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Milestones In The History Of UNFPA

When the UN Fund for Population Activities was introduced as a trust fund on 11 July 1967 (it actually began operations in 1969), its administration was entrusted to UNDP.

1971 The General Assembly acknowledged that UNFPA should play a leading role within the UN system in promoting population programmes.

1972 In recognition of the growth in its resources and scope of operations, UNFPA was placed under the General Assembly's authority and the UNDP Governing Council was named as its governing body, subject to ECOSOC's overall policy guidance.

1979 The General Assembly affirmed that UNFPA was one of its subsidiary organs.

1980 It became part of the executive coordinating body, now called Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

1987 The name of UNFPA was changed to the United Nations Population Fund, but its official abbreviation, UNFPA, remained the same.

1993 The General Assembly transformed the governing councils of UNICEF and UNDP/UNFPA into executive boards, subject to the authority of ECOSOC

Mission Statement



UNFPA, because everyone counts.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity.

UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

UNFPA is the world's largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programs.



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Presentation of UNFPA Tunisia

Since 1974, the UNFPA provided technical and financial assistance to Tunisia in the field of the family planning, the reproductive health, Population and development and gender. At this stage, the cooperation between UNFPA and Tunisia is at its 8th cycle co-operation covering the period 2007-2011.

Domains of intervention

Since its creation in 1969, the efforts of the UNFPA were directed towards the reinforcement of the rights for all in the domains of health including sexual and reproductive health and the equal opportunity of each woman, man and child.

The UNFPA domains of intervention are articulated around the following components:

- ▶ Reproductive Health
- ▶ Adolescents and Youth Sexual reproductive Health
- ▶ Population and Development
- ▶ Gender and fight against Gender Based Violence



Programme Of Cooperation Between Tunisia and UNFPA

Objectives of the 8th cycle of cooperation 2007-2011

The program suggested is declined in three (03) major components:

(A) Reproductive Health (b) Population and Development, (c) Promotion of equality of kind.

The programme aims to improve the quality of life of the population, thereby contributing to national efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in line with national development objectives for 2007-2011.

The programme takes a human rights-based approach concerning:

(a) The right of couples and individuals, including youth and adolescents, to access high-quality reproductive health information and services;

(b) Equality across regions regarding access to development opportunities, including by addressing gender- and population-related issues; and

(c) Women's right to equal opportunities as agents of development in an environment that fosters and supports the participation of women at all levels, including at the policymaking level, and integrates the gender dimension into institutions and organizations that produce and use data for development.

Reproductive Health

Expected result: Increased availability of high-quality reproductive health services at the primary health-care level and the referral level, in both public and private sectors, in targeted underprivileged areas

This output will be achieved through the following directions:

(a) advocacy for reproductive health rights and for affordable health services for all social groups, with reproductive health services reimbursed through the national social security system;

(b) Development and integration of sexual reproductive health training modules within the process and curricula of family medicine and other specialities;

(c) Review of the protocols (norms/ standards) of reproductive health services, and their integration in the basic training curricula of concerned health providers

(d) Reinforcement of capacities of the targeted regional departments in regard to decentralized strategic planning by integrating sexual reproductive health services and ensuring quality of services
Several governmental institutions are contributing to reach the expected result:



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- Directorate-General of Health
- National Family and Population board
- Faculty of Medicine of Tunis
- Higher School of Health and Technological Sciences of Tunis

Within the frame of the United Nations System thematic group “disparities”, the UNFPA is working for the reinforcement of the programs aiming at the reduction of the regional disparities.

Adolescents and youth Sexual Reproductive Health



Expected result: Strengthened coordination of partnerships for adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, fostering youth participation in NGOs and in the government and private sectors

This result will be carried out through the following directions:

Formulation of a national Plan and multi sectoral coordination platforms (national and regional) for the benefit of young people;

Reinforcement of the health services for young people, including those in schools and universities to provide medical, listening and information services in the domain of health in general including reproductive health and to refer them to other services

Reinforcement of the adolescents and youth participation by the integration of the peer education approach (in the domain of reproductive health, STI/HIV, human rights, citizenship, gender equality, fight against GBV, prevention from drugs, and alcoholism...) in the socio cultural activities and programmes of animation in schools and universities life (Colleges, colleges, universities, hearths), as well as youth cultural spaces.

Integration of information and referral with regard to Sexual Reproductive Health in the programs of the CDIS and in minors observations centers

Development of mechanisms and capacities of young people participation in planning and management of the structures targeting the young people (schools, centers,...)

Several governmental institutions are contributing to reach the expected result:

School and University Medecine Department
National Family and Population Board
General Department of Social promotion
Within this framework, the United Nations Population Fund and the

United Nations Children's Fund joined their efforts to support national programmes targeting adolescents and youth; the two UN agencies signed a letter of agreement to promote the concepts and the mechanisms of "participation" and "life skills" aiming their integration in national adolescents and youth programmes.

At the regional level, the UNFPA Country Office in Tunisia is supporting the "Y-PEER network"; this network was set up at the end of 2006 joining thus the 42. In Tunisia this network includes more than 400 peer educators active in twenty governmental organizations and NGOs. Its objective is to strengthen the capacity of youth to deliver quality programs of peer education using the standards and

tools of peer education developed internationally and adapted to the Tunisian context. The work is based on the principle of the effective participation in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes intended for adolescents and youth in the field of prevention from risk behaviours.

Within the United Nations System, the UNFPA in Tunisia is leading the thematic Group "youth and adolescents"; the main results achieved by the group are the design of the working paper "youth and Adolescents: Data and challenges" and the development of the general framework for joint program of "Adolescents and youth".





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This result will be carried out through the following directions:

- Support to a participatory process of regional planning, based on analysis of relevant data and indicators, and integrating the population emerging issues and needs priorities for the area of Western North;
- Development and use of indicators database distributed according to sex and regions relating to MDGs and the ICPD including population emerging issues integrating gender dimension.

Several structures contribute to the achievement of the expected results:

Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
 National Family and Population Board
 Within this framework, the United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Development programme work together to support the Government for the regionalization of MDGs and their integration in the process of regional planning
 Also, the three organizations operate together within a joint programme to the reinforcement of the capacities of various governmental and non governmental structures to integrate the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and Result Based Management (RBM) within their programmes.

Population and Development

Expected result 1: Strengthened national capacity for analysis and policy response for population, social and regional development needs

This result will be carried out through the following directions:

- Evidence based Advocacy and research related to issues induced by the demographic post transition, especially those related to elderly, youth, migration, delay of age of marriage ;
- Reinforcement of capacities of Higher population Council committee and of 11th plan committee to integrate emerging population issues within social and regional development policies and strategies

Expect result 2: Enhanced stakeholder involvement in regional partnerships, using disaggregated population- and gender-related data for short- and long-term planning and for development of the northwest part of the country.



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Gender

Expected result : Increased supportive environment for the representation of women and their active participation at all levels, especially in non-traditional sectors and in management and policymaking

This result will be carried out through the following directions:

Integration of gender dimension in the annual plan and budget of key sectors

Reinforcement of capacities to increase women participation in public and NGO sectors

Support to formulation of a national strategy for fight violence against

women, as well as a mechanisms for implementation and follow-up.

Ministry of women, family, children and elderly affairs
National Family and Population Board

The United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme work together to achieve the result through the development of a joint programme on Gender and Gender Based violence aiming at the reinforcement of the capacities of the two concerned institutions, and through them, the governmental and non governmental institutions in charge of Gender and fight against violence programmes, and the reinforcement of the women capacities and their active participation.



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ICPD/15

1994-2009

Master Plans For Development International Conference on Population and Development

Over the last half century, ideas about the relationships between population, sustainability and human rights have evolved significantly. At the centre of this evolution stands the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994). This watershed event forged an international consensus that placed individuals and human rights at the centre of population and development concerns. It shed new light on the linkages between reproductive health and rights and other aspects of development.

At the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, 179 countries agreed that population and development are inextricably linked, and that empowering women and meeting people's needs for education and health, including reproductive health, are necessary for both individual advancement and balanced development. The conference adopted a 20-year Programme of Action, which focused on individuals' needs and rights, rather than on achieving demographic targets.

These countries are committed to follow a road map for the development aiming the achievements of the following goals:

- To ensure the universal access to the Reproductive health services for all by the end of 2015
- To guarantee primary education for all reduce the inequalities in education among two sexes by the end of 2015
- Reduce the maternal death rate by 75% by the end of 2015
- Reduce the infant mortality rate
- Increase the life expectancy
- Reduce the rate of infections to HIV

Millennium Development Goals

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, 189 Member States agreed to help the world's poorest countries significantly by the year 2015. A framework for progress consisting of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was derived from the Millennium Declaration adopted by these world leaders.



Illustration 1

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development



United Nations Population Fund and MDGs

UNFPA's work in the fields of reproductive health and rights, women's empowerment and population issues is at the core of the achievement of the MDGs especially by promoting gender equality (MDG 3), by improving maternal health (MDG 5) and by preventing from HIV (MDG 6).

Poverty cannot and will not be eradicated without also achieving the ICPD goals. Universal access to education and reproductive health care are crucial steps that can help individuals break out of cycles of poverty. Reproductive rights are central to women's empowerment and empowered women are the key to healthier and more productive families, communities and countries.



Illustration 2

Being closer to those we serve

“As in previous years, most of UNFPA’s work in 2008 benefited from our indispensable partnership with governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. I firmly believe that partnerships are the only way forward if our ideals of human rights are to become living realities for every man and woman, young and old.

(...) As part of United Nations reform, UNFPA continued to improve accountability, oversight and management. To be closer to those we serve, we relocated regional offices from our New York headquarters to the respective regions. The move will improve connections with countries and foster more rapid response to their needs and also foster better monitoring and evaluation. A top priority is strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions as networks of knowledge and expertise to support countries in carrying the International Conference on Population and Development agenda forward”. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, UNFPA Executive Director



Illustration 3 : Word Cloud

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Extra funding for the best performers

The UK Government has ranked UNFPA as one of the best-performing organizations in the UN System – and is showing its appreciation with a gift of over 2 million British pounds. Keen to link its development resources to good performance, the Department of International Development scored four UN agencies on a range of targets related to maternal mortality and the prevention of HIV mother-to-child transmission, among other factors, to measure delivery on impact, efficiency and reform.

“This recognition is an acknowledgment that we are working together to support countries and communities to achieve the goals set by the ICPD Programme of Action and also the MDGs,” said UNFPA Executive Director Thoraya A. Obaid. “With this tremendous achievement, we can be energized to move forward and improve further for the benefit of the people we serve.”