In 2000, with the world’s population reaching 6.06 billion at mid-year, UN activities in the field of population were 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.

A top priority for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the largest internationally funded source of population assistance and the lead UN organization for advancing the ICPD Programme of Action, was the development of a new global strategy for reproductive health commodity security. UNFPA also continued to mobilize human and financial resources to provide universal access to primary education and reproductive health care; to work with both men and women to break the vicious cycle of discrimination and gender-based violence; and to focus many of its projects on young people, who needed better information and services. The Fund further strengthened emergency reproductive health services in order to help millions of people fleeing armed conflict and natural disaster, and joined with partners to protect the health of mothers and decrease maternal mortality by expanding the availability and use of emergency obstetric care for complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Population and Development considered the central theme of population, gender and development. It adopted a resolution on the subject, which was brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission considered the key actions for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and discussed national experience in population matters. With regard to its future work, the Commission reaffirmed that "Population, environment and development" would be the special theme for 2001, and decided that future special themes would be "Reproductive rights and reproductive health" in 2002, and "Population, education and development" in 2003.

During the year, the United Nations Population Division continued to analyse demographic trends and population policies and to prepare and publish population estimates and projections.

Follow-up to the 1994 Conference on Population and Development

Implementation of the Programme of Action

Commission on Population and Development action. At its thirty-third session (New York, 27-30 March) [E/2000/25], the Commission on Population and Development had before it a report of the Secretary-General [E/CN.9/2000/2] on the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly, held in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 1005], for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) [YUN 1994, p. 955]. The special session, known as ICPD+5, had, by resolution S-21/2 [YUN 1999, p. 1006], adopted key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. The report presented the major aspects and events of the review process and the key future actions adopted by the Assembly. It also highlighted some of the findings regarding progress in, and constraints on, the implementation of the Programme of Action.

With regard to the next steps to be taken, the report noted that ICPD+5 was widely regarded as a most successful endeavour, demonstrating the effectiveness of the United Nations in building global consensus through open and inclusive discussion. Although the progress of the first five years following ICPD provided an encouraging basis on which to build, formidable challenges remained. Foremost among them was the need to ensure the reproductive rights of individuals, especially women and girls, which was as pressing in 2000 as it was in 1994. Other areas to be addressed were the shortfall in funding to implement the Programme of Action; the need to enhance country capacity to meet ICPD goals; and the need to build partnerships among UN organizations and agencies. The report further noted the need to discuss possible options to
mark the tenth anniversary, in 2004, of the adoption of the Programme of Action.

On 30 March [E/2000/25 (dec. 2000/2)], the Commission took note of the Secretary-General’s report.

**UNFPA action.** In response to a 1999 request of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNFPA [YUN 1999, p. 1019], the Fund presented to the Board’s annual session in June a report on UNKRA’s future programme directions in the light of the outcome of ICPD+5 [DP/FPA/2000/9]. In reflecting on its future role against the backdrop of progress made and challenges remaining, the Fund came to two main conclusions: that the three UNFPA core programme areas endorsed by the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board in 1995 [YUN 1995, p. 1093] (reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health; population and development strategies; and advocacy) remained valid, although there was a need to sharpen the focus of the Fund’s support; and there was a need to strengthen the interlinkages between the three core programme areas.

The Fund was also taking account of trends in global demographic and reproductive patterns, including a continuing decline in the age at menarche for girls and a gradual increase in the age at marriage, resulting in a longer period of time of sexual maturity for young people before marriage and family-building, thus increasing sexual health risks for adolescents. Also, decreasing family size and the condensation of childbearing into a shorter period resulted in a longer period of sexual but not reproductive activity that had implications for contraceptive needs and for other reproductive health issues, such as unwanted pregnancy, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases. Further, as mortality and fertility both continued to decline, population ageing and its social and economic consequences, already a concern in developed countries, were emerging in almost every developing country as well. Finally, high rates of urbanization, with their social and economic implications, were an increasing concern for many countries.

As the tasks set out in the Programme of Action, which were further elaborated in the ICPD+5 process, were clearly beyond the capacity of a single organization to achieve, UNFPA would continue to strengthen working arrangements both within and outside the UN system in order to assist countries in their efforts to achieve the ICPD goals.

On 16 June [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/11)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board endorsed the continuing use of the Fund’s three core programme areas and emphasized that UNFPA support should be focused on meeting the priority needs as identified by programme countries within those areas. UNFPA was encouraged to fulfill its leadership role as an advocate at global and national levels for reproductive health, population and development issues, as well as actions agreed at ICPD and ICPD+5, and to help to ensure that ICPD goals and ICPD+5 benchmarks of particular concern to UNFPA were achieved. The Board endorsed the Fund’s overall approach to collaboration and coordination within the UN system and with other stakeholders and organizations, and at the country level under the leadership of the concerned programme country Government. The Board noted with grave concern UNFPA’s financial situation and the critical need for increased mobilization of resources, particularly from bilateral donors, the private sector, foundations and other appropriate sources.

**Population, gender and development**

In the context of follow-up to ICPD and ICPD+5, and as approved by the Economic and Social Council by decision 1999/224 [YUN 1999, p. 1032], the Commission on Population and Development’s special theme at its 2000 session was “Population, gender and development”. The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, 2000: population, gender and development [E/CN.9/2000/3], which provided a summary of selected aspects of the issue. It included a historical review of population and gender issues in the global agenda and provided recent information on such topics as family formation, health and mortality, including HIV/AIDS, ageing and internal and international migration.

Also before the Commission was a report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of population programmes: population, gender and development [E/CN.9/2000/4], which gave a broad overview of the range of activities that had been initiated towards the implementation of the outcome of ICPD in the population, gender and development field. It presented the strategies and approaches adopted by countries in response to the Programme of Action concerning gender in population and development and analysed the challenges and constraints encountered by countries in programme implementation and matters pertaining to resource mobilization within the area of gender, population and development.

By a 30 March resolution [E/2000/25 des. 2000/1], which it brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission requested the United Nations Population Division to continue to incorporate gender perspectives in all its research on population policies, levels and
trends, including the analysis of demographic, social and economic data disaggregated by age and sex, so that Governments could benefit by achieving a better understanding of the relationships between population, gender and development in the global context and through inter-country comparisons. The Population Division was also requested to pay particular attention to the gender dynamics and demographic implications of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, infant, child and maternal mortality, and ageing of populations, and to improving the statistical description and analysis of the phenomena of all forms of discrimination and abuse against women and children, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, as well as to the gender dimensions of migration.

Financial resources

In response to General Assembly resolutions 49/128 [YUN 1994, p. 963] and 50/124 [YUN 1995, p. 1094], the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Population and Development a report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2000/5 & Corr.1]. He observed that international population assistance increased negligibly from $1.96 billion in 1997 to $2.06 billion in 1998. Although assistance remained virtually unchanged since 1996 at about $2 billion, the 1998 figures were positive in that they reversed the downward trend first observed in 1997. However, funding levels were only roughly 36 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon at ICPD as the international community’s share in financing the Programme of Action.

The Secretary-General noted that the ICPD+5 process showed many encouraging signs of progress in advancing the Programme of Action. Country after country addressing the special session of the General Assembly had pointed out progress made, lessons learned, constraints encountered and further actions required to achieve full implementation of the ICPD goals. An important part of the review exercise was an analysis of actual funding for population programmes, as compared with resource targets contained in the Programme of Action. A lack of sufficient financial resources was cited as one of the chief constraints on full implementation of the Programme of Action. ICPD+5 had called on donor countries to intensify efforts to meet ICPD’s $5.7 billion target in 2000, to reverse the current decline in overall official development assistance (ODA) and to strive to fulfill the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for overall ODA as soon as possible. In view of limited resources, donor countries, international agencies and recipient countries were also called on to strengthen their efforts and enhance their collaboration to avoid duplication, identify funding gaps and ensure that available funds were used as effectively and efficiently as possible.

UN Population Fund

In 2000, Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA since 1987, indicated her intention to retire at the end of the year. On 26 September [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/18)], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, commending Dr. Sadik’s visionary and courageous leadership of the Fund and recognizing her vital role as Secretary-General of ICPD, expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude for her effective management and distinguished leadership, for her accomplishments and for her deep commitment to population and development.

Thoraya Ahmed Obaid was appointed as the new Executive Director effective 1 January 2001.

2000 activities

In her annual report for 2000 [DP/FPA/2001/4 (Part I)] to the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, the UNFPA Executive Director stated that, as always, the major work of the Fund during the year was the implementation of the Board-approved country programmes. In 2000, 94 country programmes were being implemented, including two subregional programmes in Caribbean and Pacific island countries. During the year, some $134.2 million was spent on country programmes and the intercountry programme, which were carried out in the 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, 63.2 per cent, went to reproductive health activities. Of the world’s regions, sub-Saharan Africa absorbed 35.5 per cent of programme assistance while Asia and the Pacific accounted for 31.9 per cent.

A major event during 2000 was the Executive Board’s adoption of the first multi-year funding framework (MYFF) for UNFPA (see p. 1005), which was designed to strengthen the Fund’s contribution to addressing the challenges faced by countries in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and the key actions endorsed at ICPD+5 and to help secure increasing, predictable and stable financial resources to implement programmes. In order to achieve the goals and out-
puts specified in the MYFF results framework, the Fund continued efforts to strengthen results-based management through training, review of systems and tools and the use of such tools as the logical framework (logframe). One important challenge was to strengthen country-level data systems that would make it possible to track progress in UNFPA-supported country programmes and in meeting the ICPD goals and the ICPD+5 benchmarks.

In response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Fund had mobilized resources to safeguard youth and intensify efforts to integrate AIDS prevention into reproductive health programmes. UNFPA’s efforts to prevent the spread of HIV centred on advocacy campaigns; providing information and education to promote safer sexual behaviour; promoting voluntary counselling and testing; helping to ensure reproductive health commodity security, especially of condoms; and training service providers. The Fund received a $57 million grant in 2000 from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to promote adolescent reproductive health with a focus on HIV/AIDS in four countries that had been greatly affected by the pandemic and had exhibited the political will necessary to combat it—Botswana, Ghana, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

UNFPA increased advocacy in 2000 for greater involvement of men to help stem the AIDS epidemic and to boost gender equality, including the publication of a new booklet, "Partners for Change: Enlisting Men in HIV/AIDS Prevention". In December, the Fund organized a panel discussion on "Gender and HIV/AIDS", which was the most widely attended panel at the African Development Forum 2000 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The five-day forum, attended by over 1,500 representatives of African Governments and civil society, was called to marshal a new level of political commitment and to develop more effective strategies for combating HIV/AIDS in Africa.

In addition, UNFPA’s annual State of World Population report for 2000, "Lives Together, Worlds Apart: Men and Women in a Time of Change", focused on the negative impact of gender inequality, not only for individuals but also for national economic and social progress. On a policy level, UNFPA participated actively in the Beijing+5 meeting, the five-year follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (see p. 1082).

A top priority for the Fund in 2000 was the development of a new global strategy for reproductive health commodity security. Without adequate supplies of condoms and other contraceptives, the world would not be able to meet the ICPD goal of universal access to reproductive health care by 2015. The strategy, which was formulated in response to the growing need in developing countries for contraceptives at a time of declining support from donors, was endorsed by Governments, UN agencies, the World Bank, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), foundations and the private sector.

A major contribution to UNFPA’s efforts to respond quickly to urgent reproductive health needs in emergency situations was the provision of emergency reproductive health kits, containing equipment and supplies to deliver babies safely, provide emergency obstetric care, provide contraceptives, treat the consequences of miscarriage and prevent and treat sexually transmitted diseases.

An increasingly effective way for UNFPA to get its messages across was through the use of Goodwill Ambassadors who raised awareness of reproductive health needs in developing countries. In 2000, the Fund appointed two new Ambassadors—Miss Universe, Mpule Kwelagobe, and a prominent German television host, Alfred Biolek. In December, Ms. Kwelagobe toured her home country of Botswana to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS. In June, UNFPA brought all of its Goodwill Ambassadors together in Geneva to discuss future strategies and to coordinate outreach and advocacy efforts.

UNFPA’s annual report for 2000 focused on the Fund’s advocacy activities, concentrating on efforts made at the national level through its country programmes.

In another section of her annual report for 2000, the Executive Director provided information on reproductive health commodity security; implementation of UNFPA country programmes in Algeria, China, Egypt, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Pacific island countries; and humanitarian assistance.

By decision 2000/242 of 28 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/2000/20].

Sector-wide approaches

In response to a 1999 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board request [YUN 1999, p. 1024], the Executive Director presented to the Board’s April session a conference room paper on sector-wide approaches (SWAs) [DP/FPA/2000/CRP.3]. The report built on information presented in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 1024], as well as on discussions with a broad range of concerned partners, notably programme countries, other UN agencies, the World Bank and civil society groups. It also drew on recent literature documenting the experience to
date with SWAps, on available case studies and on the guidelines of other UN agencies.

UNFPA continued to take an active part in the planning and implementation stages of SWAps, an essential quality of which was strong government ownership and broad political commitment. In both planning and implementation of SWAps, the Fund played an important advocacy role to see that reproductive and sexual health and reproductive rights and population variables were included, as well as gender equality and the empowerment of women, taking into account the ICPD Programme of Action and the outcome of ICPD+5.

The paper provided details of UNFPA participation in SWAps in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

On 6 April [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/8)], the Executive Board encouraged UNFPA to strengthen further its participation in the design and execution of SWAps in accordance with its mandate and comparative advantage, particularly regarding normative aspects, in the areas of reproductive health, including family planning and maternal and sexual health, and population and development strategies, and its comprehensive advocacy for gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Fund was also encouraged to play an advocacy role to ensure that reproductive health and rights and population variables were included in other relevant sectors. The Board urged UNFPA to pay increased attention to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in SWAps. It endorsed UNFPA participation in common-basket funding arrangements in SWAps where the Fund was satisfied that adequate monitoring, reporting and accounting mechanisms were in place. The Fund was asked to track carefully its involvement in SWAps, compiling lessons learned and good practices, including the impact UNFPA participation in common baskets had on the achievement of MYFF outputs, and to share that knowledge with the Executive Board and, where appropriate, with Governments, donors, partners in the UN system and civil society organizations. The Fund was further asked, in collaboration with United Nations Development Group partners, to ensure adequate staff training on SWAps to enable the full participation of UNFPA in the processes. The Board asked the Executive Director to keep UNFPA financial regulations under active review, taking into account any adjustment that might facilitate the Fund's full participation in SWAps and to present proposals on the issue in 2002 after submitting it to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Reproductive health in emergency situations

In response to a 1999 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board request [YUN 1999, p. 1025], the Executive Director submitted a May report on ensuring reproductive health in especially difficult circumstances: UNFPA programme experience and challenges [DP/FPA/2000/12]. She stated that UNFPA had become better equipped to deal with emergency situations. It had streamlined its programming in order to be able to respond to the increasing number of requests for emergency reproductive health and population assistance. The set of 12 types of pre-packaged emergency reproductive health kits (developed by the Inter-Agency Working Group and assembled by UNFPA) had been evaluated and improved and were in increasingly greater demand by other UN agencies and NGOs. With support from Belgium, a training programme had been started for UNFPA, other UN agencies, NGOs and national staff in the use of the guidelines found in the Inter-Agency Field Manual.

A review of best practices for provision of reproductive health for adolescent refugees and internally displaced persons was taking place. A roster of UNFPA staff with special expertise and emergency experience available for temporary redeployment had been developed, and discussions were under way concerning staffing needs for country offices in special situations. With support from the United Nations Foundation, the Fund had begun an evaluation of past experience in the provision of reproductive health services to refugee and displaced populations, as well as documentation of the reproductive health status and needs of forced migrants. Newly recruited UNFPA representatives were receiving briefings on UN emergency response and post-conflict rehabilitation modalities.

The greatest impediment to effective UNFPA response in emergencies were the financial constraints. In order to be able to respond quickly, UNFPA had to be able to access funds quickly in emergency situations. UNFPA proposed using a small amount, up to $1 million per year, for special circumstances, based on principles similar to such mechanisms as UNDP's TRAC 1.1.3, which earmarked 5 per cent of UNDP core resources to be available to countries in special development situations. UNFPA would continue to seek extra-budgetary resources for support of population and reproductive health in crisis situations, considering the $1 million of core resources as a leveraging base from which to build appeals. UNFPA would set clear criteria for access to such funding and would use the same financial and accounting procedures and oversight as for other programmes. The Executive Board would be
provided with a detailed report on the use of the proposed fund after the first year, with an assessment of how well the mechanism had functioned during that period.

On 16 June [dec. 2000/13], the Executive Board encouraged UNFPA to provide appropriate and timely support in emergencies. It appealed to UNFPA to ensure close cooperation in the framework of the existing international coordination mechanisms and to incorporate reproductive health issues in a timely manner in health responses to emergencies. The Fund was encouraged to continue to seek extrabudgetary resources for support of population and reproductive health in emergencies, whenever possible through the UN consolidated appeals process. The Board urged Fund members to respond in a timely manner so that such appeals from UNFPA were adequately funded, and endorsed the use of up to $1 million of regular resources per year from the interregional programme for reproductive health needs in special circumstances as a leveraging base from which to build appeals for extrabudgetary resources. UNFPA was encouraged to evaluate its organizational capacity and systematize its responses to reproductive health needs in special circumstances, and to monitor and evaluate its overall performance in that regard. The Board requested the Executive Director to include in her annual report a summary of activities funded by those resources. Annexed to the decision was a set of criteria under which emergency funds could be accessed.

Country and intercountry programmes

UNFPA’s provisional project expenditures for country and intercountry (regional and interregional) programmes in 2000 totalled $134.2 million, compared to $187.1 million in 1999, according to the Executive Director’s statistical overview report covering 2000 [DP/FPA/2001/4/Add.1]. The 2000 figure included $117 million for country programmes and $17.2 million for intercountry programmes. In accordance with criteria defined by the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board in 1996 [YUN 1996, p.989], total expenditures in 2000 to those countries most in need amounted to $78.2 million, compared to $96 million in 1999.

In a report on the UNFPA intercountry programme, 2000-2003 [DP/FPV2000/I], the Executive Director stated that the proposed programme was designed to produce the information, tools, strategies and approaches needed to help countries build their capacity to further implement the ICPD Programme of Action [YUN 1994, p. 956] and the ICPD+5 key future actions [YUN 1999, p. 1006]. The programme’s fundamental premise was that certain needs of countries were more effectively and efficiently addressed through regional and interregional initiatives; it established linkages between sectors and across regions.

The proposed programme reflected an almost 20 per cent reduction compared to the previous programme. The distribution of resources in the total amount of $160 million would be: $93 million for the interregional programme; $25 million for the regional programme for sub-Saharan Africa; $12 million for the Arab States and Europe; $17 million for Asia and the Pacific; and $13 million for Latin America and the Caribbean. Distribution by programme area would be: $76 million for reproductive health; $45 million for population and development strategies; and $39 million for advocacy.


Africa. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in sub-Saharan Africa totalled $47.7 million in 2000, compared to $59.4 million in 1999. Most of the resources (61.9 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (29.6 per cent) and advocacy (7.6 per cent).

On 28 January [dec. 2000/6], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved assistance to the Niger and Zimbabwe.

Arab States and Europe. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in the Arab States and Europe totalled $17.4 million in 2000, compared to $26 million in 1999. Most of the resources (68.5 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (22 percent) and advocacy (4.7 per cent).

Asia and the Pacific. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Asia and the Pacific totalled $42.8 million in 2000, compared to $38.9 million in 1999. Most of the resources (71.1 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (18.1 per cent) and advocacy (7.6 per cent).

On 28 January [dec. 2000/6], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board approved the country programme for Iran; on 29 September [dec. 2000/24], it approved the country programmes for Cambodia and Viet Nam.

Latin America and the Caribbean. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean totalled $15 million in 2000, compared to $19 million in 1999. Most of
the resources (59.3 per cent) went to reproductive health and family planning, followed by population and development strategies (25.6 per cent) and advocacy (6.3 per cent).

Interregional programmes. Provisional expenditures for UNFPA's interregional and global programmes in 2000 totalled $11.3 million, compared to $23.8 million in 1999. Of the total, 35.8 per cent went to reproductive health and family planning, 34.2 per cent to advocacy, 26.5 per cent to population and development strategies and 3.5 per cent to multisectoral activities.

Reproductive health commodities

During 2000, the functions of the Global Initiative on Reproductive Health Commodity Management were taken over by UNFPA's new Commodity Management Unit to reflect the expanded scope of the work being undertaken to ensure reproductive health commodity security. That Unit, in close cooperation with the Fund's Procurement Section, also assumed the responsibility for the activities and management of the Global Contraceptive Commodity Programme [DP/FPA/2001/4 (Part III)].

With regard to national capacity-building, the Commodity Management Unit was continuing the Global Initiative's in-depth field studies in order to estimate short- and long-term contraceptive requirements, as well as condom needs to combat sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV; recommend measures to make good quality contraceptives more accessible; and review social marketing efforts and the roles of NGOs and the private sector. A list of all reproductive health commodities was being prepared in consultation with the World Health Organization. Important publications included: Reproductive Health Commodity Security: Partnerships for Change, A Global Call for Action; Reproductive Health Commodity Security: Partnerships for Change, The UNFPA Strategy; Donor Support for Contraceptives and Logistics; and The Role of the Logistics Manager in Contraceptive Procurement: A Checklist of Essential Actions.

With regard to advocacy and donor coordination, the Commodity Management Unit had prepared global projections of condom needs for the prevention of STDs, including HIV, and contraceptives for family planning programmes, which were being used as part of the effort to specify additional levels of commodity support (from donors and the Governments of programme countries) that were needed to meet the ICPD goals for 2015.

As to emphasizing sustainability and self-reliance in meeting reproductive health commodity needs, UNFPA continued its innovative private sector initiative, which focused on helping Governments work with the private sector and NGOs to expand access to affordably priced commercial products and services in developing countries. The goal of that approach, in which selected UNFPA field offices served as facilitators or brokers between Governments and the private sector to negotiate better prices for consumers, was to free up public sector resources to better serve the needs of those who could not afford to pay full prices for contraceptive products and services.

The Global Contraceptive Commodity Programme continued to provide essential buffer stocks of contraceptives and other reproductive health supplies to developing countries. In 2000, contraceptives and other reproductive health kits were sent to 35 destinations experiencing severe shortfalls, including Afghanistan, Angola, East Timor, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mongolia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Sudan and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

A major watershed was reached in September 2000 when UNFPA presented a global strategy for reproductive health commodity security to some 60 donors and technical agencies. Among the key points raised during the meeting were: the declining trend since 1996 in donor support for reproductive health commodities, in particular contraceptives; the consequences of contraceptive and condom shortfalls on women's reproductive health, including HIV infection, in developing countries; and the longer-term measures that should be undertaken at global and country levels to expand access to safe and affordable reproductive health commodities.

Financial and administrative questions

UNFPA's income from all sources totalled $410.8 million in 2000 compared with $325.6 million in 1999 [DP/FPA/2001/11]. That comprised $260.7 million of Regular Funds and $150.1 million from Other Funds. Expenditures totalled $211 million from Regular Funds and $66.8 million from Other Funds. Together with fund transfers of $3.5 million to Regular Funds and $8 million from Other Funds, that resulted in a net surplus of $53.2 million to Regular Funds and of $75.3 million to Other Funds. Of the $53.2 million surplus in Regular Funds, $28 million was required to replenish the operational reserve, and the remaining $25.2 million would be fully utilized in programme expenditures in 2001. Government contributions to Regular Funds in 2000 totalled $254.6 million, representing an increase of $9.4 million (4 per cent) over the previous year's total of $245.1 million.
In response to a 1998 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board request [YUN 1998, p. 1014], the Executive Director submitted a report on administrative and operational support costs reimbursed to UNFPA [DP/FPA/2000/2]. In 1998, the Executive Board had accepted, as an interim measure, a proposed increase in those costs from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent. The Executive Director reviewed the evolution of UNFPA support-cost arrangements, described the experiences of partner organizations within the United Nations, defined the major tasks that comprised administrative and operational support costs both at UNFPA headquarters and in the field, and provided a staff workload analysis quantifying the cost of UNFPA execution.

On 28 January [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/6)], the Executive Board endorsed the standard rate of 7.5 per cent for reimbursement of administrative and operational support costs for UNFPA execution of co-financing trust fund activities.

Also before the Executive Board in January was a report of the Executive Director proposing revisions to the UNFPA Financial Regulations [DP/FPA/2000/3]. The revisions were the result of an overall review of the Financial Regulations as part of the development of a comprehensive UNFPA Policies and Procedures Manual and included an addition to the regulations as they pertained to procurement in order to reflect agreements reached by the Procurement Working Group established as part of the Secretary-General's reform programme.

On 28 January [dec. 2000/5], the Executive Board approved the revisions to the Financial Regulations and requested the Executive Director to keep them under active review.

Resource allocation

In response to a 1996 Executive Board request [YUN 1996, p. 989], the Executive Director submitted the first quinquennial review of the system for the allocation of UNFPA resources to country programmes [DP/FPA/2000/14]. The report, which included an assessment of the indicators used to establish the relative shares of resources for and nature of assistance provided to UNFPA programme countries, reviewed the experience of the preceding four years and examined progress made in implementing the resource allocation system since it began in 1996 [YUN 1996, p. 989]. Experience showed that the system had resulted in a marked increase in the overall share of resources going to those countries in greatest need of support. The system was within close reach of the target allocation percentages set by the Executive Board in 1996. The report also proposed an updating of the methodology for allocating UNFPA resources by incorporating new interim benchmarks that constituted part of the key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly in resolution S-21/2 [YUN 1999, p. 1006]. The report recommended continuation of the basic framework and overall principles guiding the resource allocation system agreed to in 1996 with the addition of the ICPD+5 benchmarks.

On 28 September [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/19], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board endorsed the approach for resource allocation proposed by the Executive Director and decided that the updated system should take effect at the beginning of the new programme cycle for any given country; in case an upgrading country faced particularly adverse circumstances, its new resource allocation level would be implemented on a gradual basis. The Board reaffirmed the 1996 procedure for categorizing countries into Groups A, B and C [YUN 1996, p. 988] and approved the relative share of resources presented in the report. The Executive Director was asked to undertake a further quinquennial review of the resource allocation system, including an assessment of the indicators and their threshold levels, and to report in 2005.

Multi-year funding framework (MYFF)

In response to a 1999 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board decision [YUN 1999, p. 1011], the Executive Director submitted the first UNFPA multi-year funding framework for 2000-2003 [DP/FPA/2000/6]. The MYFF integrated programme objectives, resources, budgets and outcomes, with the objective of increasing core resources. Regular monitoring and evaluation to determine the most effective programming and management strategies, and feeding that knowledge back into improving performance, were essential characteristics of the MYFF, which also included resource requirements to achieve the expected results. It was hoped that the MYFF's clear definition of organizational priorities, greater emphasis on organizational effectiveness and an improved tracking of and reporting on the Fund's performance would contribute to a more accurate determination of resource requirements and utilization and would encourage a more predictable and stable funding system.

On 7 April [E/2000/356 (dec. 2000/9], the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board requested the Executive Director to implement the MYFF, 2000-2003, and to provide annual updates on the development and refinement of the framework. The Board noted the funding scenarios as representing UNFPA resource mobilization targets and encouraged all countries in a position to do so to assist UNFPA to reach a total figure of regular and sup-
plemimentary resources of $1,434 million for the period covered by the MYFF. The Executive Director was requested to present a detailed report in 2003 on the results achieved in the 2000-2003 MYFF cycle, lessons learned and their implications for priority-setting and formulation of the MYFF for the subsequent cycle, taking into account the need to harmonize UNDP/UNFPA/United Nations Children's Fund reporting cycles.

Programming process
In response to a 1997 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board request [YUN 1997, p. 1086], the Executive Director submitted a May report on the country-programming approval process [DP/FPA/2000/11], which provided an overview of the Fund's current programming process, delineated lessons learned, outlined progress made in relation to harmonization goals and presented conclusions and a recommendation.

In reviewing its programming process, UNFPA found many positive features as well as some areas that could be improved. The process provided Executive Board member countries with several opportunities to be involved at an early stage, particularly at the country level. However, those opportunities had not been fully utilized. UNFPA regularly informed member countries of its planned Country Population Assessments, but only a relatively small number of member countries provided inputs in response to those notifications, although representatives of member countries in-country were more likely to do so than were those from capitals. UNFPA proposed maintaining the current arrangements for approving country programmes as set forth by the Executive Board in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 1086] and recommended some improvements.

On 16 June [E/2000/35 (dec. 2000/12)], the Executive Board welcomed progress towards the development of a more inclusive country programme preparation process with enhanced national ownership. It emphasized the need for further harmonization and standardization of programmes and programming procedures for all UN funds and programmes within the United Nations Development Group and also emphasized the need for such further harmonization efforts to provide the basis for a substantive, timely and joint oversight function of the respective Executive Boards. It requested UNFPA to propose to the other members of the Development Group the establishment of a working group with the objective of developing a common programme approval process. The Executive Board requested the Executive Director to report to it in 2001 on progress and future options in the programming process.

Technical Advisory Programme
In response to a 1999 Executive Board decision [YUN 1999, p. 1030], the Executive Director submitted a July progress report on implementation of Technical Advisory Programme (TAP) arrangements [DP/FPA/2000/16].

TAP, an inter-agency arrangement through which technical assistance was provided to countries in all three of the Fund's core programme areas (reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health; population and development strategies; and advocacy), was established in 1992 and had continued to evolve since then, in terms of both its substantive areas of focus and its structural arrangements. It had a two-tier arrangement: the first tier was composed of technical specialists assigned to eight multidisciplinary regional Country Technical Services Teams (CSTs), and the second tier was made up of Technical Advisory Services (TAS) specialists posted at the headquarters or regional offices of relevant UN agencies and regional commissions, and, in general, was organized to provide technical backstopping to CSTs.

Since its inception, TAP had developed in response to changing priorities, needs and circumstances. Following the adoption of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action, the system was modified to support more effectively the reproductive health approach and to ensure mainstreaming of gender concerns and issues. More recently, the system had been revised to meet the need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA country programmes, to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to utilize new information technology more effectively. In addition, CST specialists were being given more opportunity to adopt a proactive approach with respect to country programme development, focus and management.

Attention was drawn to the fact that due to the decline in UNFPA's general resources in recent years, the number of TAS and CST positions had been reduced. In 1992, a total of 156 posts were authorized, including 40 TAS specialists. In 2000, the total number of authorized posts had declined to 130, with 18 TAS specialists. Because of time lags in filling vacant posts and budgetary constraints, approximately 20-25 per cent of the authorized posts were vacant at any one time.

UN Population Award
The 2000 United Nations Population Award was presented to Professor Ismail Awadallah Salam in the individual category and the Fundacion
Mexicana para la Planeacion Familiar (Mexfam) in the institutional category. Professor Sallam was selected for his extensive contributions to the field of population, especially from the biomedical perspective, his long-term interest in preventive health care and making basic health care available to the poor and underserved populations of Egypt. Mexfam was selected as an innovative leader of Mexican civil society in the area of family planning and sexual and reproductive health. One of its new initiatives was in the area of a comprehensive programme for adolescent sexual health incorporating elements of peer training, community capacity-building, the development of age-appropriate health education materials and school-based workshops.

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 September, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Assembly the report of the UNFPA Executive Director on the Population Award [A/55/419]. By decision 55/448 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-third session (New York, 27-30 March) [E/2000/25], considered as its central theme "Population, gender 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 of the session were reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, 2000 [E/CN.9/2000/3], and on the monitoring of population programmes [E/CN.9/2000/4] (see p. 999). Other reports dealing with the ICPD follow-up were reports of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the ICPD Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2000/2] (see p. 998), and on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action [E/CN.9/2000/5 & Corr.1] (see p. 1000). Also before the Commission was the Secretary-General's report on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 1999 [E/CN.9/2000/6] [YUN 1999, p. 1032].

In addition to adopting a resolution on population, gender and development [E/2000/25 (res. 2000/1)] (see p. 999), the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption a draft decision on the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session and the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth (2001) session. It also adopted a decision [dec. 2000/1] by which it reaffirmed that "Population, environment and development" should be the special theme for the Commission's thirty-third session and that the special themes for the thirty-fifth (2002) and thirty-sixth (2003) sessions should be, respectively, "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to HIV/AIDS" and "Population, education and development". The UN Population Division was asked to give due attention to the impact of HIV/AIDS in the preparation of reports for the Commission's forthcoming theme sessions for the years 2001-2003. In another decision [dec. 2000/2], the Commission took note of all the documents before it, including a note by the Secretariat on the draft medium-term plan of the Population Division for the period 2002-2005 [E/CN.9/2000/CRP.2].

By decision 2000/233 of 27 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session. On 18 October, the Council decided that the Commission's thirty-fourth session should be held from 2 to 6 April 2001 (decision 2000/305).

In preparation for the thirty-fourth session, the Commission's Bureau held an intersessional meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, on 27 and 28 September [E/CN.9/2001/CRP.1].

2000 UN activities

In a report on programme implementation and progress of work of the UN Population Division in 2000 [E/CN.9/2001/5], the Secretary-General described the 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 completed two databases: one on contraceptive use by country and by type of method and another on fertility by country. Two areas of ongoing study were the impact of AIDS on fertility and the effect of changing marital patterns on childbearing. In response to the AIDS epidemic and extensive AIDS-related information and educational activities carried out in many countries, sexual and childbearing behaviours had changed.
Work continued on a revision of the draft of the manual on the estimation of adult mortality. The manual presented census survival methods, methods utilizing intercensal deaths, estimations of adult deaths derived from the survivorship of parents, and estimations derived from the survivorship of siblings. Work had started on updating the database on infant and child mortality. Both revisions were expected to be ready in 2001.

With regard to international migration, the Population Division issued in March a working paper "Replacement migration: is it a solution to declining and ageing populations?", which examined in detail the cases of eight low-fertility countries (France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) and two regions (Europe, European Union). In each case, alternative scenarios for the period 1995-2000 were considered, highlighting the impact that various levels of immigration might have on population size and population ageing. The study found that the populations of most of the developed countries were projected to become smaller and older in the next half century as a result of low fertility and increased longevity. Population decline appeared certain in the absence of replacement migration. For the European Union, a continuation of the immigration levels observed in the 1990s would roughly suffice to prevent the total population from declining, while for Europe as a whole immigration would need to double. Work continued on the creation of a database on east-to-west migration in Europe, expected to become available in 2001, which would include immigration and emigration data covering the years since 1980, by country of origin and by country of destination, for the countries of Eastern Europe, the former USSR, the former Yugoslavia and Albania.

As a follow-up to that paper, the Population Division organized an expert group meeting on policy responses to population ageing and population decline (New York, 16-18 October). The experts reviewed the demographic prospects of each country and region for the next half century, identified the consequences of population decline and population ageing, and examined various policy options that Governments might adopt to cope with the unprecedented demographic challenges.

Work continued on the creation of a database on internal migration, starting with Latin America and the Caribbean, and Northern America. The database, which would become available in 2001, would include, for 51 countries and areas, information on migration over the past five years and lifetime migration, as available in each census. A report on the components of urban growth in developing countries was completed and would be published in 2001. It presented, for 55 countries in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, estimates of the components of urban growth (natural growth and migration-reclassification). The main conclusion was that the major component of urban growth in most developing countries was not migration but natural increase.

As to world population estimates and projections, the third and last report in the series of publications related to the 1998 Revision was issued under the title World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision: volume III, Analytical Report [Sales No. E.99.XIII.10]. The report entitled Long-Range World Population Projections: Based on the 1998 Revision [Sales No. E.00.XIII.8] was also issued. It presented the results of long-range projections to 2150 for the major areas of the world. The long-range projections of fertility were made according to seven different scenarios. The results of the 2000 Revision of population estimates and projections to 2050 had been compiled and volume I of World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision had been issued as a working paper. The 2000 Revision incorporated explicitly the impact of HIV/AIDS for over 40 countries and used a revised methodology to project the impact of the epidemic.

The results of the 1999 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects were issued as a working paper. A full report, including an in-depth analysis of the Revision results, was completed and was awaiting publication. According to the 1999 Revision, the proportion of people living in urban areas worldwide was expected to rise from 47 per cent in mid-2000 to 50 per cent in 2007 and to reach 60 per cent by 2030.

In the area of emerging issues in population policy, the ongoing project on abortion policies continued. During 2000, the first volume (vol. I, Afghanistan to France) of the three-volume series Abortion Policies: A Global Review was completed and submitted for publication. The second and third volumes (vol. II, Gabon to Norway; and vol. III, Oman to Zimbabwe) were also completed and were in the editing process. The publication aimed at providing objective information about the nature of abortion law and policy in all countries at the end of the twentieth century. For each country, there was a fact sheet containing information on the grounds on which abortions were performed, additional requirements and key indicators on reproductive health. Included in the background text was information on the social and political setting of changes in abortion laws and policies, the ways in which those laws and policies had been formulated and how they had evolved over time. Work continued on the data-
base on population policies, which contained information on national population policies from all available sources, including the United Nations Population Inquiries. Preliminary work began on the eighth edition of the Population Policy Database, 2001.

The report Charting the Progress of Populations, published in January, grew out of the participation of the Population Division in activities aimed at ensuring a coordinated and system-wide implementation of the goals and commitments adopted by recent global conferences. It featured the 12 key statistical indicators which were chosen on the basis of their relevance to the goals adopted at the conferences. It provided updated data as well as an analytic summary of the information, showing how near or how far countries were from achieving the goals set out at the conferences with respect to the selected indicators in the areas of population and primary health care, including reproductive health; nutrition; basic education; safe water and sanitation; and shelter.

The Technical Meeting on Population Ageing and Living Arrangements of Older Persons (New York, 8-10 February) brought together experts from the different world regions to consider the most pressing issues concerning population ageing and the living arrangements of older persons, historical and cultural contexts, the social process through which living arrangements of older persons influenced the demand for formal and informal support systems, and how Governments responded to those perceived needs. Work was in progress on a publication tentatively entitled Population Ageing in Numbers, to be issued as a background document in advance of the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002.

A new wallchart, Population, Environment and Development, 2001, was linked to the topical theme of the Commission on Population and Development for 2001. The chart presented statistical data relating to countries’ population size and growth, economic development and selected areas of environmental concern, including the supply of freshwater, deforestation, food and agriculture and greenhouse gas emissions.

During 2000, the Population Division prepared the latest edition of its annual report, World Population Monitoring, the theme of which was population, environment and development. The general trends of rapid population growth, sustained but uneven economic improvement and environmental change were widely acknowledged. However, the interrelationships between population size and growth, environmental change and development were not well understood. World Population Monitoring investigated what was known about those interrelationships, analysing recent information and policy perspectives on the three factors.

During 2000, the Population Division developed its web site within the site of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The home page of the site provided an overview of activities and organizations in the UN system that were active in the population and development area and provided a link to the Population Division web site and the sites of other relevant UN entities.

During the year, the Population Division's Population Information Network (POPIN) continued to focus on increasing access to substantive population information at the interregional, regional and national levels. Global and regional commission POPIN web sites were updated and revised, and the POPIN Internet Worldwide Directory of Population Institutions was expanded. Global POPIN and the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers launched a new series of guides to electronic resources—namely, Getting Started: Selected Electronic Resources on HIV/AIDS, the Guide to Citation of Electronic Information, Copyright and Intellectual Property and Selected Electronic Training Resources on Population and Reproductive Health.

POPIN was also active at the regional level. In Africa, the Economic Commission for Africa Food Security and Sustainable Development Division, which coordinated POPIN-Africa, updated its web site to include more links to African electronic population information resources, more full-text African publications on population issues, an electronic version of the second issue of Africa’s Population and Development Bulletin, and a new version of the Population, Environment, Agriculture and Development computer software model. In Asia and the Pacific, global POPIN continued to provide technical support and assistance for the maintenance and updating of the web sites of the UNFPA country support teams for the South Pacific and Central and South Asia. The POPIN of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) created electronic databases of population and family planning information and/or reproductive health indicators for a number of Asian countries. In the Arab States and Western Asia, the League of Arab States Population Research Unit created electronic databases of population and family planning information and/or reproductive health indicators for a number of Asian countries. In the Arab States and Western Asia, the League of Arab States Population Research Unit web site was updated to include survey information from the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) Morocco Survey and the PAPCHILD Lebanese Survey. In Europe, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Population Activities Unit, which coordinated POPIN-Europe, expanded its web site to offer comprehensive access to Fertility and Family Survey data and reports, and proceedings of other ECE meetings. The
Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean redesigned, updated and expanded its web site and assisted with the creation of two new POPIN-Latin America and the Caribbean sites at the Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social in Costa Rica and the Maestria en Demografia, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina.

The Population Division continued to implement a programme of technical assistance to build capacity among population research centres in developing countries. It co-organized and participated in a training workshop for staff of institutions belonging to the Demoneta network of francophone population research centres in Western Africa, held in Niamey, Niger, in April, and assisted in the maintenance and continued development of the network’s web site. In collaboration with ESCAP’s Population and Rural and Urban Development Division, the Population Division organized a training workshop, "Advanced use of the Internet for population research", in Bangkok, Thailand, in December, for staff from eight population training and research centres in developing countries of the ESCAP region.

The Population Division initiated a programme of outreach to doctoral population students from developing countries, through which selected students were provided with the opportunity to participate in technical meetings organized by the Division and to receive additional training on the activities of the United Nations in the area of population. Three students (from Bolivia, India and Nepal) benefited from the programme in 2000, in connection with the Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Ageing and Population Decline.

Demographics

The twenty-first session of the Subcommittee on Demographic Estimates and Projections of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (Geneva, 27-29 June) [ACC/2000/14] discussed the continuing collaboration in the preparation of demographic and sectoral estimates and projections in the UN system.

The Subcommittee agreed that it was essential to continue inter-agency coordination in the field of demographic and sectoral estimates and projections in order to strengthen the UN system database, maintain consistency in their coverage and timing, and ensure homogeneity in the presentation of results. The Subcommittee underscored the importance of that unique set of coordinated and consistent demographic and sectoral estimates and projections.

The Subcommittee was successful in establishing a schedule for the coordinated production and dissemination of the 2000 round of consistent demographic and sectoral estimates and projections, undertaken by the Population Division in cooperation with its partners.

The Subcommittee established a Task Force comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Population Division, in cooperation with the regional commissions, to devise a strategy for the development, documentation and exchange of methods to interpolate and extrapolate existing estimates and projections.

The Subcommittee requested that the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (see p. 1221) be invited to make a presentation on its work in the use of demographic information in war crime cases to the twenty-second (2002) session.

The Subcommittee also discussed the activities of the Population Division, the regional commissions and other Secretariat offices, the specialized agencies and other UN bodies.