



## 01: IN THIS ISSUE

"ICPD 94", No. 12

February 1994

Newsletter of the International Conference on Population and  
Development

Cairo, Egypt, 5-13 September 1994

### IN THIS ISSUE

- + Draft Programme of Action Is Made Available for Consideration  
Prior to PrepCom III
- + News in Brief
- + Review & Appraisal of World Population Plan of Action
- + Meeting of Eminent Persons Adopts Tokyo Declaration
- + Chapter Structure of ICPD Programme of Action
- + Excerpts from Draft Document
- + Report Details Environment-Population-Poverty Links
- + NGO Networks Form in Several Countries
- + NGO Accreditation
- + Calendar of Upcoming Events

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## **02: DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR CONSIDERATION**

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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR  
TO PREPCOM III

"The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development occurs at a defining moment in the history of international cooperation." So begins the 83-page draft of the ICPD Programme of Action, the document that will be the major outcome of the Cairo Conference in September this year.

Spanning 16 chapters and the full spectrum of issues addressed by the mandate of the Conference -- "population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development" -- the draft Programme of Action has been prepared by the Conference Secretary-General, Dr. Nafis Sadik, in response to directives from the second session of the ICPD Preparatory Committee (PrepCom II), the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN General Assembly.

Present indications are that it will be available in the six official UN languages in the second half of February. In the meantime, to ensure it can be studied widely at an early stage, it is being made available in the "final unedited" version in which it has been submitted to the UN Secretariat for processing and translation. This practice was used with considerable success for the earlier annotated outline document which was debated in November by the UN General Assembly's Second Committee.

The ICPD Secretariat is giving particular emphasis to getting the draft document to those in national capitals who have been working on ICPD issues. UN field offices have each received a stock of these "final unedited" version documents to pass to their respective ICPD contacts, both government and NGO. All UN Missions have also received copies, as have many NGOs. Extra copies may be requested from the Conference Secretariat.

Negotiation of this draft document will be the central function of PrepCom III, to be held at UN Headquarters from 4 to 22 April. The Preparatory Committee, operating through Working Groups, will endeavour to reach agreement on the exact wording of the final Conference document. Any section of the text on which agreement is not reached by the end of PrepCom III will then be included within square brackets for further negotiation in Cairo. The objective for PrepCom III, therefore, will be to reach full agreement on all aspects of the draft document by 22 April.

Each subchapter of the draft has a standardized three-part format: 1) Basis for Action (a scene-setting paragraph or two); 2) Objectives; 3) Actions (action-oriented recommendations). It is

expected that particular attention will be given to the Objectives and Actions sections of each subchapter.

Arrangements are being finalized for three sessions of informal consultations on the draft Programme of Action, to be held at UN Headquarters prior to PrepCom III. At the request of delegations during the recent UN General Assembly debate on ICPD, these will enable an "exchange of views" among delegations rather than being negotiations. Dates are set for 22 February, 10 March and 24 March.

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## 03: NEWS IN BRIEF

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### NEWS IN BRIEF

The "Report of the Round Table on Women's Perspectives on Family Planning, Reproductive Health, and Reproductive Rights" has been published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The round table, held in Ottawa, Canada, from 26-27 August 1993, was organized by UNFPA with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as part of the preparations for ICPD. There were 25 participants from developing and developed countries, as well as a number of Canadian observers.

Four areas of concern were addressed: women, human rights and reproductive rights; family planning service delivery; contraceptive research, development and introduction; and men and family planning -- their roles, responsibilities and concerns.

In addition to listing the round table's recommendations, the

report summarizes the papers presented and the discussion on each of the four topics dealt with, as well as the opening statements by CIDA President Huguette Labelle and Dr. Nafis Sadik, ICPD Secretary-General and UNFPA Executive Director. The agenda and list of participants are also included.

Copies of the report (in limited quantities) may be obtained from the ICPD Secretariat.

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One hundred and one national reports had arrived at the ICPD Secretariat as of 3 February. All are being analysed and will be part of a "Synthesis Report on National Reports" being prepared for PrepCom III. An updated report will be prepared for the Conference itself, taking account of responses at PrepCom III and reports received subsequently.

By region, the numbers of reports received by the end of January are as follows: Asia, 11; Central America and Latin America, 17; the Caribbean, 6; Eastern Europe, 2; Oceania, 12; North Africa and the Middle East, 8; Sub-Saharan Africa, 35; North America, 1; and Western Europe, 8.

\*

News organizations throughout the world are preparing to cover ICPD; many have contacted the ICPD Secretariat for information about accreditation procedures.

For PrepCom III, the following normal procedures for accreditation at UN Headquarters will apply: Media representatives (print/photo/radio/television) must send, in advance, a letter of assignment signed by the Editor on official letterhead to:

Ms. Sonia Lecca, Chief

Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit

Room S-250, United Nations

New York, NY 10017

Fax: (212) 963 4642

Members of the media are requested to enter the United Nations through the Visitors' Entrance located at 46th Street and First Avenue and contact the Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit from the information desk by calling extension number 3-6934. Passes will be issued upon presentation of two forms of photo ID, such as police press pass, press credential, passport, work ID, driver's license, etc.

For the Cairo Conference itself, the Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit is preparing an application form which describes the accreditation procedures. This should be available in early March and will be distributed to all UNDP offices, UN Information Centres and UN regional offices. Visa queries must be addressed directly to the Egyptian consular authorities in your area.

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## 04: REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

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### REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

A 150-page first draft of the "Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action" has been prepared for PrepCom III. It is a report by UN Secretary-General on progress in carrying out the action plan since its adoption by the 1974 World Population Conference.

This is the fourth such report updating the 1974 plan, which mandated a review every five years. It examines 20 years of accomplishments by Governments, NGOs and the international community, citing major achievements, failures, lessons and gaps, and indicates what needs to be done.

The review has the same chapter structure as the draft ICPD programme of action, and at PrepCom III the two documents will be discussed alongside each other. While it is not a document to be

negotiated, comments made at PrepCom III will be taken into consideration in revising the report for consideration in Cairo, where it will be Item 3 on the agenda. Discussion at the Conference will provide the basis for one more revision before the final version is released in October.

Production of the draft was coordinated by the UN Population Division, with the participation of UNFPA, the regional commissions, and all the units, bodies and specialized agencies of the UN system (some 22 bodies in all, including the World Bank).

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## 05: 'TOKYO DECLARATION' SETS PRIORITIES

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### 'TOKYO DECLARATION' SETS PRIORITIES

"Bringing about a sustainable balance between population, natural resources, consumption and production" will require a "global partnership", declared participants at the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Population and Development, held in Tokyo from 26-27 January.

The "Tokyo Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development" adopted by the meeting stated, "A commitment by developing countries to reduce population growth should be coupled with a commitment by developed countries to reduce the strain of consumption patterns on the global environment." Developing countries with high population growth rates should integrate population issues into development strategies as an essential component of sustainable development.

It also sent a clear message on the central issue of financial

resources. Globally, there is a need to increase spending on population and related activities in the developing countries to \$13 billion annually by the year 2000 and to \$17 billion per year by 2015 to meet the needs of individuals and couples, the declaration states.

Some 15 internationally distinguished individuals took part in the meeting, convened as part of the ICPD preparatory process. It was jointly organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations University (UNU) and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and held at the university.

UNU Rector Heitor Gurgulion de Souza welcomed the participants. Keynote speakers were Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa; Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA and Secretary-General of ICPD; and Robert McNamara, former President of the World Bank. Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, unable to attend the meeting because of illness, sent a powerful message which was read by a representative.

Noting that a failure to address population issues effectively now would leave a legacy of trouble for future generations, Prime Minister Hosokawa stated that Japan was determined to strengthen its cooperation with other countries in population and family planning, but also in providing basic health care to mothers and children.

Dr. Sadik stressed the interrelationship of many challenges: "For many people in developing countries, opportunities and expectations are limited by a vicious circle of poverty, population

growth and environmental destruction," she observed. "Attacking one sector alone will not break the circle, but attacking each one simultaneously will contribute to the defeat of the others...."

"There can equally be no sustainable development without the full involvement of women as equal partners ...," she added. "If women are to realize their full potential in their productive and community roles, they must be guaranteed their reproductive rights and must be able to manage their reproductive role."

Prime Minister Brundtland's message emphasized that developed country consumption levels could be reduced without lowering living standards, and that aid to developing countries should increase so that external debt and structural adjustment programmes do not prevent greater spending on population programmes. Mr. McNamara contended that rapid population growth was still one of the greatest barriers to economic growth and social well-being in developing countries.

Presentations and discussions focused on four themes: population and sustainable development, introduced by Professor Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, author of "The Population Bomb"; population and family planning activities in developing countries, introduced by Dr. Fred Sai, President of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and Chairman of the ICPD Preparatory Committee; population and the status of women, introduced by Indian economist Devaki Jain; and population distribution and migration, introduced by Ieremia T. Tabai, former President of Kiribati and Secretary-General of the South Pacific Forum.

Among the participants were Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, former President of Mexico; Dr. Maher Mahran, Egyptian State Minister of Population and Welfare; and Billie Miller, Chairperson of the NGO Planning Committee for the ICPD.

The Tokyo Declaration and the accompanying call to action emphasize that Governments need to invest more in the social sectors, that countries facing difficulties in meeting this goal need more international aid, and that developed countries need to promote greater awareness of the need for such assistance.

Separate sections in the declaration addressed population and sustainable development, women's role in decision making, reproductive health and family planning, population distribution and migration, South-South cooperation, moving from commitment to action, priorities for ICPD, and resource mobilization.

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## 06: DRAFT ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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### DRAFT ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. Preamble

II. Principles

III. The Interrelationships Between Population, Sustained Economic  
Growth and Sustainable Development

A. Integrating population, economic growth and development  
strategies

B. Population, sustained economic growth, poverty  
alleviation and human resource development

C. Population, sustainable development and the environment

IV. Gender Equality and the empowerment of women

A. Empowerment and status of women

B. The girl child

C. Male responsibilities and participation



V. The Family, Its Roles, Composition and Structure

- A. Diversity of family structures and composition
- B. Socio-economic support to the family

VI. Population Growth and Structure

- A. Fertility, mortality and population growth rates
- B. Children and youth
- C. Ageing populations
- D. Indigenous people

VII. Reproductive Rights, Reproductive Health and Family Planning

- A. Reproductive rights and reproductive health
- B. Family planning
- C. Sexually transmitted diseases
- D. Human sexuality and gender relations
- E. Adolescents

VIII. Health and mortality

- A. Primary health care and the health-care sector
- B. Infant and child mortality
- C. Maternal morbidity and mortality
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

IX. Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration

- A. Population distribution and sustainable development
- B. Population growth in large urban agglomerations
- C. Internally displaced persons

X. International Migration

- A. International migration and development
- B. Documented migrants
- C. Undocumented migrants
- D. Refugees and asylum seekers

XI. Population Information, Education and Communication

XII. Technology, Research and Development

- A. Basic data collection and analysis
- B. Reproductive health research
- C. Social and economic research

XIII. National action

- A. National policies and plans of action
- B. Programme management and training of programme personnel
- C. Resource mobilization and allocation

XIV. International Cooperation

- A. Responsibilities of partners in development
- B. Towards a new commitment to population funding

XV. Partnerships with Non-governmental Groups

- A. Local, national and international non-governmental groups
- B. The private sector

XVI. Follow-up

- A. National-level activity
- B. Activity at the international level

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## 07: EXCERPTS FROM ICPD DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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### EXCERPTS FROM ICPD DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The decisions that the international community takes over the next several years, whether leading to action or inaction, will have profound implications for the quality of life for all people, including generations not yet born, and perhaps for the planet itself.... (T)here is emerging global consensus on the need for increased international cooperation in regard to population, sustainable development and the environment. Much has been achieved in this respect, but more needs to be done.

\*

The present Programme of Action commits the international community to quantitative goals in three areas which are mutually supporting and which are of critical importance to the achievement of other important population and development objectives. These areas are:

education, especially for girls; infant, child and maternal mortality reduction; and the provision of universal access to family planning and reproductive health services.

\*

Significant changes in attitudes, leading to much greater demands for family planning information and services, have occurred at the grass-roots level among individual women and men. Over the last several decades contraceptive use in developing countries has increased five-fold, reflecting the growing strength of organized family planning programmes in a large majority of developing countries and relatively rapid reduction in family size norms.

\*

Over the next 20 years, the world community must ensure that all children -- girls as well as boys -- complete primary school, that the quality of basic education is improved and that the gender gap in education is closed.

\*

Many of the quantitative and qualitative goals of the Programme of Action clearly require additional resources, many of which could become available from a reordering of priorities at the individual, national and international levels. However, none of the actions required -- nor all of them combined -- are expensive in the context of either current global development or military expenditures. A few would require little or no additional financial

resources, in that they involve changes in lifestyles, social norms or government policies that can be largely brought about and sustained through greater citizen action and enlightened political leadership.

\*

Countries are urged to take steps to counter violence against women and girls, including sexual violence and abuse. Countries should pay special attention to protecting the rights and safety of women who are victims of degrading circumstances such as trafficking and prostitution or who are in potentially exploitable situations, such as migrant women in domestic service.

\*

Since in all societies discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earlier stages of life, greater equality for the girl child is a necessary step in ensuring that women realize their full potential and become equal partners in development.

\*

As part of the process of rapid demographic and socio-economic change around the world, patterns of family formation and family life are continuing to undergo considerable change, altering the composition and structure of families in many societies.... There are increasing numbers of vulnerable families, including not only single-parent families headed by poor women, but also families with elderly members or those with disabilities, refugee and displaced families, and families with members affected by AIDS, substance

abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, or in other ways  
dysfunctional.

\*

The cornerstone of reproductive rights is the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information and means to do so. In the exercise of this right, couples and individuals should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community.

\*

The aim of family planning programmes must be to establish the widest possible freedom of choice in matters of procreation. The success of population education and family planning programmes in a variety of settings demonstrates that informed individuals everywhere can and will act responsibly in light of their own needs and those of their families and communities. The principle of informed free choice is essential to the long-term success of family planning programmes. Coercion, whether physical, economic or psychological, has no part to play. Coercion is a breach of human rights; it also undermines the single most important purpose of organized family planning programmes which is to empower individuals and couples to achieve effective long-term control over their own reproductive lives. Governmental goals for family planning should be defined in terms of unmet needs for information and services. Demographic goals, while legitimately the subject of

government development strategies, should not be imposed on family planning providers in the form of targets or quotas for the recruitment of clients.

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The significance of the International Conference on Population and Development will depend in large part on the willingness of Governments, the non-governmental sector, the international community and individuals to turn the commitments of the Conference into action.

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## **08: REPORT DETAILS THE POVERTY-POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS**

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### REPORT DETAILS THE POVERTY-POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS

Better understanding of the interaction between population and the environment is a key ICPD objective. In a number of developing countries, the rapidly growing number of impoverished people is a key factor in environmental degradation due to urban expansion, deforestation and cultivation of marginal lands. Unsustainable patterns of consumption by more affluent groups in both developed and developing countries constitute another crucial factor in degradation of the global environment. In both instances, the quality of life, particularly that of the poor, is negatively affected.

Some 35 experts from around the world examined these issues at a Round Table on Population, Environment and Sustainable Development in the Post-UNCED Period, held at the International Academy of the Environment in Geneva from 24-26 November 1993 (see

"ICPD 94", January 1994). The starting point for their discussion and recommendations was a report on five regions that face serious environmental degradation and resource depletion, compounded by poverty and population pressures.

"Issues in Sustainable Development: Population, Poverty and the Environment" was written for the round table by Mary Barberis of the Population Reference Bureau, a non-governmental organization based in Washington, D.C. She summarizes a wide range of research literature analysing environmental conditions in the five regions - the Bay of Bengal; the forested uplands of Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand; the forests of Central America; the arid regions of Sub-Saharan Africa; and the small island states in the South Pacific -- describing the major ways that human activity and growing populations impact on natural resources in each.

The report shows how human environmental pressure "is most intense when combined with poverty, since the poor have higher birth rates and very often are forced by immediate need into short-sighted, environmentally unsustainable management of resources." It examines such contributing factors as inappropriate farming and soil management techniques, unequal access to resources, and government policies that effectively subsidize environmentally unsound practices.

In densely populated Bangladesh, for example, urban growth is three times the national population growth rate; most is occurring in poor areas, compounding already serious problems of water supply, drainage, solid waste disposal and sanitation. Urban discharges, untreated industrial effluents, and fertilizer washed

from farmland are contaminating rivers and marine fisheries. Exploitation of groundwater supplies is increasing salinization and causing the land to subside, making the country more vulnerable to sealevel rise.

The country's mangrove forests, a major economic resource base and a rich source of biodiversity, are threatened by increased harvesting of wood, aggravating flooding and soil erosion. The expansion of land under cultivation is damaging sensitive coastal ecosystems. All these processes bear a direct relationship to population growth.

Deforestation in the Asian tropics, the report demonstrates, is also integrally linked to population growth (although the precise relationship is the subject of much debate). In particular, the construction of logging roads provides access to poor farmers, ranchers and miners. Besides adopting policies that encourage logging, Governments have in some cases subsidized frontier settlement, for example by promoting cash crops like ginger for export.

As elsewhere, in Northeast Thailand, "the country's poorest and most populous region, clearing forest to acquire agricultural land continues to be the most attractive alternative for most new entrants into the labour force, because it requires no cash or special skills. In addition, population growth has forced shifting cultivators to return to their plots more often, thus reducing the land's fallow cycle and accelerating degradation."

In the Philippines, population growth and inequality in access to land has led to increased settlement of upland areas, while

expanding demand for fuelwood has resulted in greater forest harvesting. In Nepal, deforestation is linked to soil depletion and reduced agricultural productivity.

Central America's forests are similarly threatened. With much of the best farmland being taken over by expanding plantations or urban areas, the landless are increasingly settling on forested land, aided by a growing network of roads. Land tenure policies provide an incentive for clearing this land, but there is little support for sustainable agricultural practices. Consequently, the land is quickly exhausted and is often sold to ranchers raising cattle for the North American market.

Desertification in Sub-Saharan Africa, while not well understood, is also evidently linked to human abuse of the land under rising population pressure. Fragile land is being cropped more frequently, reducing fallow periods. Escalating demand for fuelwood and charcoal has produced expanding rings of deforestation around cities. Aquifer levels are falling amid growing competition for scarce water resources. Conflict between herders and farmers is increasing as each group has migrated to the other's lands.

Finally, the report details the contribution of population to growing environmental damage in the small island states of the South Pacific. On the islets of South Tarawa in Kiribati, for instance, excess demand for clean water is depleting groundwater; water contamination from raw sewage is compounding the problem. In Tonga, urban growth has resulted in the clearing of mangroves. Pollution and harmful fishing and mining practices are damaging coral reefs and threatening biodiversity.

"The perspective that emerges from this review," the author summarizes, "is that to focus on population growth as the scapegoat for all environmental ills can distract attention from other matters that demand urgent action, such as the need for land reform, poverty alleviation, waste reduction and improved technologies. But to ignore population growth would be to miss one of the most important driving forces, both immediate and long-term, behind many aspects of the current environmental crisis. The magnitude of population impacts on the environment is significant enough to justify efforts to slow population growth as part of an overall strategy to save the environment."

"Issues in Sustainable Development: Population, Poverty and the Environment" is available in limited quantities from the International Academy of the Environment, Chemin de Conches 4, Geneva, Switzerland; tel: 41 (22) 789 13 11; fax: 41 (22) 789 25 38.

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## 09: NEWS FROM THE NGOS

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### NEWS FROM THE NGOS

#### U.S. NETWORK ORGANIZES TOWN MEETINGS

A large and diverse group of non-profit organizations have established a U.S. Network for Cairo '94 to coordinate United States' NGO involvement in ICPD. From the Audubon Society to Zero Population Growth, members represent population, health, human rights, religious, environmental, media, women's, family planning and development organizations. Membership is open to all U.S. NGOs and concerned citizens.

The group aims to encourage and facilitate the widest possible citizen involvement in the development of U.S. Government positions, papers and action programmes for ICPD.

As part of this effort, the Network is helping to coordinate 12 town meetings across the United States. The first regional town meeting, held in Baltimore, Maryland, generated a wide range of

discussion from a diverse group of participants on issues relating to population and development. Recommendations from the entire set of town meetings are intended to help influence the U.S. position at PrepCom III.

The U.S. Network last month began publishing a monthly media bulletin, "Cairo '94", to encourage media coverage of ICPD and population issues in general. The January issue featured an overview of the ICPD process as well as a directory listing spokespersons from participating organizations in the Network.

For more information, contact Doug Hunt, U.S. Network for Cairo '94, 1400 Sixteenth Street NW, Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20036. Tel: (202) 332-2200; fax: (202) 332-2303.

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#### PAKISTAN NGOS HIGHLIGHT FUTURE CHALLENGES

To ensure that NGOs are closely involved in preparations for ICPD, the Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPA) at the end of the year organized an NGO group meeting to discuss family planning and reproductive health. FPA is an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Participants stressed the crucial role that women must play in the development process, and welcomed the recognition among policy makers that family planning strategies must be gender sensitive and holistic to be effective. After outlining the current situation in Pakistan and discussing future challenges to family planning and reproductive health initiatives, they concluded that "the



centrality of women and choice can only be arrived at if women are integrated into population and development as active participants, decision makers as well as beneficiaries."

Elsewhere in the region, the FPA of India has initiated dialogue on reproductive health in preparation for the Cairo Conference. The FPAs in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka are also taking active roles in pre-ICPD plans by working closely with their respective ICPD national committees.

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#### NETHERLANDS NGOS PREPARE 'CAIRO PLATFORM '94'

Some 50 Dutch NGOs -- most of them active in the fields of population, environment, development, or women and health -- started work in September 1993 on a 'Cairo Platform '94'. The Platform aims to stimulate public debate on population issues, to coordinate and strengthen the input of Dutch NGOs in ICPD, and to contribute towards the Netherlands' official position in Cairo. Various publications, workshops and public events will be organized in connection with the Platform.

Three working groups have been set up: population policies, "from targets to choice"; autonomy of women; and population, development and environment. Together with a three-member task force, they will present recommendations to two plenary Platform workshops in February.

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FROM THE NGO PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE ICPD

To date, over 200 NGOs have registered their intention to organize workshops or other events at PrepCom III or at the NGO Forum which will begin in Cairo on 3 September.

Representatives of the NGO Planning Committee recently met with Egyptian authorities in Cairo to discuss plans for partitioning the National Sports Complex to meet the needs of thousands of NGO participants expected to take part in the NGO Forum.

Meetings were also held with the Egyptian NGO Steering Committee -- which is hosting the forum -- regarding supporting activities and services, and with EMECO Travel Services, the agency appointed by the Egyptian Government to coordinate travel arrangements. EMECO assured the Planning Committee staff that there will be a variety of accommodations in the range of \$20-35 per night at the Olympic Village, in university dormitories, in military hotels, and perhaps even in floating tourist hotel boats. To inquire about reservations in these low-cost facilities, NGO representatives should call EMECO at 20-2-574-9360.

Registration forms for the NGO Forum in Cairo will soon be sent to over 1,500 NGOs around the world. Interested groups should contact the NGO Planning Committee for ICPD, 777 United Nations Plaza, Eighth Floor, New York, NY 10017. Tel: (212) 545-7344; fax: (212) 545-7581. There will be a discount for NGOs that register ahead of time; this will also help the Planning Committee to provide necessary services. Fees will cover such costs as interpretation, communications facilities and the printed NGO Forum Programme.

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For printed or electronic copies of the "ICPD 94" newsletter, in English, French or Spanish, or further information, please contact:

ICPD Secretariat 220 E. 42nd Street, 22nd floor

New York, N.Y. 10017, USA

Tel: (212) 297-5244/5245

Media contact: (212) 297-5023/5030 or 5279

Fax: (212) 297-5250

E-mail: [ryanw@unfpa.org](mailto:ryanw@unfpa.org) or [icpd@igc.apc.org](mailto:icpd@igc.apc.org)

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For further information, please contact: [popin@undp.org](mailto:popin@undp.org)  
POPIN Gopher site: <gopher://gopher.undp.org/11/ungophers/popin>  
POPIN WWW site: <http://www.undp.org/popin>



## 10: NAMES OF PREPCOM III PARTICIPANTS NEEDED

"ICPD 94", No. 12

February 1994

Newsletter of the International Conference on Population and  
Development

Cairo, Egypt, 5-13 September 1994

### NAMES OF PREPCOM III PARTICIPANTS NEEDED

To facilitate the registration process at PrepCom III, the ICPD Secretariat requests that accredited NGOs (and those in the process of gaining accreditation) provide it with the names of their representative(s), in writing, as soon as possible. When registering, representatives should bring with them a copy of this letter or fax, plus photo identification.

As PrepCom III draws near, the ICPD Secretariat continues to receive applications for NGO accreditation. While we are making every effort to assess and process these in time for consideration at PrepCom III, the Secretariat is unable to guarantee that applications not received with all the necessary supporting information by the end of February can be assessed and processed before PrepCom III. NGO applications cannot be accepted after PrepCom III, which will be the last session to review applications prior to the Conference.

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For further information, please contact: [popin@undp.org](mailto:popin@undp.org)  
POPIN Gopher site: <gopher://gopher.undp.org/11/ungophers/popin>  
POPIN WWW site: <http://www.undp.org/popin>



## 11: CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS, 1994

"ICPD 94", No. 12

February 1994

Newsletter of the International Conference on Population and  
Development

Cairo, Egypt, 5-13 September 1994

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS, 1994

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.

22 February

United Nations Headquarters, New York

Informal intergovernmental consultations on the draft ICPD

Programme of Action (an overview).

1-4 March

Santiago, Chile

High-level Government Expert Committee Meeting for Latin America  
and the Caribbean (CEGAN) to review the proposed Plan of Action for

Latin America and the Caribbean.

2-4 March

Nadi, Fiji

Pacific NGO Conference on Population and Sustainable Development.

10 March

United Nations Headquarters, New York

Informal intergovernmental consultations on the draft ICPD

Programme of Action, focusing on goals, objectives and

resources.

Mid-March

St. Vincent

Caribbean Development Cooperation Council meeting to adopt the Port

of Spain Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development.

24 March

United Nations Headquarters, New York

Informal intergovernmental consultations on the draft ICPD

Programme of Action, focusing on follow-up and institutional

issues.

28-31 March

United Nations Headquarters, New York

Twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission.

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.

Mid-September-mid-December

United Nations Headquarters, New York

49th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Consideration  
of the Report of the International Conference on Population and  
Development.

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