

Chapter VIII

Population

As the world's population reached 6.1 billion in 2001, 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. UNFPA's third Executive Director, Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, took office in January and developed a transition plan that had five principal aims: to develop and implement a strategic vision of the Fund's goals and operations; to realign the Fund's structure to provide greater and more effective support to the field; to invest in and develop UNFPA staff; to improve knowledge sharing and communications, both within UNFPA and between the Fund and its partners; and to increase the visibility of UNFPA and its achievements.

The Commission on Population and Development, in April, considered the central theme of population, environment and development. It adopted a resolution on the subject, which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. Other matters before the Commission included the flow of financial resources to implement the ICPD Programme of Action, world demographic trends and the activities of the UN Population Division.

The Population Division continued to analyse world demographic trends and population policies. New publications included *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*.

Follow-up to the 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. 956], the

Commission on Population and Development, at its thirty-fourth session (New York, 2-6 April) [E/2001/25], considered the central theme of population, environment and development. 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 at the 1999 special session of the General Assembly (ICPD+5). The Commission also discussed the flow of financial resources for assisting in the Programme of Action's implementation.

Population, environment and development

As decided at its 2000 session [YUN 2000, p. 1007], the central theme for the Commission's 2001 session was "Population, environment and development". For the Commission's discussion of the theme, the Secretary-General submitted a concise report on world population monitoring, 2001 [E/CN.9/2001/2], which analysed recent information and policy perspectives on population, environment and development. The report investigated the topics of: temporal trends in population, environment and development; government views and policies concerning population, environment and development; population size and growth, environment and development; migration, population change and the rural environment; health, mortality, fertility and the environment; and population, environment and development in urban settings.

The report concluded that, while all the environmental problems identified were largely or entirely the result of human activities, they varied in the extent to which they could be linked directly to population size, growth or distribution. For example, growth in some types of pollution was primarily the by-product of rising per capita production and consumption in industrialized economies, where population had generally been growing slowly. Even for environmental problems that were concentrated in countries with relatively rapid population growth, it was not necessarily the case that population increase was the main root cause, nor that halting population growth would resolve the problem. Nevertheless, continued population increase played an important role by increasing aggregate economic demand and, hence, the volume of pollution-causing production.

With globalization, new and emerging technologies and modes of production and consumption, the relationships among population, environment and development had become issues of heightened concern for Governments, the international community and the average citizen. Although population growth, structure and distribution were important aspects of environmental stress, that stress was a matter not just of population change, but also of how and what people produced and consumed, both currently and in the future.

The Commission, by a 6 April resolution [E/2001/25 (res. 2001/1)], which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, requested the UN Population Division to continue its research on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources, and human health. Particular attention was given to levels, trends and differentials of mortality, fertility, distribution and mobility, and the role of population and development policies, as well as mainstreaming of a gender perspective. The Division was also asked to contribute its research findings to the preparatory processes for the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (see p. 973), the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and other relevant intergovernmental meetings and conferences. The Commission also requested that the findings from that and related research on population, environment and development should contribute to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, scheduled for 2004. The Division was encouraged to disseminate widely the results of its research, as a contribution to greater understanding and awareness of the interrelationships among population, environment and development.

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.9/2001/3]. The report examined trends in bilateral, multilateral and foundation/non-governmental assistance to population activities in developing countries for 1998 and provisional figures for 1999, and also provided estimates of domestic expenditures reported by developing countries for 1999. International population assistance increased to just over \$2.1 billion in 1998 and to almost

\$2.2 billion in 1999, but was far below the agreed target of \$5.7 billion by 2000.

Developing countries continued to commit domestic resources to population programmes, the report stated. In 1999, domestic government and non-governmental expenditures were estimated at \$8.9 billion, an increase over the 1998 level of \$8.6 billion, but also below the agreed target. There was a significant and sizeable increase in the 1999 level of funding from the private sector, especially foundations, compared to 1998. Development banks also increased their loan commitments in 1999.

International population assistance was just over 38 per cent of the \$5.7 billion target agreed upon at ICPD as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by 2000.

International migration and development

In response to General Assembly resolution 54/212 [YUN 1999, p. 1021], the Secretary-General submitted a July report on international migration, including the question of convening a UN conference on international migration and development to address migration issues [A/56/167]. The report summarized national policies on international migration and the views of Governments regarding the convening of a conference on the subject. It also described activities carried out by relevant organizations at the regional and international levels, taking account of the lessons on migration management and policies that they had learned through their activities. Also addressed were the possible mechanisms within the UN system for examining issues related to international migration and development.

Quoting the Population Policy Database of the Population Division, the report stated that, in recent decades, the number of Governments that had adopted measures to control international migration flows had increased to 35 per cent by 1995, compared to only 6 per cent in 1976. During the same period, the percentage of Governments that had adopted measures to maintain their levels of immigration or non-intervention policies decreased from 87 per cent to 61 per cent. In particular, developed countries showed the strongest inclination towards restricting immigration. Regarding emigration policies, between 1976 and 1995, the percentage of countries seeking to lower emigration increased from 13 per cent to 20 per cent. As at 1995, 75 per cent of countries aimed to maintain their existing level of emigration or not to intervene, a decline from 83 per cent in 1976. Both developed and developing countries showed similar trends in the evolution of their views.

Since 1995, the Population Division had on three occasions solicited views of Governments on the possibility of convening a conference on international migration and development as a follow-up to ICPD. Of the 78 Governments (41 per cent of UN membership) that had expressed their views since 1995, a majority appeared to favour holding a conference. However, there was a lack of consensus on objectives, funding and composition of the conference secretariat. Furthermore, a number of Governments expressed serious reservations about convening a conference, given the Organization's financial constraints. Those Governments appeared more in favour of a regional or subregional approach to the consideration of issues related to international migration and development.

In addition to providing an overview of the activities of different UN departments and programmes, specialized agencies and other bodies in various aspects of international migration, the report described the activities of a number of intergovernmental organizations that dealt with migration issues and provided assistance to migrants of different categories.

The report noted that the interlinkages between international migration and development were extremely complex. Efforts continued to explore to what extent international migration was a response to the dynamics of development and the extent to which migration itself could affect the development process. The experience gained by various organizations within and outside the UN system pointed to some mechanisms that might be used to better address and examine the issue of international migration and development. First, migration issues needed to be integrated in a more coherent way within a broader context of economic and social development frameworks, especially when designing strategies and programmes for development. Second, the Organization, in collaboration with other relevant bodies and agencies, could intensify its efforts to support the multilateral forums in which Governments, international organizations and civil society participated to address the issue. Thirdly, the dynamics of international migration could not be fully understood without the guidance of migration statistics. The United Nations continued to pursue and broaden its efforts to collect reliable data. To assist in those efforts, the Organization could further promote the implementation of the 1998 *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration: Revision 1* [Sales No. E.98.XVII.14]. Finally, the United Nations could continue to exercise its leadership in promoting the ratification of various existing international instruments related to international migration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 21 December [meeting 90], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee [A/56/563], adopted **resolution 56/203** without vote [agenda item 100].

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo, in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, in particular section II.C on international migration, as well as the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome documents of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth special sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997 and 54/212 of 22 December 1999 on international migration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the international instruments regarding the protection of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling that heads of State and Government, gathered at the United Nations Millennium Summit from 6 to 8 September 2000, committed themselves to respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development,

Recalling also that heads of State and Government at the United Nations Millennium Summit resolved to take measures, inter alia, to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies,

Reaffirming that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the relevant United Nations conferences of the 1990s, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development, including activities on international migration,

Noting the need for the relevant United Nations organizations and other international organizations to enhance their financial and technical support to developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Recognizing the diversity of views expressed by the respondents to the survey regarding the question of convening a United Nations conference on international migration, its scope, form and agenda, which represented 41 per cent of the full United Nations membership, and that forty-seven respondents were in favour of convening a conference, five were partially in favour and twenty-six were against,

Noting in particular the need for more migration data, analysis of factors influencing international migration and of its impact, and a better understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and development,

Noting the critical role of the existing forums within the United Nations system in addressing the issues of international migration and development, including through the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for Development Policy, the International Labour Organization and other relevant key organizations,

Noting with appreciation the numerous meetings and conferences convened relating to migration and development, in particular in the context of regional cooperation,

Noting the work undertaken, under the International Migration Policy Programme, by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Population Fund, in partnership with the International Labour Office, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international and regional institutions, with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments to manage migration flows at national and regional levels and thus to foster greater cooperation among States towards orderly migration,

Noting also the work of the Secretariat in the field of migration and development,

Aware that, among other important factors, both domestic and international, the widening economic and social gap between and among many countries and the marginalization of some countries in the global economy, due in part to the uneven impact of the benefits of globalization and liberalization, have contributed to large flows of people between and among countries and to the intensification of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Aware also that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure that the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families are respected and protected and that it is desirable to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Recognizing the importance, from an analytical and operational point of view, of identifying the existing linkages among the social, economic, political and cultural factors related to international migration and development and of the need for comprehensive, coherent and effective policies on international migration based on the spirit of genuine partnership and common understanding,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order

to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefits of international migration to those concerned;

3. *Encourages*, where relevant, interregional, regional and subregional mechanisms to continue to address the question of migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of agreed economic and social development programmes;

5. *Encourages* Governments of countries of origin, countries of transit and countries of destination to increase cooperation on issues related to migrations and to engage in further dialogue, including through relevant subregional, regional and international processes and organizations, as appropriate, including on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and agencies, to provide support for dialogue involving Governments and other relevant stakeholders on international migration and development issues;

7. *Encourages* the international community, including donor countries, relevant United Nations bodies and other relevant international organizations and the private sector to provide support, including financial and technical support, for data collection and greater empirical research by Member States, in particular developing countries, and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations on the causes and patterns of migration, including on irregular migration and trafficking, as well as its social, economic and demographic impacts, and for documenting and disseminating information on the successful management of all aspects of migration;

8. *Invites* Governments, with the assistance of the international community, where appropriate, to seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people, in particular through efforts to achieve sustainable development, leading to a better economic balance between developed and developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit, one additional time, the views of Member States that have not responded to the survey requested in pursuance of resolution 52/189, as well as those of the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and other relevant organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, and their views on his report submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, bearing in mind various regional processes, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to initiate or continue appropriate action in consultation with regional commissions in order to ensure the carrying out of interregional activities, with the contribution of the

relevant actors on issues relating to international migration and development, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General, and encourages the United Nations bodies and other appropriate international organizations to provide support to such activities;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution that will, inter alia, update the lessons learned, as well as best practices on migration management and policies, from the various activities relating to international migration and development that have been carried out at the regional and interregional levels, and submit action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "International migration and development".

UN Population Fund

Thoraya Ahmed Obaid became UNFPA's third Executive Director on 1 January 2001. In her first statement to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA Executive Board, she identified three main challenges facing the Fund: ensuring a financially stable UNFPA; strengthening its institutional capacity; and addressing the sociocultural context of programme development and delivery.

In her annual report covering 2001 [DP/FPA/2002/4 (Part I)], the Executive Director stated that implementation of country programmes accounted for the majority of UNFPA's activities during the year. At the end of 2001, the Fund implemented projects in approximately 150 countries, including two subregional programmes for countries in the Caribbean and Pacific islands. A total of \$144 million was spent on country programmes and an additional \$27.7 million on regional and interregional programmes. 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.

The Fund's work in adolescent reproductive health, a programming priority, focused on providing young people with critical information, empowering girls, providing youth-friendly services, fostering supportive communities and encouraging youth participation. The Fund played a leading role in reproductive health commodity security by helping countries to procure quality, low-cost reproductive health supplies. Some 44 urgent requests for supplies were met through

the Fund's Global Contraceptive Commodities Programme, a revolving fund designed to maintain stocks of reproductive health commodities for emergency situations. Notwithstanding generous contributions by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the Fund's activities in 2001 included a vigorous advocacy effort to raise awareness of the severe shortfall in funding in that critical area. The Executive Director estimated that the funding required for contraceptive commodities in the developing world would rise to \$1.8 billion per year by 2015.

UNFPA responded to the HIV/AIDS pandemic on various fronts. It identified HIV prevention as an institutional priority, formulated a strategic direction for addressing HIV in its three core programme areas, and developed guidelines for national capacity-building. At the country and regional levels, efforts were intensified to integrate prevention into the reproductive health component of country programmes, especially in the context of adolescent reproductive health. The Fund was a key contributor to the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in June (see p. 1125). The UNFPA strategic plan for HIV/AIDS for 2001-2005 was submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board in June (see p. 996).

As the lead agency for implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA continued its advocacy work for universal access to reproductive health care, the right to family planning, empowerment of women, the importance of engaging men as partners in the promotion of reproductive and sexual health and gender equity, the need for reproductive health information and services for adolescents, and the need for national Governments to adopt and implement sustainable population policies.

In other activities, UNFPA worked at the global level to raise awareness about 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. It also expanded its Goodwill Ambassador programme, through which celebrities helped to raise awareness of reproductive health needs in developing countries. Furthermore, it intensified the Face to Face Campaign, conducted in partnership with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, to contribute to resource mobilization by creating greater public and political awareness of population issues and organizations by engaging celebrities to help focus attention on advocacy initiatives. Another important advocacy tool, the Fund's annual *The State of World Population* report, called for greater efforts to balance human and environmental needs. Entitled *Footprints and*

Milestones: Population and Environmental Change, the 2001 report argued that unbalanced consumption and environmental destruction were having a disproportionate impact on the poor, and noted that the world's population had doubled since 1960 and was projected to increase by another 3 billion by 2050.

UNFPA launched a dialogue on the role of religion and culture in the context of globalization and development and continued to prioritize gender mainstreaming in its core programme areas, in operations in emergency situations, and within the organization itself. It also increased its emphasis on emergency response and humanitarian assistance and focused attention on the speed of population ageing.

The Fund was committed to developing national capacities to integrate reproductive health, population and gender into policy-making and development planning, and for the effective design and implementation of reproductive health programmes. In that regard, it increased its emphasis in 2001 on building national capacity in efficient and effective programme management by strengthening a results-based approach in its programming, invested considerable resources in building human capacity by training health and community workers at all levels of the health-care system in reproductive health-care service provision, strengthened national capacities to monitor and analyse population trends and integrate population and gender issues into development programmes, and supported activities to build the capacity of country offices, Governments, NGOs and health workers to respond more quickly and effectively to humanitarian crises.

Upon taking office in January, the Executive Director initiated an organization-wide transition process to ensure that UNFPA and its operations remained relevant and effective in the face of new opportunities and challenges. That process had five principal aims: to develop and implement a strategic vision of the Fund's goals and operations; to realign the structure of the Fund to provide greater and more effective support to the field; to invest in and develop UNFPA staff; to improve knowledge sharing and communications within UNFPA and between the Fund and its partners; and to increase the visibility of UNFPA and its achievements. The Executive Director established thematic working groups to cover the five main transition components, plus finance. A field needs-assessment study was conducted in June/July, in which four teams travelled to 14 programme countries to solicit detailed information on wide-ranging issues from country office staff, country technical service teams, government representatives, bilateral agencies, NGOs and other

UN system field staff. The resulting study yielded a large number of recommendations and formed the primary basis for the transition exercise. The Fund designated 2002 as the year for implementing and testing the new strategies and systems developed by the working groups. Planned transition outputs included: a positioning statement defining a common strategic direction for achieving greater progress with regard to the ICPD Programme of Action; finalization of a new human resources development strategy; the piloting and implementation of new strategies for knowledge sharing; the introduction of more streamlined administrative and financial systems for simpler and more reliable monitoring; and the launch of a new organizational identity to ensure that UNFPA would become better known for its work and to counter harmful misinformation.

By **decision 2001/226** of 10 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual reports of the UNDP Administrator and of the UNFPA Executive Director to the Council [E/2001/10].

Strategic plan for HIV/AIDS

In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/36 [YUN 1999, p. 1149], UNFPA, as one of the co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (see p. 1125), submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board an April report [DP/FPA/2001/9] on the Fund's contribution to the UN system strategic plan for HIV/AIDS for 2001-2005. The report described major UNFPA HIV-prevention activities before 2001 and lessons learned from its efforts.

The UNFPA strategic plan for 2001-2005 would continue to focus on HIV prevention through advocacy and information, education and communication and through integrating attention to HIV prevention in national reproductive health programmes. The country programmes for 2001-2005, including those for Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Ghana, Indonesia, Namibia and Uganda, already reflected those emphases. As the designated focal point within UNAIDS for condom programming, UNFPA had developed a plan on reproductive health commodities to be integrated into all programmes it supported. It would continue to collaborate with UNAIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization on activities related to preventing HIV infection in mothers and its transmission to children, and would give increased attention to reaching men with regard to their critical role in the spread of AIDS. In addition, efforts to prevent sexually transmitted HIV infection, as an integral component of the package of support in emergency and conflict situations, would be continued. The report went on to des-

cribe UNFPA's involvement in global, regional and national partnerships with regard to HIV/AIDS prevention and the institutional changes planned to reinforce its capacity to address the HIV epidemic and to strengthen national capacities in dealing with the problem.

Executive Board action. On 14 June [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/9)], the Executive Board endorsed the Fund's focus and overall approach with respect to HIV/AIDS for the years 2001-2005. Recognizing UNFPA's experience and comparative advantage in fulfilling its lead role in implementing the goals of ICPD and the benchmarks of ICPD+5, and in making use of its extensive networks at the country level, the Board requested the Fund to intensify its efforts and to take a more visible leadership role in HIV prevention, especially among young people. It encouraged UNFPA to build further on its experience in addressing gender issues, including the role of men, as an integral part of HIV-prevention activities. Governments were encouraged to support UNFPA's efforts by increasing their commitment, including financial commitment, to curb and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS in programme countries.

Humanitarian assistance

In a section of her annual report covering 2001 [DP/FPA/2002/4 (Part III)], the Executive Director stated that the Fund's humanitarian assistance activities in 2001 focused on reproductive health support; training and capacity-building; advocacy; data collection, analysis and information synthesis; inter-agency coordination and programme planning; tools development; and project development.

In 2001, through direct donor contributions or the use of other emergency resources, UNFPA supported UN consolidated appeal process activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Indonesia (for the Maluku crisis), the Russian Federation (northern Caucasus), Sierra Leone, Somalia, South-Eastern Europe, Tajikistan, Uganda and West Africa. The funds were utilized to save lives, including through the provision of emergency obstetric care and reproductive health services for refugees and internally displaced persons. UNFPA's achievements in assessing reproductive health needs, technical assistance in restoring basic and reproductive health services, provision of emergency supplies, safe delivery training, capacity-building, research activities and advocacy efforts had gone a long way in helping development partners and the general

public to understand the critical importance of reproductive health issues during emergencies and in post-disaster situations.

Reproductive health commodities

In a section of her annual report covering 2001 [DP/FPA/2002/4 (Part III)], the Executive Director stated that, during the year, UNFPA continued to consolidate and expand its work in reproductive health commodity security. As it had done for more than a decade, the Fund provided leadership in that field through its Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management Needs in Developing Countries. In April, the Fund published *Reproductive Health Commodity Security: Partnerships for Change, A Global Call to Action*, which outlined the challenges developing countries faced in achieving reproductive health commodity security.

In 2001, UNFPA worked closely with 81 countries experiencing commodity shortfalls and programmed \$76 million contributed by Canada, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to meet requests for commodities. The least developed countries received the most support and countries with high HIV prevalence received approximately three times as many condoms per capita as those with HIV prevalence below 2 per cent. To avert reproductive health commodity shortfalls in developing countries, the Fund planned to establish a framework for adequate and predictable donor support. To that end, it was conducting a survey on the supply situation in developing countries; the information would be used to provide reproductive health commodities in 2002 and beyond.

Country and intercountry programmes

UNFPA's provisional project expenditures for country and intercountry (regional and interregional) programmes in 2001 totalled \$171.7 million, compared to \$127.5 million in 2000, according to the Executive Director's statistical overview report for the year [DP/FPA/2002/4 (Part I)/Add.1]. The 2001 figure included \$144 million for country programmes and \$27.7 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 2001 to Group A countries (those most in need) amounted to \$98.1 million, compared to \$72.3 million in 2000.

Africa. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in sub-Saharan Africa totalled \$57 mil-

lion in 2001, compared to \$42.7 million in 2000. Most of the resources (70.2 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (25.1 per cent) and advocacy (3.9 per cent).

On 5 February [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/7)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Namibia and Uganda. On 14 September [dec. 2001/17], the Board approved programmes of assistance to Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Mozambique, the Niger and Senegal.

Arab States and Europe. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in the Arab States and Europe totalled \$22.6 million in 2001, compared with \$17.4 million in 2000. Most of the resources (76.5 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (16.4 per cent) and advocacy (4 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2001/7], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to the Palestinian people and Turkey. On 14 September [dec. 2001/17], the Board approved programmes of assistance to Morocco, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Asia and the Pacific. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Asia and the Pacific totalled \$55.9 million in 2001, compared with \$41.5 million in 2000. Most of the resources (77 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (14.8 per cent) and advocacy (7.3 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2001/7], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved a programme of assistance to Indonesia. On 14 September [dec. 2001/17], it approved programmes of assistance to Bhutan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Board also approved the programme of assistance to Myanmar and requested the Executive Director to report annually on its implementation.

Latin America and Caribbean. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled \$16.9 million in 2001, compared to \$14.8 million in 2000. Most of the resources (72.2 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (21.9 per cent) and advocacy (4.7 per cent).

On 5 February [dec. 2001/7], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved programmes of assistance to Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru. It also approved a request for additional resources for the UNFPA programme for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries.

Interregional programmes. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA's interregional and global programmes totalled \$19.3 million in 2001, compared to \$11.1 million in 2000. Of that total, 41.5 per cent went to advocacy, 34.6 per cent to reproductive health and family planning, 21.8 per cent to population and development strategies and 2.1 per cent to multisectoral activities.

On 5 February [dec. 2001/7], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board took note of an oral report on progress in implementing the 2000-2003 inter-country programme.

UNFPA information and communication strategy

In response to a 1997 Executive Board request [YUN 1997, p. 1083], the Executive Director submitted a May report in which she reviewed the implementation of the information and communication strategy between 1997 and 2000 [DP/FPA/2001/6]. The report examined the strategy in the light of experience gained since 1997 and of changes in population and development, notably the 1999 ICPD+5 review conference [YUN 1999, p. 1005]. The major finding of the review was that the strategy had proved to be effective in addressing many of the basic challenges facing UNFPA, such as ensuring sound and stable funding; increasing awareness and understanding of the role and relevance of population in the development process; building support for the Fund's activities; strengthening its capacity for international policy advocacy; and working towards ICPD goals successfully within national social and cultural realities. The strategy had also helped UNFPA to expand its outreach to key audiences and the general public and to expand its partnerships with governmental and non-governmental organizations. One of the best indicators of its success was the increase in extrabudgetary funding for specific activities.

UNFPA's web site was an important tool for implementing the Fund's information and communication strategy. In September 2000, 1.5 million hits by 107,000 users were reported. The content of and traffic on the Fund's web site had grown steadily since 1997 and nearly all of UNFPA's publications and reports had been posted online. With regard to video productions and broadband outreach, innovative technologies and new media techniques had been employed to promote the ICPD message to a broad range of audiences. The challenge for UNFPA's information and communication strategy was, among other things, to continue the process of consensus-building; counter unprincipled opposition while responding to legitimate concerns; and pay close attention to institutional positioning and promotion, especially

among key donors, to meet the ICPD financial goals.

On 12 June [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/8)], the Executive Board endorsed UNFPA's actions to strengthen its ability to carry out its information and communications strategy and urged the Fund to continue to build on its past experience and to develop innovative ways to implement the strategy. The international community was urged to increase financial support for the promotion of the goals of ICPD and ICPD+5.

Financial and administrative questions

UNFPA's income from all sources totalled \$396.4 million in 2001, compared to \$414.1 million in 2000 [DP/FPA/2002/12]. That comprised \$268.6 million of Regular Funds and \$127.8 million from Other Funds. Expenditures totalled \$254.2 million from Regular Funds and \$123.5 million from Other Funds, resulting in a net surplus of \$14.4 million to Regular Funds and of \$4.3 million to Other Funds. The Regular Funds surplus would be fully utilized in 2002 and the Other Funds surplus related mostly to trust-fund projects lasting for more than one year. Income to Regular Funds remained largely unchanged at \$268.6 million, compared to \$264 million in 2000. However, the strong United States dollar hid the underlying trend, which was a substantial increase in donor contributions. In local currency terms, donors increased their funding by \$10.8 million.

Project expenditure increased by 35 per cent to \$171.7 million in 2001, compared to \$127.5 million in 2000.

2002-2003 support budget

In a July report [DP/FPA/2001/10], the Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board the proposed biennial support budget for 2002-2003, which assumed a total income of \$702.5 million (\$580 million in Regular Resources and \$122.5 million in Other Resources). Of that estimated amount, \$168.3 million gross (\$146.5 million net) would be used for programme support (headquarters and country offices, agency programme support costs, and the management and administration of UNFPA). The proposed budget represented an increase of 15 per cent over the 2000-2001 net figure of \$127.4 million and 12.6 per cent higher than the gross figure of \$149.4 million.

Several strategic considerations were taken into account in structuring the proposals for the biennial support budget. They included the need to reach the goals of ICPD and the ICPD+5 re-

view; combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, especially by helping to ensure reproductive health commodity security; build national capacity to design and implement population and reproductive health policies; and strengthen the Fund's field operations and relations with partners, both inside and outside the UN system.

Commenting on the 2002-2003 support budget in August [DP/FPA/2001/12], the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) stated that, prior to the adoption of the budget estimates, UNFPA should submit to the Executive Board, through ACABQ, a report on the implementation of a human resources strategy, in conjunction with the revised estimates for the biennial support budget for 2002-2003.

By a 14 September decision [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/16)], the Executive Board approved gross appropriations of \$168.3 million for the support budget for 2002-2003 and resolved that income estimates of \$21.8 million should be used to offset the gross appropriations, resulting in estimated net appropriations of \$146.5 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. The Executive Director was urged to implement the foreseen reclassification of posts with the highest possible prudence and transparency, especially as to possible contradictions with requirements deriving from the field needs-assessment survey.

The Board requested the Executive Director to submit in 2002 a comprehensive human resources development strategy and proposed revisions to the biennial support budget for 2002-2003 arising from further review of organizational requirements, including the field needs-assessment survey.

Also on 14 September [dec. 2001/17], the Board took note of ACABQ's August report.

Multi-year funding commitments

In a May report [DP/FPA/2001/5], the Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board updated estimates of regular and supplementary resources for 2001-2003. As at 31 March, 53 countries had submitted written pledges to UNFPA for the year 2001; 20 had done so for 2002 and 17 for 2003. In 2000, UNFPA achieved its pledging target of 100 donor countries: 29 from Europe, 25 from Asia and the Pacific, 22 from Africa, 15 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 from the Arab States and 2 from North America. For 2001, the target had been increased to 110 donors. Total contributions received from donor Governments, as well as interest from the Mars Trust for UNFPA's general

resources in 2000, amounted to \$258.3 million (provisionally). As at 31 March 2001, \$268.5 million had been pledged for 2001, including a projected additional amount of \$6.5 million to be raised; \$100.2 million had been pledged for 2002; and \$100.6 million had been pledged for 2003. Total payments received from donor Governments for general resources in 2001 amounted to approximately \$40.8 million as at 31 March.

Of UNFPA's 16 major donors (those contributing \$1 million or more), which together provided an estimated 97 per cent of the total contributions to general resources, only five countries were in a position to make multi-year pledges, the report said. Noting that general resources were invaluable to its country programmes, UNFPA appealed to Executive Board members and the Fund's donors to consider increasing their contributions for 2001 and future years and to ensure the early and timely payment of those pledges.

On 22 June [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/12)], the Executive Board took note of the Executive Director's report.

Programming process

In response to a 2000 Executive Board request [YUN 2000, p. 1006], the UNDP Administrator and the UNFPA Executive Director submitted an April report [DP/FPA/2001/7-DP/2001/12] on decentralizing programme development exercises (see p. 799). The Executive Board took action on the report in a 22 June decision [dec. 2001/11].

Audit reports

The Executive Director submitted to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board a status report [DP/FPA/2001/2] describing follow-up measures taken on the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on UNFPA for the 1998-1999 biennium.

On 1 February [E/2001/35 (dec. 2001/5)], the Executive Board took note of the report.

In a May report [DP/FPA/2001/8], the Executive Director described UNFPA's internal audit and oversight activities in 2000, stating that management audits had been carried out in 15 country offices and compliance audits undertaken in 11 country offices. Of 27 reports issued in 2000 (including 14 on 1999 audits), the level of internal controls and compliance with financial and administrative requirements were found to be satisfactory in 12 offices. Nine country offices were rated marginally deficient, four were deficient and two were seriously deficient.

The UNFPA Office of Oversight and Evaluation analysed the midterm reviews undertaken

in 1999 and 2000 of 55 UNFPA-supported country programmes. It also conducted policy application reviews of two country programmes and continued to follow up on the implementation of recommendations of policy reviews conducted in previous years.

On 22 June [dec. 2001/12], the Executive Board took note of the Executive Director's report.

UN Population Award

The 2001 United Nations Population Award was presented to Dr. Nafis Sadik, former UNFPA Executive Director, in the individual category, and to the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning in the institutional category. Dr. Sadik was selected for her tremendous impact on population and development issues during her tenure as Executive Director between 1987 and 2000. During that time, she made significant contributions to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development [YUN 1994, p. 955], which resulted in enormous changes in the field of population, including the global consensus that placed human rights, specifically women's rights, at the heart of the population debate. The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning was selected for its outstanding contribution to population issues in the developing world, as well as in Japan. It was active in the field of population and reproductive health, with projects in 26 countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Its major contributions were in the community-operated integrated approach to family planning; the sharing of Japanese expertise through human resources development; and advocacy in population and reproductive health issues.

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 October, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the report of the UNFPA Executive Director on the Population Award [A/56/459]. By **decision 56/447** of 21 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-fourth session (New York, 2-6 April) [E/2001/25], considered as its central theme "Population, environment and development",

which was discussed in the context of the follow-up to ICPD [YUN 1994, p. 955]. Documents before the Commission focusing on the theme were reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring [E/CN.9/2001/2] and on the flow of financial resources for assisting in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2001/3] (see p. 991). The Commission also had before it reports of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends [E/CN.9/2001/4] (see p. 1002) and on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2000 [E/CN.9/2001/5] [YUN 2000, p. 1007], and a note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Population Division for the 2002-2003 biennium [E/CN.9/2001/6] (see p. 1002).

In addition to adopting a resolution on population, environment and development [E/2001/25 (res. 2001/1)] (see p. 992), the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption a draft decision on the Commission's report on its thirty-fourth session and the provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth (2002) session. It also took note of the documents it had considered [dec. 2001/1].

By **decision 2001/231** of 19 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session.

In preparation for the thirty-fifth session, the Commission's Bureau held an intersessional meeting in New York on 7 and 8 November [E/CN.9/2002/CRP.1].

2001 UN activities

In a report on programme implementation and progress of work of the UN Population Division in 2001 [E/CN.9/2002/5], the Secretary-General described the Division's activities dealing with the analysis of demographic variables at the world level; world population estimates and projections; population policy and socio-economic development; monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population.

The Population Division's work in fertility and family planning analysis included the completion of a wallchart on *World Contraceptive Use, 2001*, which showed the most recent data available from surveys on contraceptive prevalence, including methods used. A report on world marriage patterns was under preparation. A workshop on prospects for fertility decline in high-fertility countries (New York, 9-11 July) cited the low status of women, especially their lagging educational attainment—one of the main obstacles to fertility decline—together with high family size

preferences and the lack of accessible and affordable contraceptives.

The manual on the estimation of adult mortality was finalized for publication in 2002. At the end of 2001 a completed database on infant and child mortality, which incorporated data on under-five mortality in developing countries, became available. The data and accompanying documentation were also available on diskettes.

With regard to international migration, the Population Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the subject (see p. 992) and issued, on a set of three diskettes, the "International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition, 1980-2000" database. It also updated the "Flows in International Migration from South to North" database and finalized the reports "Levels and Trends of International Migration in Asia" and "Replacement Migration: Is It a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?" [Sales No. E.01.XIII.19]. As to internal migration, work was completed on gathering data for Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America, while the report "The Components of Urban Growth in Developing Countries" was published.

The results of the *2000 Revision* of population estimates and projections to 2050 were published in two volumes. Volume I, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Comprehensive Tables* [Sales No. E.01.XIII.8], was issued in July and volume II, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* [Sales No. E.01.XIII.9], was released in August. The data from the publication were also issued on CD-ROM. The *2000 Revision* incorporated the impact of HIV/AIDS for 45 countries and used a revised methodology to project the epidemic's effect. The *Analytical Report*, which completed the series of publications related to the *2000 Revision*, was finalized and would be published in 2002 under the title *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*, volume III. The results of the *2001 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* were issued in draft form and the urban and rural part of the projections were made available on the Population Division's web site.

In the area of population policy and socio-economic development, the three-volume monograph *Abortion Policies: A Global Review* [Sales No. E.02.XIII.13] presented a country-by-country examination of national policies concerning induced abortion and the context within which it took place. The report *Results of the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development* [Sales No. E.01.XIII.2] was published as part of the Population Division's effort to ensure proper monitoring of the implementation

of the ICPD Programme of Action. A wallchart, *Population, Environment and Development, 2001* [Sales No. E.01.XIII.5], presented statistical data on countries' population size and growth, economic development and selected areas of environmental concern, including the supply of fresh-water, deforestation, food and agriculture and greenhouse gas emissions. The *Population, Resources, Environment and Development (PREDE Bank, version 3)* database was released on CD-ROM. A new publication, *World Population Ageing, 1950-2050*, provided an overview of the world ageing process and detailed indicators of population ageing for the world, regions and countries. It showed that the ageing of populations was a pervasive, unprecedented and enduring process with profound social and economic implications.

In 2001, the Population Division prepared the latest edition of its annual report, "World Population Monitoring", which had as its topic reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS. The Division continued to update and expand its web site, providing information about new research publications. The Population Information Network (POPIN) web site continued to provide users with a continuous source of population information, particularly links to material within the UN system.

The Population Division continued to focus its technical cooperation programme on activities to strengthen population research and teaching institutions in developing countries. The major objectives of its activities were: to build capacity in developing countries for effective use of the Internet for population research and training and to encourage proper institutionalization of new technologies of information and communication in population centres; to promote cooperation among population institutions in the South and enhance the visibility of their work; and to ensure that the results of the Division's analytical and normative activities were re-

layed to stakeholders in developing countries. The Division continued to support and develop three networks of population research and training institutions, each of them having a web site and an electronic discussion group. It also continued its Outreach Programme, which sought to associate promising students and young researchers from developing countries with some of its analytical activities. In 2001, five young scholars from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Togo participated in a special training programme on the prospects for fertility decline in high-fertility countries.

World demographic trends

In a March report to the Commission on Population and Development [E/CN.9/2001/4], prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/2 [YUN 1996, p. 977], the Secretary-General provided an overview of the latest demographic trends worldwide for major areas and selected countries. It was estimated that the world population—some 6.1 billion in 2001—was growing at a rate of 1.2 per cent annually, implying a net addition of 77 million people per year. Six countries (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan) accounted for half of that annual increment. By 2050, the world population was expected to be between 7.9 billion (low variant) and 10.9 billion (high variant), with 9.3 billion as the medium variant.

Programme of work, 2002-2003

The Secretariat submitted to the Commission on Population and Development a February note [E/CN.9/2001/6] containing the Population Division's draft programme of work for 2002-2003. The Commission was invited to comment and make recommendations on the draft programme. On 6 April [E/2001/25 (dec. 2001/1)], the Commission took note of the draft.