

Chapter VIII

Population

During 2002, the population activities of the United Nations continued to be guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly in 1999.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the largest internationally funded source of population assistance, was the lead UN organization for advancing the ICPD Programme of Action. In 2002, the Fund experienced declining programme resources with the loss of \$34 million from a major donor. However, it received unprecedented support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA Executive Board, and from the grass-roots campaign "34 Million Friends". The Fund also recorded one of its highest levels in programme expenditure, spending \$203.6 million on country and intercountry programmes. The Fund's transition plan, enacted in 2001 with the aim of developing a strategic vision of UNFPA's goals and of providing greater support to the field, was completed in December.

The Commission on Population and Development, in April, considered the central theme of reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS, and adopted a resolution on the subject. Other matters before the Commission included financial resources to implement the ICPD Programme of Action, world population monitoring and the activities of the UN Population Division.

The Population Division continued to analyse world demographic trends and policies. New publications included the *International Migration Report 2002* and *HIV/AIDS: Awareness and Behaviour*.

Follow-up to 1994 Conference on Population and Development

Implementation of the Programme of Action

Commission on Population and Development action. In follow-up to the recommendations of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) [YUN 1994, p. 955], the

Commission on Population and Development, at its thirty-fifth session (New York, 1-5 April) [E/2002/25 & Corr.1], considered the central theme of reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS. That subject was a key action for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, contained in resolution S-21/2 [YUN 1999, p. 1006], adopted in 1999 at the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly (ICPD+5) [ibid., p. 1005]. The Commission also discussed the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

Reproductive rights and reproductive health

As decided at its 2000 session [YUN 2000, p. 1007], the central theme for the Commission's 2002 session was "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS". For the Commission's discussion of the theme, the Secretary-General submitted a concise report on world population monitoring, 2002 [E/CN.9/2002/2], which analysed recent information on reproductive rights and reproductive health. The report investigated the topics of: entry into reproductive life; reproductive behaviour; family planning; abortion; maternal mortality and morbidity; sexually transmitted infections (STIs); HIV/AIDS; and policy issues related to reproductive rights.

The report concluded that progress had been made in establishing the basis for reproductive rights, but much remained to be accomplished in translating those rights into policies and programmes. Lack of resources in many countries, especially low-income countries, remained an impediment to the implementation of ICPD agreements. The broad international consensus reached at ICPD and ICPD+5, made it likely that reproductive rights would be a major focus of population policies in the future.

Also before the Commission was a report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes focusing on reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS, as contained in ICPD's Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2002/3]. The report focused on country operational experiences and progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action and the outcome of ICPD+5, especially in

relation to HIV/AIDS and family planning, maternal mortality, STIs, adolescent reproductive and sexual health, and gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Secretary-General concluded that significant progress had been made in promoting and implementing a more comprehensive approach to reproductive health. A global response to HIV/AIDS was focusing on the full spectrum of responses, including political commitment, prevention, care and support. In addition, activities to integrate STIs/HIV/AIDS prevention into reproductive and sexual health programmes intensified. Family planning programmes increased the availability of contraceptives and services, creating greater opportunities for individual choice and decision-making; countries strived to reduce maternal deaths by upgrading health-care facilities, training health service providers, providing transportation for women, and mobilizing communities to use the services fully. Attention also focused on adolescent reproductive and sexual health programmes, the empowerment of women and the formation of partnerships.

The Commission, by a 5 April resolution [E/2002/25 (res. 2002/1)], requested the UN Population Division to continue its research and UNFPA to continue its programming on reproductive rights and reproductive health, in close collaboration and with other relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the UN system. The Division was also asked to strengthen its work on the demographic aspects and impact of HIV/AIDS, and to incorporate its research findings on reproductive rights and reproductive health in its contribution to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (2004) and to the annual review of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS [YUN 2001, p. 1126] and any other relevant review processes.

Financial resources

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 [YUN 1994, p. 963] and 50/124 [YUN 1995, p. 1094], the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission a report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2002/4]. The report examined trends in bilateral, multilateral and foundation/non-governmental assistance to population activities in developing countries for 1999 and provisional figures for 2000, and provided estimates of domestic expenditures reported by developing countries for 1999/2000. International population assistance increased to just over \$2.2 billion in 1999 and, according to provisional figures, to \$2.6 billion in

2000, which was far below the agreed target of \$5.7 billion by 2000. Developing countries continued to commit domestic resources to population programmes, though they had yet to meet the required \$11.3 billion agreed target. That was due to the fact that the majority of developing countries had limited financial resources to utilize for population programmes and could not generate the required funds to implement those programmes.

UN Population Fund

2002 activities

In her report for 2002 [DP/FPA/2003/4 (Part I)] to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, UNFPA's Executive Director described the Fund's activities in programme priority areas and noted that the Fund had experienced both remarkable challenges and overwhelming support. The loss of a \$34 million contribution from a major donor posed serious constraints to programme implementation. However, the Fund received unprecedented support from the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, which, on 21 June (see p. 1082), encouraged all countries to further their support, including through greater advocacy and increased funding, in particular to the Fund's core resources. In addition, UNFPA received over \$1 million from a grass-roots campaign called "34 Million Friends".

The implementation of country programmes continued to account for the majority of UNFPA's activities during the year. The Fund recorded one of its highest levels ever in programme expenditure, spending a total of \$203.6 million on country and intercountry programmes (see p. 1080). Activities were carried out in the Fund's three core programme areas: reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health; population and development strategies; and advocacy. As in the past, the largest share of resources went to reproductive health activities. Of the world's regions, sub-Saharan Africa absorbed 36 per cent of programme assistance; Asia and the Pacific accounted for 31.3 per cent; the Arab States and Europe received 11.7 per cent; and Latin America and the Caribbean accounted for 10.7 per cent.

UNFPA continued to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic on various fronts. The Fund's strategy focused on the core areas of preventing HIV infection among young people; preventing HIV infection in pregnant women; and supporting condom programming. During the year, the HIV/

AIDS Branch was established in the Fund's Technical Support Division; strategic guidance was developed and disseminated to all staff; and support was increased for country-level action. UNFPA also launched a campaign targeting leaders and policy makers in Africa; drafted a regional strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, to be launched in 2003; and proactively pursued HIV/AIDS prevention in Asia and the Pacific, where it was projected that 40 per cent of new infections would occur over the next eight years.

Adolescents and youth were a high priority for the Fund, which supported a wide range of strategies, including family life education, sexuality education in schools, peer education, multi-purpose youth centres, youth friendly services and youth participation. It also supported curriculum development and the training of teachers to deal more effectively with sensitive subjects; efforts to reach out-of-school youth; youth employment and training programmes; education during military service; and rural and urban development programmes. In May, UNFPA, in partnership with the Population Council (a non-profit organization), organized a workshop to review programme experience on adolescent reproductive health and social development, and to map new directions for a second generation of adolescent programmes.

In other activities, UNFPA, through its country offices, assisted Governments with their reports on the Millennium Development Goals [YUN 2000, p. 51] and prepared poverty reduction strategy papers. In follow-up to conferences and summits, UNFPA also assisted countries in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and the ICPD+5 key actions; contributed to system-wide approaches to the thematic areas of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (see p. 821); and launched internal processes on the linkages among water, population, gender, reproductive health and poverty.

The Fund's advocacy interventions had been directed at creating a favourable policy environment to accelerate the achievement of ICPD goals. Advocacy campaigns had resulted, among other things, in increased support for girls' education and the development of national gender policies. The Fund's annual *The State of World Population* report, a key advocacy tool, highlighted the fact that developing countries with lower fertility and slower population growth had seen higher productivity, more savings and more productive investments. Investments in health, education and gender equality were vital to that effect. UNFPA also launched an advocacy campaign in 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa to support its initia-

tive on obstetric fistula, a preventable and treatable condition caused by damage to the tissues of the bladder and rectum as a result of prolonged and obstructed labour. Approximately \$500,000 received through the "34 Million Friends" campaign would be applied to the fistula initiative.

The staff-led comprehensive 18-month transition exercise concluded in December 2002. The aim of the exercise was to strengthen the capacity of UNFPA and its staff to work strategically within the Millennium agenda and to plan for and manage results. Key results included a realigned headquarters based on the support needs of the field offices; a country office typology which defined staffing levels according to country programming needs; financial procedures that gave country offices full authority on project budget control; a new human resources management system; and a learning and training strategy.

UNFPA also continued to expand and strengthen its partnerships at national, regional and global levels. It built alliances and networks across and within countries, establishing partnerships with Governments, parliamentarians, civil society, the private sector, the media, international financial institutions and other key development partners, including donors and multi-lateral and bilateral organizations. Among other activities, UNFPA, in conjunction with the Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development, co-hosted the International Parliamentarians' Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (Ottawa, Canada, November), attended by over 100 ministers and parliamentarians from 72 countries and territories. The Conference addressed two key challenges: the need to create an enabling environment in developing countries and the need for increased funding from donor countries.

On 26 September [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/25)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board invited the UNFPA Executive Director to mainstream the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 [YUN 2001, p. 770] within the UNFPA work programme.

By **decision 2002/290** of 25 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual reports of the UNDP Administrator and the UNFPA Executive Director to the Council [E/2002/11].

Humanitarian assistance

In a section of her annual report covering 2002 [DP/FPA/2003/4 (Part III)], the Executive Director stated that the Fund's humanitarian assistance activities in 2002 focused on reproductive health support, partnerships, resource mobilization,

training and capacity-building, HIV/AIDS prevention and needs assessment.

In 2002, UNFPA provided assistance to its ongoing emergency and post-conflict reconstruction programmes in numerous countries, including Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iran, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Assistance was also provided to the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Fund's Humanitarian Response Unit provided emergency support to UNFPA country offices, facilitated rapid field response and delivered required technical and operational support to humanitarian and post-conflict programmes. While responding to emergencies, UNFPA was also attuned to emerging humanitarian, transitional and development needs. In 2002, that involved a major focus on the recognized nexus of drought, famine, poverty, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and gender-based violence.

Reproductive health commodities

In a section of her annual report covering 2002 [DP/FPA/2003/4 (Part III)], the Executive Director stated that, during the year, UNFPA continued to consolidate and expand its work on reproductive health commodity security. Through its Global Contraceptive Commodity Programme (GCCP), the Fund supplied a total of 58 million condoms to 34 countries. It expanded its GCCP services through its reimbursable procurement initiative for external clients, especially with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). With national capacity development as its main focus, the Fund organized workshops for its representatives and national counterparts to orient them on GCCP goals and objectives. UNFPA also focused attention on addressing other aspects of commodity security, including management support to countries for estimating, financing, procuring and distributing contraceptive supplies; coordinated with donors to keep commodity security issues in the forefront of the international development agenda; and mobilized resources to fill the gap between country requirements and available donor support.

Sector-wide approaches

In response to a 2000 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board request [YUN 2000, p. 1002], the Executive Director presented to the Board's June session a follow-up report on UNFPA and sector-wide approaches (SWAps) [DP/FPA/2002/6]. The report

built on information presented in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 1024] and 2000 [YUN 2000, p. 1001].

The Fund reviewed its financial rules and regulations to identify those that might impede its full participation in SWAps and common-basket funding arrangements. The review concluded that no amendments were required, but that there was a need to develop financial and programme procedures to enable full participation in SWAps. Steps identified by UNFPA to ensure full and active participation in SWAps included the development and issuance of new programme guidelines on SWAps, further staff training and further harmonization among United Nations Development Group (UNDG) partners. The Fund organized capacity-building events and training activities, which contributed to a greater awareness and understanding among UNFPA staff of SWAps and the role and opportunities available for the Fund.

On 21 June [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/6)], the Executive Board encouraged the Fund, when requested by recipient countries, to increase its SWAps involvement, and asked that it contribute to national activities, including SWAps. It also called on the Executive Director to outline progress achieved in the annual report.

In a section of her annual report covering 2002 [DP/FPA/2003/4 (Part III)], the Executive Director, in response to the Board's decision (above), reviewed UNFPA activities at both the field and headquarters levels with regard to participation in SWAps. In several countries where SWAps had been ongoing for a relatively long period of time, such as in Bangladesh, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, UNFPA had been playing an active role in promoting the ICPD Programme of Action in national policy dialogues and various working groups set up under the respective SWAp processes. In other countries, including Bolivia, Nicaragua and Yemen, where there was no SWAp process but where the Government and development partners were exploring ways to improve coordination in support of sectoral programmes, UNFPA was playing a proactive and facilitating role. However, the Fund still faced a number of challenges, such as the limited staff available to participate in the large number of coordination meetings typically required under a SWAp and the need for greater technical expertise in country offices. To address some of those challenges, the Fund had emphasized strengthening its capacity to participate actively in SWAps and other national policy dialogues and development frameworks, including through strengthening the Fund's Technical Advisory Programme to facilitate the work of country offices. The Fund

also strengthened its coordination function, including training needs and strategies, and knowledge and information sharing among country offices on their experiences with SWAps. In addition, UNFPA was planning to undertake an in-depth study on its role in promoting the ICPD Programme of Action in the context of SWAps in selected countries. The study would be used to identify challenges, best practices and training needs.

Country and intercountry programmes

UNFPA's provisional project expenditures for country and intercountry (regional and interregional) programmes in 2002 totalled \$203.6 million, compared to \$171.7 million in 2001, according to the Executive Director's statistical overview report for the year [DP/FPA/2003/4 (Part I)/Add.1]. The 2002 figure included \$172.5 million for country programmes and \$31.1 million for intercountry programmes. In accordance with the procedure for allocating resources according to categorization of countries into groups, laid down in a 1996 UNDP/UNFPA decision [YUN 1996, p. 989] and updated in 2000 [YUN 2000, p. 1005], total expenditures in 2002 to Group A countries (those most in need) amounted to \$116.5 million, compared to \$98.1 million in 2001.

Africa. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in sub-Saharan Africa totalled \$73.3 million in 2002, compared to \$57 million in 2001. Most of the resources (59.3 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (27.8 per cent) and advocacy (7.3 per cent).

On 5 February [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/4)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. On 27 June [dec. 2002/15], the Board took note of the country programme outlines for Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Nigeria, and approved a programme of assistance to the Central African Republic. On 27 September [dec. 2002/28], the Board took note of the country programme outlines for Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros and Guinea-Bissau.

Arab States and Europe. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in the Arab States and Europe totalled \$23.8 million in 2002, compared to \$22.6 million in 2001. Most of the resources (72.5 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (17.2 per cent) and advocacy (4.8 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2002/4], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to Algeria, Lebanon and Yemen. On 27 June [dec. 2002/15], the Board took note of the country programme outline for Jordan. It also approved programmes of assistance to Egypt and Tunisia.

Asia and the Pacific. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Asia and the Pacific totalled \$63.8 million in 2002, compared to \$55.9 million in 2001. Most of the resources (75.5 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (11.9 per cent) and advocacy (8.7 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2002/4], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal. On 27 June [dec. 2002/15], the Board took note of the country programme outlines for Bangladesh, India and Papua New Guinea. On 27 September [dec. 2002/28], the Board took note of the country programme outlines for China, East Timor (Timor-Leste), Maldives and the South Pacific subregion.

Latin America and the Caribbean. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled \$21.8 million in 2002, compared to \$16.9 million in 2001. Most of the resources (56 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (22.7 per cent) and advocacy (7.5 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2002/4], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay. On 27 June [dec. 2002/15], the Board took note of the country programme outlines for Bolivia, El Salvador and Venezuela, and approved programmes of assistance to English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries. On 27 September [dec. 2002/28], the Board took note of the country programme outline for Colombia.

Interregional programmes. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA's interregional and global programmes totalled \$20.9 million in 2002, compared to \$19.3 million in 2001. Of that total, 46.3 per cent went to advocacy, 38.9 per cent to reproductive health and family planning, 13.1 per cent to population and development strategies, and 1.7 per cent to multisectoral activities.

Financial and administrative questions

UNFPA's income from all sources totalled \$373.1 million in 2002, compared to \$396.4 million in 2001 [DP/FPA/2003/13]. That comprised \$260.1 million of regular resources and \$113 mil-

lion from other resources. Expenditures totalled \$410.1 million in 2002, compared to \$377.5 million in 2001. That comprised \$292.9 million from regular resources and \$117.2 million from other resources, resulting in a net deficit of \$33.6 million in regular resources and of \$4.2 million in other resources. Regular resources were down about 3.2 per cent, following the decision of a major donor to withdraw funding completely. In addition, falling interest rates gave rise to reduced interest income, while programme expenditure increased by some \$20.4 million.

Project expenditure increased to \$203.6 million in 2002, compared to \$171.7 million in 2001.

2002-2003 support budget

In a July report [DP/FPA/2002/9], the Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board the revised estimates for the 2002-2003 biennial support budget, which reflected the organization's commitment to establish a new typology for UNFPA country offices by mid-2003. The proposal also reflected adjustments in appropriations due to income projections for regular resources for 2002-2003 revised downwards from \$580 million to \$545 million. That resulted in a decrease of the biennial support budget from \$168.3 million to \$155.2 million (gross) and from \$146.5 million to \$135.1 million (net). The report also included a contingency plan, which highlighted austerity measures to be adopted should the contribution of one of its major donors fail to materialize.

Commenting on the revised estimates for the 2002-2003 biennial support budget in September [DP/FPA/2002/10], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions stated that, given the fluidity of the situation, it was not in a position to comment in detail on the revised estimates or on the adequacy of the proposals, either for the economy measures or for the contingency plan; it would revert to that matter in the context of its consideration of the next biennial support budget.

In response to a 2001 Executive Board request [YUN 2001, p. 999], the Executive Director submitted an August report [DP/FPA/2002/11] on key elements of a comprehensive human resources management strategy, which was designed to meet the needs of the organization both in the short term and over the next decade. That strategy, which was a key element of the transition process launched in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 996] with a view to making UNFPA more effective, consisted of five main components: a career management and development system; staffing; organizational design; good governance; and staff welfare and security. It would be implemented on the

guiding principles of transparency of policies, processes and practices; competency as the primary tool for recruitment, reassignment and promotion; focus on team performance; staff dignity and confidentiality; sensitivity to the unique requirements of staff members; and flexibility and adaptability. The implementation process would run from June 2002 to December 2003.

By a 27 September decision [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/24)], the Executive Board supported UNFPA's transition process and welcomed the finalization of its human resources strategy. The Board approved gross appropriations of \$155.2 million for the 2002-2003 biennial support budget and resolved that income estimates of \$20.1 million should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in estimated net appropriations of \$135.1 million. It authorized the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources were redeployed; to set aside \$10 million for the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Planning System; and to expend \$2 million towards staff separation costs resulting from the implementation of the country office typology. The Board also requested the Executive Director to exercise the highest possible prudence and transparency while implementing the reclassification of posts, and to ensure that, should it become necessary to implement the contingency plan presented in the report, total gross appropriations would be adjusted accordingly.

Multi-year funding commitments

In a May report [DP/FPA/2002/5], the Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board updated estimates of regular and supplementary resources for 2002 and future years. As at 15 March, 62 countries had submitted written pledges to UNFPA for the year 2002; 22 had done so for 2003; 7 for 2004; and 5 for 2005. In 2001, UNFPA exceeded its pledging target of 110 countries, reaching an all-time high of 120 donor countries: 27 from Africa; 34 from Asia and the Pacific, 17 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 from the Arab States, 29 from Europe and 2 from North America. For 2002, the target had been increased to 125. Total contributions received from donor Governments, and from the interest from the Mars Trust for UNFPA's general resources in 2001, amounted to \$268.7 million. As at 15 March, \$230.2 million had been pledged for 2002, including a projected interest receivable amount of \$5 million; \$95.6 million had been pledged for 2003; \$50.7 million for 2004; and \$50.7 million for 2005.

Of UNFPA's 16 major donors (those contributing \$1 million or more), which together provided an estimated 98 per cent of the total contributions to general resources, only 5 countries were in a position to make multi-year pledges. UNFPA appealed to Executive Board members and the Fund's donors to consider increasing their contributions for 2002 and future years and to ensure the early and timely payment of those pledges. It welcomed the Monterrey Consensus, as adopted in March 2002 at the International Conference on Financing for Development (see p. 953), and expressed the hope that the announced gradual increase in official development assistance by many of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee countries would lead to increasing contributions to UNFPA.

On 21 June [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/5)], the Executive Board expressed concern that income projections for 2002 had declined as compared to the previous financial year, and thus encouraged UNFPA to mobilize additional financial resources from all sources. It further encouraged all countries, in the spirit of the Monterrey Consensus, to increase their support for UNFPA, including through greater advocacy and increased funding, in particular to the Fund's core resources, and to make contributions early in the year and multi-year pledges.

Audit reports

The Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board a status report [DP/FPA/2002/2] describing follow-up measures taken on the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on UNFPA for the 1998-1999 biennium.

On 5 February [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/4)], the Executive Board took note of the report.

In an April report [DP/FPA/2002/8], the Executive Director described UNFPA's internal audit and oversight activities in 2001, stating that management audits had been carried out in 14 country offices and contracted audits undertaken in 11 country offices. One special audit was carried out by a public accounting firm for the UNFPA Internal Audit Section. Of 30 reports issued in 2001 (including 13 on 2000 audits), the level of internal controls and the compliance with financial and administrative requirements were found to be satisfactory in 10 cases. Fifteen country offices were rated marginally deficient, three were deficient and two were seriously deficient.

UNFPA's Internal Audit Section assumed responsibility for monitoring and reviewing audits of projects executed by Governments and NGOs

in March 2001. Of 503 audits reviewed, 22 per cent were conducted late or not carried out; 94 per cent were received late at headquarters; and 26 per cent had qualified opinions.

The UNFPA Office of Oversight and Evaluation analysed the mid-term reviews undertaken during the period 1995-2000; conducted a policy application review of one country programme; and continued to follow up on the implementation of recommendations of similar reviews conducted in previous years.

On 21 June [dec. 2002/7], the Executive Board encouraged the Executive Director to take the necessary steps to address the issues contained in the report on internal audit and oversight and to report to the Board at its 2003 annual session.

Evaluation

In a May report [DP/FPA/2002/7], the Executive Director provided information on UNFPA's evaluation activities undertaken at the country level on its intercountry programmes and themes; the use of their results; the institutionalization of evaluation recommendations; and initiatives to promote monitoring and evaluation practices in UNFPA in the context of results-based management.

On 27 June [dec. 2002/15], the Executive Board took note of the Executive Director's report.

Technical Advisory Programme

In response to a 1999 Executive Board decision [YUN 1999, p. 1030], the Executive Director submitted a report on future arrangements for the Technical Advisory Programme (TAP) [DP/FPA/2002/3].

TAP, an inter-agency arrangement through which UNFPA's technical assistance was provided to countries in support of population and development activities, was established in 1992 and had continued to evolve both in terms of its substantive areas of focus and its method of servicing country programmes' technical support needs. TAP was structured as a three-tier arrangement: the first tier was composed of national and regional expertise; the second tier was a group of technical specialists assigned to multidisciplinary regional Country Technical Services Teams (CSTs); and the third was made up of Technical Advisory Services (TAS) specialists posted at the headquarters or regional offices of relevant UN agencies and regional commissions.

Since its inception, TAP had developed in response to changing priorities, needs, circumstances and structural weaknesses. The Executive Director proposed a set of preferred arrangements for the period 2002-2005 to address weak-

nesses in the TAP system. The essential features of those arrangements included more streamlined CSTs; establishment of a more substantive-based form of technical collaboration with UN agencies and regional commissions in place of the TAS layer of posts; enhanced partnerships between CSTs and other UN regional and sub-regional technical teams; increased reliance on national and regional human and institutional resources for technical assistance; use of a capacity-building strategic approach for technical assistance; and streamlined management and administrative arrangements to reduce transaction costs and standardize management procedures. UNFPA also planned to establish a new monitoring system to assess TAP's contribution to the Fund's goals, and to conduct an independent evaluation during the fourth year of the new TAP system to assess its impact. The Executive Director stated that the preferred arrangement for strengthening TAP would cost \$76 million for the four-year period (2002-2005).

On 5 February [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/3)], the Executive Board endorsed the proposed option for TAP and authorized the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$76 million over the four-year period for its implementation. It requested the Executive Director to submit to the Board at its 2003 annual session a report on a TAP monitoring and evaluation system, and to submit to its second regular session in 2004 a TAP mid-term review.

Other matters

On 5 February [E/2002/35 (dec. 2002/4)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board heard the oral report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Project Services on the provisional financial parameters for the financial year 2001. In addition, it held a joint meeting with the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with the participation of the World Food Programme (WFP), on UNDG priorities for 2002 and beyond: a response to the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the UN system. The Executive Board took note of the report of the Executive Director [DP/FPA/2002/1], which had been prepared in conformity with a joint format agreed by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF covering a list of issues identified in consultations among UNDG members. The main issues included: implementation of the reform programme of the Secretary-General and the provisions of the triennial comprehensive policy review; follow-up to the international conferences and the Millennium Development Goals [YUN 2000, p. 51]; and humanitarian and disaster-relief assistance.

On 27 September [dec. 2002/27], the Executive Board proposed a two-day meeting in January 2003 with the Executive Boards of WFP and UNICEF. It also requested that its Bureau propose an agenda and communicate it to the Bureaux of the Executive Boards of UNICEF and WFP, and that the three Bureaux finalize the agenda no later than 1 December 2002.

UN Population Award

The 2002 United Nations Population Award was presented to Dr. Kwasi Odoi-Agyarko, Executive Director of the Rural Help Integrated project in the Upper East Region of Ghana, in the individual category, and to EngenderHealth (United States) in the institutional category. Dr. Odoi-Agyarko was selected for his outstanding leadership and achievements in the field of reproductive health in Ghana. EngenderHealth was selected for its important global contributions in providing access to facility-based, quality family planning and related reproductive health service delivery in resource-poor settings of the world.

The Award was established by the General Assembly in resolution 36/201 [YUN 1981, p. 792], to be presented annually to individuals or institutions for outstanding contributions to increased awareness of population problems and to their solutions. In August, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the report of the UNFPA Executive Director on the Population Award [A/57/354]. By **decision 57/552** of 20 December, the Assembly took note of the report.

Other population activities

Commission on Population and Development

The Commission on Population and Development, at its thirty-fifth session (New York, 1-5 April) [E/2002/25 & Corr.1], considered as its central theme "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS", which was discussed in the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (see p. 1076). Documents before the Commission that focused on the theme were reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, 2002 [E/CN.9/2002/2]; the monitoring of population programmes [E/CN.9/2002/3]; and the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2002/4] (see p. 1076). The Commission also had before it the Secretary-General's report on programme implementation and pro-

gress of work in the area of population in 2001 [E/CN.9/2002/5] [YUN 2001, p. 1001].

The Commission adopted and brought to the Economic and Social Council's attention a resolution on reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS [E/2002/25 & Corr. 1 (res. 2002/1)] (see p. 1077). It also took note of the documents it had considered [dec. 2002/1].

By **decision 2002/299** of 26 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report on its thirty-fifth session and approved the provisional agenda for its thirty-sixth (2003) session.

In preparation for the thirty-sixth session, the Commission's Bureau held an intersessional meeting in Rome on 21 and 22 October [E/CN.9/2003/8].

2002 UN activities

In a report on programme implementation and progress of work of the UN Population Division in 2002 [E/CN.9/2003/6], the Secretary-General described the Division's activities dealing with the analysis of fertility, mortality and migration; world population estimates and projections; population policies and population ageing; population and development; monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population.

The Division's work in fertility and family planning analysis included the release of a report on "Partnership and reproductive behaviour in low-fertility countries", which showed that while all low-fertility societies shared fundamental societal features, many of their socio-economic and cultural characteristics varied. Those characteristics, in turn, shaped demographic differences, in regard to, for example, the forms of conjugal unions, the age at marriage and the mother's age at birth, the proportion formally married, the proportion of women who stayed childless and the parity structure of childbearing. A report on the levels and trends of contraceptive use as assessed in 2002 was being finalized.

On mortality and health, the manual on the estimation of adult mortality, which was published in July as "Methods for estimating adult mortality", presented methodologies and approaches for estimating adult mortality in contexts where reliable civil registration was not available. The manual discussed and presented applications of census methods regarding survival, methods utilizing intercensal deaths, and methods based on information on the survivorship of parents and siblings. In addition, preparation was under

way for a 2003 HIV/AIDS workshop and on a report on infant and child mortality.

On international migration, the Population Division published a report in September, entitled "International migration from countries with economies in transition: 1980-1999", which analysed and presented immigration and emigration data. It also organized a coordination meeting on international migration in July 2002, and produced a document entitled "International migration report, 2002". The Division also issued a wall chart on *International Migration, 2002* [Sales No. E.03.XIII.3] and an analytical report entitled *International Migration Report, 2002* [Sales No. E.03.XIII.4], which contained information on population policies, population estimates and projections, and migration flows. As to internal migration, work had started on analysing patterns and trends of internal migration based on demographic and health survey data.

With regard to population projections, the Population Division, with the support of the MacArthur Foundation, convened the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition (New York, 11-14 March), which discussed guidelines for fertility change projections and estimates, particularly for intermediate-fertility countries, defined as countries with total fertility between 2.1 and 5 children per woman in 1995-2000. The Expert Group's report was published as a special issue of the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. The methodology for projecting fertility in the *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* was revised in the light of the discussions held at the Expert Group's meeting. The results of the *2002 Revision* were issued in a draft report entitled "World population prospects: the 2002 revision: highlights". It was expected that the full results of the *2002 Revision* would be published in two volumes. The *2002 Revision* incorporated the impact of HIV/AIDS for 47 countries and used the revised methodology developed by the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome to estimate and project the pandemic's impact.

The full report on the results of "World urbanization prospects: the 2001 revision" was published. The Population Division issued two wall charts, *Urban and Rural Areas, 2001* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.10] and *Urban Agglomerations, 2001* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.9], and disseminated data in digital form on diskettes for urban and rural areas, 1950-2030, and urban agglomerations, 1950-2015. Development of the database on city and urban populations also continued.

In the area of population policies, the Population Division published *National Population Poli-*

cies, 2001 [Sales No. E.02.XIII.12], which provided an overview of population policies and dynamics of all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations at mid-decade for the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and for 2001. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS [YUN 2001, p. 1125], the Population Division issued *HIV/AIDS: Awareness and Behaviour* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.8] in English and French, which provided a picture of HIV- and AIDS-related awareness and behaviour in 39 developing countries. A study on international migration policies, "International migration: explicit policies, uncertain consequences", was prepared and presented in July 2002 at the coordination meeting on international migration. Two additional studies were completed during 2002: one on "Views and policies concerning population growth and fertility among Governments in intermediate-fertility countries" was prepared in March for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition (see p. 1084), and the second one on "Governments' views and policies on contraception" was prepared for the forthcoming publication *World Contraception Use, 2002*.

In the area of population ageing, a study on patterns, trends and social and economic correlates of living arrangements of older persons worldwide was being finalized for publication by the Population Division during 2003. Two publications, issued in 2002—*World Population Ageing, 1950-2050* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.3] and the wall chart *Population Ageing, 2002* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.2]—were made available to participants at the Second World Assembly on Ageing (see p. 1193), at the Economic Commission for Europe Ministerial Conference on Ageing and at other meetings.

On population and development, a study was being prepared on the socio-economic and devel-

opmental impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in developing countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa.

During 2002, the Population Division prepared the latest edition of its annual report "World population monitoring", which focused on population, education and development. The Division continued to update and expand its web site, providing information about new research publications. Activities related to the Population Information Network (POPIN) web site were integrated into the technical cooperation programme of the Division and the web site was relaunched in January 2002.

The Division continued to focus its technical cooperation programme on activities designed to strengthen population research and on teaching institutions in developing countries. The major strategic objectives of those activities were: to build capacity in developing countries for effective Internet use for population research and training, and to encourage proper institutionalization of new information and communication technologies in population centres; to promote cooperation among population institutions in the South and enhance the visibility of their work; and to communicate the results of the Division's analytical and normative activities to stakeholders in developing countries. The Division continued to support and develop three networks of population research and training institutions, each having a web site and an electronic discussion group; and to promote its Outreach Programme, which sought to associate promising students and young researchers from developing countries with some of its analytical activities. In 2002, four scholars from Brazil, India, Kenya and Zimbabwe participated in a special training programme on the prospects of fertility decline in intermediate-fertility countries.