenary meeting, 28 July 1995

50/124 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, and 48/162 of 20 December 1993 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1994/227 of 14 July 1994, by which the Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the then Population Commission, including discussion of the implications of the recommendations of the ICPD,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, by which the Council endorsed the terms of reference proposed by the renamed Commission on Population and Development in its report on its twenty-eighth session, which reflect the comprehensive and integrated nature of population and development,

Acknowledging fully the integrated approach taken during the International Conference on Population and Development, which recognizes the interrelationship between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/128 on

the report of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action is the sovereign right of every country, in accordance with its national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its peoples and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the principles and concepts set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and in that regard recognizing that chapter 5 of Agenda 21 and chapter III of the Programme of Action reinforce one another and together form a comprehensive and compelling up-to-date account of what needs to be done about the interface between population, environment and sustainable development,

Noting with satisfaction the contribution that the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development has made to the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and expressing its belief in the contribution that the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development will make to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) and in the elaboration of an agenda for development, in particular with regard to the call for a greater investment in people,

1. **Notes** the action taken so far by Governments and the international community to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and encourages them to strengthen their efforts in that regard;
2. **Reiterates** its commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action, and reaffirms that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives, which reflect a new integrated approach to population and development, and to take the lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the follow-up actions;
3. **Takes note with appreciation** of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/128 and of the proposals continued therein;
4. **Takes note** of the following proposals made by the United Nations Population Fund in the above-mentioned report:
 - (a) To replace the biennial report of the Fund to the Commission on Population and Development on multilateral population assistance by an annual report on the amount of financial resources allocated for the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national and international levels;
 - (b) To refine and improve further, where necessary, the current system devoted to monitoring the amount of international assistance for programmes dealing with population and development so as to render it more accurate;

5. **Endorses** Economic and Social Council decision 1995/320 of 12 December 1995, by which it enlarged the membership of the Commission on Population and Development from 27 to 47 members, elected by the Council from among the members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies, in time to take part in the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, and that the regional representation would be 12 for African States, 11 for Asian States, 5 for Eastern European States, 9 for Latin American and Caribbean States and 10 for Western European and Other States, bearing in mind that the representatives of Governments that are to serve on the Commission should have a relevant background in population and development, in order to ensure that it fulfils its functions as reflected in its updated and enhanced comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action and the membership of the other functional commissions of the Council;
6. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring world population trends and policies, and of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on monitoring multilateral population assistance;
7. **Renews its call** to all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other major groups concerned with population and development issues, including inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and other community leaders, to continue to give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action, including the use of electronic data networks, to seek public support for its goals, objectives and actions, and to maintain and enhance partnership between Governments and non-governmental organizations so as to ensure their continued contributions and cooperation concerning all aspects of population and development;
8. **Urges** Governments that have not yet done so to establish appropriate national follow-up mechanisms, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, community groups and representatives of the media and the academic community, and to seek the support of parliamentarians so as to ensure the full implementation of the Programme of Action;
9. **Reaffirms** that the follow-up to the Conference, at all levels, should take fully into account that population, health, education, poverty, patterns of production and consumption, empowerment of women and the environment are closely interconnected and should be considered through an integrated approach;
10. **Urges** all countries to consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the provisions of chapters XIII and XIV thereof and the economic constraints faced by developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, and emphasizes that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Conference; and in this context, calls upon the international community to continue to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, adequate and substantial support and assistance for population and development activities, including through the United Nations Population Fund and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies that will be involved in the implementation, at all levels, of the Programme of Action;
11. **Reiterates** the importance of South-South cooperation for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action;
12. **Reaffirms** that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and, in this context, calls upon the developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries on population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;
13. **Acknowledges** that countries with economies in transition should receive temporary assistance for population and development activities, in view of the difficult economic and social problems faced by those countries at present;
14. **Urges** the international community to promote a supportive international economic environment by adopting favourable macroeconomic policies aimed at promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
15. **Emphasizes** the importance of the early identification and allocation of financial resources by all members of the international community, including regional financial institutions, to enable them to fulfil their commitments with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action;
16. **Invites** the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the Conference follow-up activities to be carried out by the Secretariat during 1996;
17. **Invites** the regional commissions, other regional and sub-regional organizations and the development banks to continue to examine and analyse the results of implementation of the Programme of Action at the regional level under their respective mandates;
18. **Welcomes** the work undertaken by the Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the Programme of Action, chaired by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, and stresses the importance of continued and enhanced cooperation and coordination by all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and, in this context, notes the establishment of new inter-agency task forces for the follow-up to conferences, which could be relevant for the implementation and follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development;
19. **Emphasizes** the need to maintain the momentum of the follow-up activities relating to the Conference and the Programme of Action so as to utilize, to the fullest extent possible, existing capacity within the United Nations system in the area of population and development, including the

Commission on Population and Development, the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund, other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies whose continued support and commitment are required for the successful implementation of the full range of activities outlined in the Programme of Action, and invites them to work closely in the preparation of reports for the Commission on Population and Development;

20. **Requests** the specialized agencies and all related organizations of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report through the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996 on the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force, for co-ordination purposes, and to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, for policy implications;
21. **Requests** the Economic and Social Council:
- (a) To consider relevant reports and give guidance on matters concerning harmonization, cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action;
 - (b) To consider, as appropriate, the reports submitted by the different bodies and organs on various matters related to the Programme of Action;
 - (c) To consider the proposed report on the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force;
22. **Requests** the funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and funds to continue to provide their full and active support to the implementation of the Programme of Action, in particular at the field level, through the United Nations resident coordinator system, and invites the relevant specialized agencies to do the same;
23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;
24. **Decides** to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session, within existing clusters, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development."

96th plenary meeting, 20 December 1995

1. A/50/615/Add.1, para. 27.

2. See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 14 (E/1995/34)*.

50/438 UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1995, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,¹

noted Economic and Social Council decision 1995/231 of 13 July 1995 and decision 95/20 of 14 June 1995 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,² and endorsed the agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to designate Fund resident country directors as Fund representatives, on the understanding that the Fund would take measures to enhance cooperation with and active support for resident coordinators for operational activities of the United Nations, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, and on the understanding that the agreement would not result in increased administrative expenditure for the Fund.

96th plenary meeting, 20 December 1995

1. A/50/615/Add.1, para. 27.

2. See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 14 (E/1995/34)*.

1997/42 FOLLOW-UP TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994 and 50/124 of 20 December 1995 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development and 51/176 of 16 December 1996, in which the Assembly reiterated that the Commission on Population and Development had the primary responsibility for monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. **Takes note** of decision 97/14 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on 16 May 1997;
2. **Recommends** that the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decide on the process and modalities, including the possibility of convening a special session of the Assembly in 1999, for reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, under agenda item 97 (c), entitled "Population and development";
3. **Further recommends** that the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly under that agenda item contain consolidated recommendations from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Population Fund, the regional commissions and other relevant United Nations entities on activities to be undertaken in preparation for the review.

37th plenary meeting, 22 July 1997

52/188 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling its resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994, 50/124 of 20 December 1995 and 51/176 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/42 of 22 July 1997, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decide on the process and modalities, including the possibility of convening a special session of the Assembly in 1999, for reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;¹

Stressing the need to pursue further the implementation of the Programme of Action and for Governments to recommit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives,

Recognizing the important contributions made by actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, to the Conference, its follow-up and the implementation of its Programme of Action,

1. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the process and modalities for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;²
2. **Decides** to convene a special session for a duration of three days from 30 June to 2 July 1999, at the highest possible level of participation, in order to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;
3. **Reaffirms** that the special session for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action, and that there will be no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein;
4. **Welcomes** the operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action to be undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations Population Fund, in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, and notes that the report and outcome of the international forum in 1999 will be submitted to the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-second session and to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund;
5. **Decides** that the Commission on Population and Development, which is currently scheduled to consider at its thirty-second session a comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, should serve as the preparatory body for the final preparations for the special session for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, reporting through the Economic and Social Council, and in that regard notes that the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General should also contain an overall assessment of the progress achieved and constraints faced in the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as recommendations for future action;
6. **Encourages** Governments to undertake reviews of the

progress achieved and the constraints faced therein in the implementation of the Programme of Action at all levels, particularly at the national level and at the level of international cooperation, with a view to contributing to the preparations for the special session;

7. **Invites** Governments of developed and developing countries to provide information in order to establish a useful factual basis for the review of the mobilization of resources made available - bilateral, multilateral and domestic - for population and development activities with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Programme of Action;
8. **Decides** that the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development shall be open-ended to allow the full participation of all States;
9. **Invites** all other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute as appropriate to the special session as well as to its preparation;
10. **Decides** to invite States members of the specialized agencies that are not members of the United Nations to participate in the work of the special session in the capacity of observers;
11. **Stresses** the need for the effective participation of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organization, in preparation for the special session, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements, taking into account the practice and experience gained at the International Conference on Population and Development, for their substantive contributions to and active involvement in the preparatory meetings and the special session, and in that context invites the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to propose to Member States appropriate modalities for their effective involvement in the special session;
12. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session a progress report on the preparations for the special session;
13. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session a sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development".

77th plenary meeting, 18 December 1997

1. *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, sales number: S.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
2. A/52/208/Add.1.



UNFPA

**United Nations
Population Fund**

**220 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017
USA**

**UNFPA World Wide Web Site:
<http://www.unfpa.org>**

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