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January 1994

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Newsletter of the International Conference on Population and
Development, Cairo, Egypt, 5-13 September 1994

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Conference Preparations Move Into Crucial Phase

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CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS MOVE INTO CRUCIAL PHASE AS PREPCOM III NEARS

ICPD-related activities over the past year culminated in a
resolution on ICPD passed by the UN General Assembly on 21
December. The ICPD Preparatory Committee (PrepCom III) will hold
its third and final session in New York in April.

LOOKING BACK OVER 1993

1993 witnessed a marked increase of ICPD activity at all levels.
Three of the five regional conferences -- Europe and North America,
the Arab world, and Latin America and the Caribbean -- took place;
and the final expert group meeting, on population distribution and
migration, was held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Participation in PrepCom II in May clearly indicated that the
importance of the Conference was gaining recognition; 154 country
delegations participated along with hundreds of NGO

representatives. Debate centred on a Conceptual Framework for the Cairo final document, submitted by the Conference Secretary-General, Dr. Nafis Sadik.

Subregional ICPD preparatory meetings for the Maghreb, the South Pacific and South Asia followed the regional conferences; and more recently, in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, there were separate meetings for Central America, the Caribbean, the Andean Group and the Southern Cone Group. Members of the Non-Aligned Movement prepared their collective position at a Ministerial-level meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in November.

In addition, five ad hoc round-table meetings have been held over the past six months to address priority ICPD issues.

CLEAR SUPPORT FROM GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Building on the strong commitment to ICPD evident during PrepCom II, the UN Economic and Social Council in July adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly extend PrepCom III by one week, and make the ICPD Preparatory Committee a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly.

The forty-eighth General Assembly then gave a further boost to Conference preparations. At the request of PrepCom II, Dr. Sadik presented to the Assembly an annotated outline of the draft final document, drawing heavily on PrepCom II debate on the Conceptual Framework.

The Assembly's Second Committee showed considerable interest in ICPD matters; three half-day sessions were required to

accommodate all the speakers -- more than 40, a number of whom spoke on behalf of groups of countries. These statements and supplementary material provided by delegations have provided abundant guidance to the Conference Secretariat in preparing the draft final document.

STRONG RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Alongside debate on the annotated outline, the Second Committee also negotiated a new resolution on ICPD issues. At the centre of resolution 48/186 (adopted on 21 December 1993) is the elevation of the ICPD Preparatory Committee to the status of General Assembly subsidiary body.

The resolution also recognizes the important contribution of non-governmental organizations and the need for informal consultations prior to PrepCom III to ensure delegations are well prepared for negotiation of the final document. Prior to its formal adoption by the Second Committee, the resolution had gained the sponsorship of the entire Group of 77, China and 21 developed countries -- over 150 of the 184 UN members.

DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT AVAILABLE SOON

Since PrepCom II, and particularly since the presentation of the annotated outline, the Conference Secretariat has been fully engaged preparing the draft final document for consideration and negotiation at PrepCom III. Present indications are that it will be finalized by mid-January and submitted to the UN Secretariat for final editing and translation.

The document should be available in all UN languages by late February or early March. Prior to this, the ICPD Secretariat plans

to make the draft available to ICPD participants in the form submitted for translation. This procedure, which proved so successful for the annotated outline, is expected to assist in early preparations for PrepCom III.

Up to three informal consultation sessions at UN headquarters in New York are planned for February and March to assist delegations in preparing for PrepCom III. Each is expected to focus on an aspect of the draft final document; details are not yet finalized.

PREPCOM III (4-22 APRIL)

Expectations are that this final session will concentrate on negotiation of the draft final document. PrepCom III will also consider additional applications for NGO accreditation (over 300 to date), finalize the Conference rules of procedure, and receive synthesis reports on national reports and regional and subregional conferences.

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News In Brief

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Under the sponsorship of UNESCO, UNICEF and UNFPA, ministers of nine of the world's most populous developing countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan) held an education summit in New Delhi from 12-16 December. They reviewed progress towards the aims of Education for All (EFA) set at the 1990 Global Conference on Education, and examined future requirements. Population issues and girls' education were high on the agenda.

The Presidents of India and Indonesia and the Deputy Premier of China addressed the summit, as did James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, and Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA. India's Prime Minister committed an increased share of his country's budget to education. A Delhi Declaration and Framework for Action were unanimously endorsed.

Dr. Sadik, who is also Secretary-General of ICPD, made a closing statement on behalf of the three co-sponsoring agencies. She summarized the basic philosophy of the summit as "the three e's: education, empowerment and equity", and expressed the hope that the Cairo Conference would endorse the EFA goals.

By 22 December, the ICPD Secretariat had received 82 national reports from countries participating in the Conference, and a substantial number more are expected in the coming weeks. Many developing countries have received funding from ICPD extrabudgetary resources to assist in preparing their reports.

By region, 9 of the reports received were from Asia (Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Sri Lanka), 15 from Central and Latin America (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela), 5 from the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago), 6 from Europe (Belgium, France, Germany Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom), 12 from Oceania (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), 6 from North Africa and the Middle East (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Yemen), and 29 from Sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea,

Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe).

The ICPD Secretariat is preparing a synthesis of national reports for PrepCom III. This will be further developed for the Conference itself. National reports will not be issued as UN documents and translated; countries are being encouraged to produce sufficient copies for national and international distribution.

Starting on 1 November, Ms. Linda Libront has joined the ICPD Secretariat as Chief of the NGO Unit. Ms. Enku Kebede completed her assignment as NGO Liaison Adviser on 31 December.

A Caribbean Meeting of Experts for a Plan of Action on Population and Development in Preparation for ICPD 1994 was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 2-3 December. Sponsors were UNFPA and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In addition to commenting on a draft of the Latin America and the Caribbean Plan of Action which the countries of the region are developing as their collective contribution to the 1994 Conference, the meeting prepared a draft Port of Spain Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development. This will be finalized and adopted as a subregional statement at a meeting of the Caribbean countries and territories in March 1994.

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Film Festival to Coincide with ICPD

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FILM FESTIVAL TO COINCIDE WITH ICPD

Coinciding with ICPD in Cairo will be "FESTIVAL 94", a film and television festival, and "Challenge to Change", a four-day conference on the role of television and film in social change. These events, open to members of government delegations, NGOs and the public, are being organized by Kariko Productions Ltd., of Vancouver Canada.

FESTIVAL 94 will consist of film and television screenings in several Cairo locations from 4-13 September 1994. Organizers are currently searching for films and television programmes in the following categories: women and the role of women within the broader issues of population; women's reproductive rights; women's education; male-female gender issues; family health; sex education; teenage mothers; ageing; the environment and issues of sustainable resources; population growth as impacting on the environment; migration, both internationally and locally; population

characteristics; and ongoing family patterns.

A Programme Steering Committee has been assembled to preview and select appropriate works -- feature films, documentaries, shorts, movies of the week and serial dramas.

For more information, or to send preview tapes, contact:

FESTIVAL 94

545 Ballantree Road

West Vancouver, B.C.

Canada

Tel: (604) 925-3082

Fax: (604) 925-9538

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Round Table Explores Population-Environment Links

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ROUND TABLE EXPLORES POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT LINKS

The linkages between population, environment, and sustainable development were the subject of a round table held in Geneva from 24-26 November 1993. The meeting, part of the ICPD preparatory process, was organized by the International Academy of the Environment, Geneva (IAE), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Switzerland.

IAE Director Professor Bernard Giovannini welcomed participants. Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA and Secretary-General of ICPD, then addressed the round table. She stressed the potential impact on the environment of the current unprecedented population growth rates. The issue of consumption is equally important and must also be addressed with vigour, she stated.

It is time to go from research to the formulation and implementation of policies in the population/environment field, Dr. Sadik added. She said she expected the recommendations of the round table to be a valuable contribution to the ICPD preparatory process.

The 35 or so participating experts from around the world took as the starting point of their discussion five regional ecosystems where environmental degradation and resource depletion are serious, and where poverty and population pressures appear to be contributing factors.

The Round Table on Population, Environment and Sustainable Development in the Post-UNCED Period endorsed the principles and guidelines for action embodied in the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, both adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The meeting highlighted certain recommendations as most pertinent to restoring a balance between population, the environment and resources in the context of sustainable development.

A set of recommendations was adopted for action by international and regional organizations, national Governments, local communities and non-governmental organizations.

A central recommendation refers to the need to place population at the centre of development, environment and education policies at all levels. The need to make family planning universally available is stressed, as is the importance of income-generation and employment opportunities for the poor.

Sectoral recommendations address food production and demand, and the need to preserve forests, biological diversity, coastal and marine resources, and fresh water supplies.

Institutional recommendations emphasize the emancipation of women, building institutional capacity, and the need to reexamine laws pertaining to land ownership and education.

The final recommendation addresses resource mobilization and the need for innovative approaches to the provision of financial assistance and technological cooperation.

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Text of General Assembly Resolution on ICPD

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TEXT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON ICPD

Following is the text of resolution 48/186, adopted by the UN
General Assembly on 21 December 1993:

International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recognizing the importance of population issues in the context of

sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the need to treat population issues in their proper developmental perspective, Noting the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session [E/1993/69],

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

1. Takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Conference [A/48/430] and the accompanying annotated outline of the draft final document of the Conference [A/48/430/Add.1];

2. Endorses fully Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/76 of 30 July 1993 on the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;

3. Decides that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development shall become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, without prejudice to current arrangements for participation in the Conference and its preparatory process;

4. Expresses its appreciation to States and organizations for the extrabudgetary contributions made so far to the three trust funds that have been established to support preparatory activities, including national activities, as well as to support the participation in the Conference and its preparatory process of developing countries, particularly the least developed among them,

and calls upon all States and organizations in a position to do so to support those trust funds further;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing the draft final document of the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed by delegations and groups of delegations on the annotated outline, including those expressed at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference, in recognition of the importance to the preparations for the Conference of the regional and subregional population conferences, to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its third session a report synthesizing the results of those conferences;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene, within existing resources, informal consultations at United Nations Headquarters in the period prior to the third session of the Preparatory committee, to exchange views in preparation for negotiations on the draft final document of the Conference;

8. Reaffirms the importance of the participation and contributions to the preparatory process and the Conference itself of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/4;

9. Emphasizes the particular importance of immediate action in widely publicizing the objectives of the Conference and the issues to be discussed at it;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to ensure implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development".

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Family Planning Communications Strategies Examined

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FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES EXAMINED

How to best convey family planning messages was a main topic at the Round Table on Population and Communication, organized by the Austrian Government in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund. The Round Table, the fifth in a series, took place in Vienna from 2-3 December and served as part of the preparatory process leading up to ICPD.

In his opening statement Jyoti Shankar Singh, Executive Coordinator of ICPD, underlined the importance of communication to create awareness of population issues and to convey family planning and reproductive health messages. "Electronic media, print media [and] interpersonal interventions", he said, were all part of "the kind of comprehensive information, education and communication (IEC) strategies we need in pursuit of population goals."

At the round table, family planning communications

specialists, film and radio producers, population experts and government officials discussed how attitudes and beliefs could be changed through the innovative use of traditional and mass media.

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED

The meeting featured case studies and presentations by communication practitioners and covered a wide range of subjects, such as: the use of folk tradition and drama to organize community action in Egypt; the use of micro-communications to encourage acceptance of family planning in the Philippines; the use of traditional and modern media in Ghana; and the use of songs to propagate family planning messages in Latin America. The success in India and Mexico of radio and television soap operas and films on family planning subjects was also discussed.

To place communication activities in a broader context, Professor Charles Westoff of Princeton University lectured on "Demographic Trends and the Factors Influencing these Trends"; and Steven Sinding, Director of Population Sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, spoke on "Resource Mobilization."

In addition, the meeting heard about international cooperation to support media from a representative of Inter Press Service, a global news agency which focuses on developing countries.

Robert Lamb, director of the London-based TVE, Television Trust for the Environment, discussed "Marketing and Advertisement" films. Contrary to popular belief in this age of satellite communication, Mr. Lamb said, television productions should target local audiences and use material that reflects local realities

rather than conveying global messages.

Three panels covered the subjects of "Traditional and Non-commercial Media", "Electronic Media" and "Strengthening Population Communications."

Following a final discussion chaired by Peter Jankowitsch, former Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the round table adopted a set of recommendations resulting from the deliberations and presentations. The 37 recommendations dealt with, among other things, the linkages between IEC and family planning, the use of both traditional and modern entertainment to convey population related messages, and the effective use of different channels in creating awareness and mobilizing action at both community and national levels.

Dr. Nafis Sadik, ICPD Secretary-General, said in a closing statement, "There are no easy answers, and no simple solutions to the problem of change. We are dealing with human minds and there is nothing more complex. The discussion here has shown that great progress has been made in population communications, but the field is growing with technology and with the changing needs of population programmes and those for whom the programmes are intended.

"We have to move ahead in a coordinated manner, programme designers working with communicators, communicators working with outreach personnel," she concluded. "With this kind of team effort, taking advantage of all that modern technology has to offer, we will succeed."

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Author Paul Kennedy Poses Challenge of 21st Century

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AUTHOR PAUL KENNEDY POSES CHALLENGE OF 21ST CENTURY

The challenge posed by demography and technology overshadows all others in shaping the future of the world, historian and best-selling author Paul Kennedy said in a lecture in a series leading to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

"It [the challenge] is the backstop to the Cairo conference and to every other effort to improve our global condition as we move towards the 21st century," Professor Kennedy told his New York audience.

All human affairs -- environmental impact, modernization, North- South relations, human rights -- have had a demographic dimension that increased rather than decreased over time, Professor Kennedy said, while the other major transforming force has been scientific and technological invention.

Thomas Malthus, in his pessimistic, late-18th century "Essay on Population as it Affects the Prospects of Humankind", said agricultural production could not keep up with with a north-west European population that was doubling every 25 years. He predicted social instability, malnutrition and epidemics in England.

WHY MALTHUS WAS WRONG

Malthus was proved wrong about Britain, Professor Kennedy said, because of increased migration -- "in the course of the 19th century, 20 million left the United Kingdom alone" -- along with a gradual increase in agricultural production and the astonishing improvements in manufacturing technology now known as the Industrial Revolution.

In other countries where there was a large population increase and no industrial revolution, however, per capita levels and standards of living were lower at the end of the 19th century than at the beginning, Professor Kennedy said.

In today's world of high population growth the options of migration and agricultural and industrial revolution seem again limited, especially for people in the developing world, he said. Yet, if no innovative package of reforms is instituted, conditions are likely to become more serious for future generations.

Professor Kennedy, 48, is the author of 11 books, including "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" and "Preparing for the 21st Century." He holds a doctorate from Oxford University in Britain and teaches at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

In introducing him, ICPD Secretary-General Dr. Nafis Sadik said she hoped his warnings about rapid population growth would stimulate the international community to take early and decisive action so that his somewhat pessimistic conclusions in "Preparing for the 21st Century" might prove wrong.

Professor Kennedy said: "I think that the whole reason for Cairo '94, the whole reason for the existence of a large number of NGOs, as well as international organizations, the whole reason for concern about population and environment, is to try and challenge and to stimulate fellow human beings to think through intelligent responses."

He urged reformers to claim the ethical and intellectual high ground in their efforts to face the challenge he described. "We need a definition of human security and human dignity.... We have to admit that while we follow different belief systems and cultural systems, there's something that transcends all of that," Professor Kennedy said.

"We need a global ethic at the basis ... because we cannot argue with any lesser argument. We need to bring in the theologians rather than exclude them.... These are not just technical fixes; it's not just contraceptive devices, though they are significant. It is more than that."

He described a theological discussion at Notre Dame University, a Roman Catholic institution in South Bend, Indiana, which concluded that "human dignity was an essentially moral argument which meant that if a poor woman in East Africa already

with four or five children wished to get access to inexpensive or free and safe contraceptives the better to be able to bring up her existing children and not drag down her dignity, there was a profoundly moral, Christian essence in responding to that."

Another response to the challenge was to give more publicity to the good coming out of science and technology, including adding courses on the relationship between science, technology and society to school curricula, he said.

Among the developments that are not sufficiently well-known but that engineers have written him about are impending breakthroughs in solar energy, and photovoltaic power systems for both the national and village levels, he said.

At the request of the Alfred Nobel Institute of Norway Professor Kennedy inaugurated an annual spring lecture series in Oslo in 1992 on topics relevant to the Nobel Peace Prize.

Theodore Kheel, chairman of the Eminent Citizens Committee for Cairo '94, which sponsored the 9 December lecture, announced that Professor Kennedy had also accepted a UN request that he head a group to examine the entire United Nations system and recommend changes for the 21st century.

The first lecture in the Eminent Citizens' series was given by actress Jane Fonda.

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News for NGOs

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NEWS FOR THE NGOS

FROM THE ICPD SECRETARIAT...

The ICPD Secretariat continues to process accreditation applications from NGOs in all regions of the world. We expect that in April 1994, the Secretary-General of the Conference will be in a position to recommend to the Preparatory Committee a substantial number of additional NGOs for accreditation (332 were accredited at PrepCom II in May 1993).

It is not too late for NGOs to apply for accreditation, but time is short. Interested NGOs should promptly submit completed application forms, attaching all required documents. These include copies of the organization's most recent annual report and audited financial report, and a list of board members (if not contained in the annual report). If a recent annual or financial report is not available, please include a copy of the legal registration document indicating that the NGO is recognized as non-profit and non-governmental by the Government of the country of headquarters.

There is no fee for this application. NGOs that have consultative status with ECOSOC are automatically accredited to the ICPD and need only to inform the ICPD Secretariat in writing of their intention to participate at the PrepCom and the Conference itself.

The Secretariat has encountered some confusion among NGOs as to where completed applications should be sent, especially as the NGO Planning Committee for the ICPD has sent out forms for its purposes. We have received forms that should have been directed to the Planning Committee and vice versa. Our two offices are in close contact, and incorrectly addressed forms have been forwarded to the appropriate office. To facilitate the registration process at PrepCom III, accredited NGOs (and those in the process of gaining accreditation) should inform the Secretariat in writing once they have determined who their representative(s) will be.

FROM THE NGO PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE ICPD...

Even if an NGO has received accreditation to the ICPD proceedings, the NGO Planning Committee would appreciate being informed that the organization is planning to come to PrepCom III and/or Cairo.

In addition, the Planning Committee is already collecting programme suggestions for PrepCom III and for the NGO Forum that will be held concurrently with ICPD in Cairo. Organizations not on the NGO Planning Committee mailing list (to receive the NGO Forum '94 News) that have never received forms to register their events

planned for PrepCom III and Cairo should write or fax the Committee at:

NGO Planning Committee for the ICPD
777 UN Plaza, 8th Floor
New York, NY, 10017 USA
Tel: (212) 545-7344, Fax: (212) 545-7581

Pre-registration for Cairo will begin in early 1994, with forms being sent to the NGO Planning Committee database of over 1,500 organizations world-wide. It is important for planning purposes that the Planning Committee develop an estimate of attendance early. It is recommended that NGOs book their reservations early for low-cost rooms that will be made available through EMECO Travel in Cairo.

Preparations for the NGO Forum are progressing well. An NGO Planning Committee delegation recently returned from Cairo, where it held discussions regarding preparation of the Forum site, the National Sports Complex (adjacent to the venue for ICPD itself). The Planning Committee stressed the need to set aside a large number of affordable hotel rooms for NGO participants.

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U.S. NGO Hosts Meeting on Population Policy

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U.S. NGO HOSTS MEETING ON POPULATION POLICY

A recent regional meeting of experts organized by the Population Institute, a Washington-based NGO, called on the U.S. Government to formulate a national population policy by 1996.

The group, convened from 19-22 November at the Airlie Conference Center outside Washington, D.C., recommended that such a policy take into account refugee inflows and legal and illegal migration and that it recommend ways of protecting the environment and eliminating over- consumption.

The Population Institute said it would send the "Airlie Declaration" to the U.S. State Department.

The participant signatories said they "reaffirm[ed] our commitment to the dignity of individual life." They strongly recommended including among the highest priorities of the 1994 Conference: "universal voluntary access to safe, affordable and

effective fertility regulation; establishment of gender equality and rapid enhancement of the status of women...; emphasis on the role and responsibility of men in family planning; a clear statement of the linkages between population, environment, economic growth and sustainable development; establishment of reproductive health and family planning as human rights; urging countries to reduce pressure leading to uncontrolled migration by fostering employment through sustainable economic development in countries of origin."

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

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CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

26-27 January 1994, Tokyo, Japan

Meeting of Eminent Persons in Population and Development. Organized
by the Government of Japan and UNFPA, in cooperation with the
United Nations University.

14-16 February, Washington, D.C

Round Table on Population and Food in the Early 21st Century:
Meeting Future Food Needs of an Increasing World Population.
Sponsored by the International Food Policy Research Institute, with
support from the Rockefeller Foundation.

4-22 April, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the International
Conference on Population and Development, 1994.

July, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Substantive session of the United Nations Economic and Social
Council.

3-4 September, Cairo, Egypt

Pre-Conference intergovernmental consultations.

5-13 September, Cairo, Egypt

International Conference on Population and Development, 1994.

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