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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cairo, Egypt

5-13 September 1994

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Conference Follow-up Activities

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE TOPS LIST OF

CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Starting in mid-November, the forty-ninth session of the UN General Assembly will review and is expected to adopt a resolution on ICPD and the Programme of Action approved by the Conference on 13 September. Preparations for the debate in plenary and for subsequent actions to be initiated by the Assembly's Second Committee are among the many activities now under way as follow-up to the Conference.

Paragraph 16.8 of the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo last month states: "Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations, should give the widest possible dissemination to this Programme of Action and should seek public support for the goals, objectives and actions of this Programme of Action. This may include follow-up meetings, publications and audio-visual aids and both print and electronic media."

In line with this instruction, the ICPD Secretariat has sent out over 4,000 copies of the Programme of Action (in its current English, unofficial, unedited form) to all of the more than 180 Permanent Missions to the United Nations, UN field offices and the many hundreds of individuals and groups who have requested it. (The document is also available electronically on the UN's Population Information Network gopher, which is accessed through the Internet.)

ICPD Secretary-General Dr. Nafis Sadik, who is also Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), has instructed all UNFPA field staff to join with national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and colleagues within the UN system to widely disseminate the Programme of Action and publicize the outcomes of the Conference.

At press time, the Programme of Action is still being finalized by UN editors and translators; it is anticipated that it will be available on 14 November. When the six official UN language versions are finalized, the Programme will be presented to the General Assembly as part of the final Report of the Conference. The final Report will contain an account of the Conference, including reservations expressed by some delegations when the Programme of Action was adopted by consensus.

The Assembly will consider the Report in two plenary meetings. Once this has concluded, the Second Committee, meeting in informal session, will begin negotiating a formal resolution on ICPD.

UNFPA field offices report that various national activities are already under way to disseminate the Programme of Action and to develop implementation plans. These include meetings among government departments, NGOs, the media and others. Dr. Sadik has suggested to countries that implementation plans should include a review and revision of policies, resource allocation, and programme content and plans.

"Our task now, both collectively and individually, is to ensure that the optimism which has emerged from the ICPD process and which the Programme of Action reflects is turned into tangible benefits for people everywhere," she said in a 10 October statement to the UNFPA/UNDP Executive Board.

FUND REVIEWS POLICY GUIDELINES

Within UNFPA, actions are already under way to ensure that the Fund's policies and practice fully reflect and promote the Programme of Action. In her statement to the Executive Board, Dr. Sadik reported that policy guidelines are currently being reviewed in the areas of: family planning; information, education and communication (IEC); gender concerns; adolescents; and NGOs. Meetings of UNFPA Country Support Team staffs have been convened to help define policy and operational guidelines in these areas.

In respect to its key concern of family planning, UNFPA is conducting a review of guidelines to encompass the broader definition of reproductive health, including family planning, outlined in the Programme of Action. Along these lines, the Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Branch of UNFPA's Technical and Evaluation Division has been renamed the Reproductive Health/Family Planning Branch. The Fund intends to strengthen

support for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and infertility, as well as for reduction of mortality and morbidity.

Also, in response to ICPD calls for the elimination of female genital mutilation, UNFPA plans to markedly increase its support to advocacy work and programme initiatives in this area; it plans to convene a meeting on the subject with the World Health Organization and others, including NGOs active in this area of reproductive health.

UNFPA has begun consultations with WHO on putting ICPD's expanded concept of reproductive health into operation. An expert group with WHO and UNFPA participation will be convened on reproductive health. UNFPA intends to collaborate closely with WHO and others, including the UN Children's Fund and the UN Development Programme, to help countries translate this comprehensive concept into viable and sustainable programmes. Training of various categories of primary health personnel will be a crucial task in this regard.

UNFPA is also reviewing its guidelines to reinforce the role of information, education and communication in support of reproductive health. Likewise, greater attention will be given to IEC in such areas as gender concerns, education of girls, and adolescent reproductive health.

The Fund is making plans to assist women's groups to better participate in monitoring implementation of the ICPD Programme, and to provide technical support for other organizations' and agencies' programmes to empower women and improve their status, as well as

for women's education and health programmes.

UNFPA's financial assistance will focus on the population/reproductive health package outlined in Chapter XIII of the Programme of Action, with particular attention being concentrated on those countries that have the farthest to go to meet the ICPD goals for the year 2015.

In line with ICPD's call for a partnership among Governments, international agencies and NGOs, the Fund is looking at practical ways to further expand NGO involvement in and implementation of UNFPA-financed activities. It plans to organize national and regional meetings to exchange ideas about how Governments and NGOs can increasingly work together. Assistance for the training of NGOs in project implementation and management will be expanded.

In addition, both UNFPA and the ICPD Secretariat are cooperating closely with the Secretariats for next year's World Summit for Social Development and Fourth World Conference on Women to ensure that the commitments of ICPD are carried forward; this cooperation has included briefings on the approved principles, goals, proposed actions and other elements of the ICPD Programme of Action that are most relevant to the upcoming conferences.

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News in Brief

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NEWS IN BRIEF

"The Global South and Population Issues: A Review of the Cairo Conference" was the topic of an 11 October symposium in Washington at The American University's Center for the Study of the Global South, School of International Service. Some 150 people took part.

In a presentation on the ICPD Programme of Action, Conference Executive Coordinator Jyoti Shankar Singh said, "The international community has, for the first time, gone beyond human numbers and demographic targets by placing human beings at the centre of all population and development activities."

"The population issue is no longer seen in isolation," he added, "but in conjunction with overall development strategies, in particular the eradication of poverty, the need for sustained economic growth in developing countries in the context of sustainable development, and the imperative need to empower women."

"Population programmes succeed when they are part of a broader development strategy, and where the priority is placed on investment in people, particularly women," Mr. Singh noted.

"Successful reproductive health care and family planning programmes are based on the principle of free, individual choice of family size".

About a dozen other speakers addressed the themes of population and global governance, ethical dimensions of the population issue, and prospects for women's empowerment. Queen Noor of Jordan chaired the session on women.

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"Following the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, one senses that major breakthroughs for sustainable human development are now possible," UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant declared on 3 October.

"Cairo's essential message," Mr. Grant said in a statement to the UNICEF Executive Board, "is that only a holistic approach -- with a strong emphasis on empowerment of women -- can break the grip of high birth rates on so many families, and first slow and then reverse population growth rates, while easing stress on the environment, sustaining democracy and human rights, and accelerating economic growth."

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Germany's Ministry of Economic Cooperation plans a more than 50 per cent increase in bilateral official development assistance (ODA) for family planning and related projects in the developing countries next year. In August, Ministry spokesman Wolfgang Kanera told the Inter Press Service that 147 million marks (about \$92 million) was earmarked for such project development in 1995.

This bilateral ODA is 50 million marks (\$31.25 million) more than the amount set aside for the current year. In addition, Germany will continue to make multilateral contributions -- for instance, to the United Nations Population Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation -- which amounted to about 52 million marks (\$32.5 million) last year.

Family planning and related projects in developing countries are also receiving substantial financial backing from several non-governmental organizations in Germany, Mr. Kanera added.

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Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 welcomed the outcome of ICPD in a Ministerial Declaration adopted at their 18th Annual Meeting, held 30 September in New York. The ministers "stressed the importance of the interlinkage between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development" and called for implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, underscoring the need for adequate resources and a follow-up mechanism.

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World food production will have to rise by 25 per cent by 2010 just

to maintain present consumption levels, and by 55 per cent to eradicate hunger and malnutrition altogether, Jacques Diouf, Director-General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said on 14 October.

Speaking in Rome at FAO's annual World Food Day ceremony, Mr. Diouf noted that more than 800 million of the world's nearly 5.7 billion people are hungry, and that the population is projected to rise to some 7 billion in the next 15 years.

The theme of this year's ceremony was "Water for Life", the need to safeguard the world's water resources. Mr. Diouf noted that world water use has more than doubled over the past two decades with 70 per cent being used in agriculture. More than half the world's population does not have enough water, he stated, but stressed that water shortages are often due to mismanagement rather than lack of supplies. He said a global irrigation and water control programme could stop drought and food shortages in Africa and world-wide.

Chilean President Eduardo Frei, keynote speaker at the ceremony, underscored the point, saying, "Land is fertile and generous when watered, and nowhere is it written that we must accept a defeatist attitude to land use." He urged world leaders to take immediate action to end hunger and poverty.

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The World Resources Institute's global database is now available on diskette. It contains statistics from 176 countries on about 500

variables in the following categories: basic economic indicators, population and human development; land cover and settlements; food and agriculture; forests and rangelands; wildlife and habitat; energy and materials; fresh water; oceans and coasts; and atmosphere and climate.

The "World Resources 1994-95 Data Base Diskette" can be ordered for \$99.95 from WRI Publications, P.O. Box 4852, Hampden Station, Baltimore, MD 21211; tel. (410) 516-6963.

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UNFPA 25th Anniversary Marked at UN

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25 YEARS OF ACTION BY UNFPA MARKED BY UN

The UN General Assembly on 20 October devoted its morning session to a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The Assembly adopted a resolution praising the Fund for its role in promoting better understanding of population and development issues, improving the quality of life, and helping developing countries address their population and development needs.

In an address for the occasion, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali congratulated UNFPA and its Executive Director, Dr. Nafis Sadik, for the Fund's achievements, including its role in organizing ICPD.

The Fund's work in "formulating and implementing programmes for population planning" is "fundamental to the success of the United Nations efforts for peace and development," he stated. "Our

work towards such important aims as human rights, sustainable development, international trade and livable cities cannot succeed if the increase in the world's inhabitants becomes uncontrollable."

The Fund, currently operating in 140 countries with field offices in 58, "is now the largest internationally funded provider of population assistance to developing countries"; more than 100 countries contribute to its work, the Secretary-General reported. Recognizing "the broad social implications of its work", he noted, the Fund also supports "census and civil registration; research in many fields; and information, communication and education."

"Particularly under the leadership of its current executive director, Dr. Nafis Sadik, the UNFPA has focused on the empowerment of women," he observed. "In so doing, Dr. Sadik has made a major contribution to the cause of women's rights."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali pointed out that UNFPA played a major role in organizing ICPD and that Dr. Sadik was Secretary-General of the Conference. He said the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo by "representatives of many disparate cultures" had "charted a path that could lead the world away from environmental and social disasters."

He added: "Such conferences have promoted awareness. But it is important to remember that the international community must follow through on the commitments it has made if it is to reap the benefits of its deliberations. Only political will, backed by financial resources, can give life to them. ... That is why UNFPA's role will continue to be important, and to be challenging."

A dozen other speakers also congratulated UNFPA for its work; all cited its role in ICPD. General Assembly President Amara Essy of Côte d'Ivoire said the fact that virtually all developing countries now have population programmes indicates the Fund's success in carrying out its mandate. Stressing the importance of Cairo, he said that if adoption of the Programme of Action was an essential act, its implementation was a vital one.

Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries and China, saluted UNFPA's sustained efforts to raise awareness of population and development issues and to assist developing countries, and said the goals adopted in Cairo should give new focus and urgency to this work. The United States noted its own return to the ranks of countries supporting UNFPA, and said that the Fund and donors should consider revising population assistance strategies in line with the new approach endorsed in Cairo.

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In an anniversary message, Dr. Sadik noted that "attitudes about population and population programmes are very different from when UNFPA began operations in 1969". The Cairo Conference, she pointed out, adopted the approach that the Fund has taken over the years, focusing on women's status and health as essential to successful population and development programmes, and emphasizing the links between population and social and economic development.

"The broader message of Cairo is about the importance of consulting the interests and needs of women and men; about improving the quality of life for all; and that free and informed

choice must be the foundation for all action in population and development," she wrote.

"Through its advocacy and awareness creation, and by demonstrating through innovative action programmes that population and development programmes can work under all kinds of circumstances, UNFPA has helped to create the present broad consensus on population and development among Governments, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations. This in turn has helped to generate the funding and programmes to transform the consensus into action."

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General Assembly Speakers Hail ICPD Outcome

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SPEAKERS IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAIL ICPD OUTCOME

During the recent general debate at the start of the UN General Assembly's forty-ninth session, many countries referred to the objectives and outcome of ICPD. Some examples follow:

Norway said ICPD "will be looked upon as a turning point in the history of population policy as it relates to social development and women's rights. The conclusion will have wide-ranging impact on democracy-building, educational policies, health-care programmes and the status of women."

Mozambique called ICPD a landmark event in the effort to address population in the context of sustainable development and said that its Programme of Action responds to the challenges ahead.

The Netherlands termed ICPD a "success ... built on a formula which essentially amounted to common decency; to face the

population problem not through coercion and discrimination, but by giving people the means to follow the path of their own choice, freely and responsibly".

A number of statements praised ICPD's emphasis on empowering women. Barbados said ICPD "spoke volumes about the changing nature of international dialogue, and the changing role of women". The Commonwealth of Dominica stressed the ICPD consensus that "sustainable development cannot be realized without the full engagement and complete empowerment of women".

Nepal expressed satisfaction with ICPD's "focus given to the empowerment of women in decision-making, especially in planning the size of a family"; but it also voiced concern about increased costs of population activities at a time when developing countries face "severe source constraints".

Canada, emphasized the urgent need to cope effectively with population and development problems, "giving full recognition to the essential role of women. Our ability to translate into reality the concept of sustainable development will have a direct impact on the daily lives of our fellow citizens". Spain stated that the ICPD Programme of Action "paves the way for a new demographic policy and places women at the heart of every population policy".

The Solomon Islands called education "a priority sector", key to effective management of natural resources as well as "a means of advancing women to take their rightful place in society. There is a direct link between the education of women and population".

Several speakers including Cyprus praised the ICPD Programme of Action's integrated approach to population, environmental protection and economic growth. Hungary said ICPD had raised awareness of sustainable development issues "at a time when contrasts between requirements of human development and limited resources become more and more evident".

The Federated States of Micronesia said the international community "faces a massive sense of urgency and obligation to radically reform and redirect its role and resources to address population growth and sustainable resource use". Jamaica called the Programme of Action "a landmark document highlighting the inextricable linkage between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development".

Saint Kitts and Nevis said that while it supports the need to address population issues, "a concerted attempt to redeploy much of the world's resources, to discover new resources and use them more equitably would better serve the interest of development for all people". Gambia cited the correlation between desertification and rapid population growth and said that ICPD "demonstrated the importance of population policy as an essential ingredient of social and economic development planning".

'HUMAN SECURITY'

Sweden said that ICPD and other conferences "contribute to the achievement of human security in a broader sense. The Cairo Conference established that questions of population and development must be treated together. The starting point must be the human being and the rights and security of the individual." Grenada said that after ICPD it was "hopeful that increasingly balanced

development will be viewed as the essential basis on which to treat the issue of population".

Many countries noted the continuity among the 1990 World Summit for Children, the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, ICPD, and the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing next year. Armenia said they all were "key events for international consensus building".

Suriname said that ICPD, along with the Conference on Women and the Social Summit, "should afford to us all the opportunity to address in an integrated manner the issues of poverty, unemployment and social integration". Namibia spoke of the linkage among the Cairo, Copenhagen and Beijing conferences and the need for "greater and systematic coordination ... to ensure economy and efficiency".

Iceland stated that with the focus of ICPD and the Social Summit on women's issues, "we must once again realize that women share much of the burden in a family and society". Burkina Faso referred to the need for "new and additional resources" to carry out the decisions of ICPD, adding that the Fourth World Conference on Women should "continue the in-depth work initiated in Cairo ... under the theme that the woman is the best link to development".

Germany said ICPD reflected a "growing recognition that we must tackle global problems together". Slovakia said that the fact that ICPD succeeded in reaching agreement and adopted the Programme of Action "is a signal that the international community is aware of its responsibility for global issues of humanity". Kenya said that

ICPD "clearly underlines the resolve of the international community to coordinate actions and strategies on social development as envisaged in the UN Charter".

Slovenia observed that ICPD had contributed significantly towards "a global consensus" on fundamental problems, and had "involved a whole new constituency". Cameroon welcomed the Programme of Action's focus on humans in all their diversity -- religious, cultural and social.

El Salvador stressed the need for reforms and increased investments in health and education sectors, which would result in lower infant mortality and illiteracy rates. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines said it hoped ICPD would contribute to greater understanding of problems developing countries face and help create a global consensus and mobilize adequate resources to address those problems effectively.

Cuba said the ICPD debate regarding migration showed "the growing concerns of industrialized countries", pointing up the urgent need for action to promote development. The Philippines reiterated the call by many delegations at ICPD for a global conference on international migration and development.

St. Lucia described ICPD as "a powerful initiative, however contentious some of the issues may have been". Paraguay pointed out that it had expressed two reservations when the ICPD Programme of Action was adopted.

The Marshall Islands praised ICPD's "expanded international population strategy", but voiced concern "that so much of the costs

involved in the implementation of the Plan of Action will be borne
by individual countries".

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ICPD Programme: Preamble and Principles

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DIGEST OF ICPD PROGRAMME, CHAPTERS I AND II

The first two chapters of the ICPD Programme of Action, summarized below, lay the basis for the objectives and recommendations delineated in the 14 subsequent chapters. The Preamble, Chapter I, provides an overview of the main issues covered in the Programme of Action and sets the context for action in the field of population and development. The wording of most of the 15 principles contained in Chapter II is directly derived from agreed international language from relevant international declarations, conventions and covenants.

CHAPTER I, PREAMBLE

ICPD is not an isolated event; its Programme of Action builds on the considerable international consensus that has developed since the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974 and the International Conference on Population at Mexico City in 1984.

The 1994 Conference was explicitly given a broader mandate on development issues than previous population conferences, reflecting the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation.

ICPD follows and builds on other recent international activities; its recommendations should be supportive of, consistent with and based on agreements reached at earlier conferences. The Conference outcomes will be closely related to those of the upcoming World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, as well as the elaboration of the UN's Agenda for Development and the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The Programme of Action's objectives and actions collectively address the critical challenges and interrelationships between population and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development. In order to do so, adequate mobilization of resources at the national level will be required, as well as a substantial flow of new and additional financial resources to the developing countries from multilateral and bilateral sources. Financial resources are also required to strengthen international institutions' capacity to implement the Programme of Action.

The Programme of Action recommends important population and development objectives, including a set of mutually supportive qualitative and quantitative goals. Among these objectives and goals are: sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable

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

The Programme of Action recognizes that over the next 20 years Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of ICPD single-handedly. All members of and groups in society have the right, and indeed the responsibility, to play an active part in efforts to reach those goals.

CHAPTER II, PRINCIPLES

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with its national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights. International cooperation and universal solidarity, guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, and in a spirit of partnership, are regarded crucial in order to improve the quality of life of all people.

The principles presented in this chapter touch upon the main issues in the field of population and development, such as, poverty, the integration of population into sustainable development policies and programmes, the necessity of gender equality and equity, the importance of access to reproductive health care and family planning, the significance of education, the situation of children, the role of the family, the rights of migrants and refugees, and the population and development needs of indigenous people.

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, since people are the most valuable resource of any nation. Consequently, the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the population, development and environment needs of present and future generations. In addition, to achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate policies, including population-related policies.

Advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women, and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility, are cornerstones of population and development-related programmes. In addition, States should take all appropriate measures to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, universal access to health-care services, including those related to reproductive health care, which includes family planning and sexual health. All couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so.

The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. There are various forms of the family in different cultural, political and social systems.

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NEWS FOR THE NGOS

FROM THE NGO PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR THE ICPD

A number of non-governmental organizations are working on follow-up discussions and networking to put the ICPD Programme of Action into operation. The Women's Environment and Development Organization, which provided leadership to the women's caucus at ICPD, began in Cairo to organize activities intended to hold national Governments and international organizations and agencies responsible for the commitments made at the Conference. They will look not only at the broader programmatic definitions agreed to at ICPD, but also at issues of government spending on social programme priorities.

The Population Institute will be organizing a series of workshops around the world to review the Programme of Action and to chart a course of follow-up. Other NGO groups have already met to take stock of the achievements of ICPD in terms of process and

content, and to determine their own plans for implementation of the document's programme and policy goals.

Family Care International is producing a report on sexual and reproductive health and rights based on the Programme of Action. The report, Action for the 21st Century -- Reproductive Health and Rights for All, will be available in early November in English, French and Spanish. Contact FCI at: 588 Broadway, Suite 510, New York, NY 10012; tel. (212) 941-5300; fax (212) 941-5563.

The staff of the NGO Planning Committee for the ICPD are completing a final report of the NGO Forum which will be mailed to all Forum participants in January 1995. The report will include a list of registered participants, and statements from the women's, environmental, youth, pro-life, religious and AIDS caucuses. The report will be produced by the Population Reference Bureau, through a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development; additional copies will be available from PRB: 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 483-1100. The NGO Planning Committee office will close in early December.

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NGO STATEMENT TO THE ICPD PLENARY

Following are excerpts from the 13 September statement by Dr. Florence Manguyu, Acting Co-Chairperson of the NGO Planning Committee for the ICPD, at the final meeting of the ICPD Plenary.

Mr. President, the NGO participants and women's groups wish to

express our sincere gratitude to the President, His Excellency Mr. Hosni Mubarak, to the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the very warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to us during our stay in Egypt. We wish especially to acknowledge the support received from two of our sisters, Mrs. Susan Mubarak, the First Lady of this country, and Dr. Nafis Sadik, the Secretary-General of the Conference, for their exemplary courage.

We wish to record our gratitude to the world community for recognizing women's needs, women's concerns, women's well-being, particularly women's reproductive health, and for taking the time to discuss these concerns in such great depth at this historic Conference.

We wish to affirm that we stand for the spirit of caring, the spirit of concern, and the spirit of nurturing of our children, our loved ones, the young and the old in our communities. We know there is a long road ahead. We have here in Cairo taken the first step, and now look forward to the community of nations which has acknowledged our capabilities to now implement this Programme of Action, which is so much endowed with the essential ingredients of true human development.

Mr. President, this continent of Africa has been honoured. Egypt has been privileged. The women of the world have been uplifted. One more battle has been won. We leave this country with great satisfaction that we are party to this transformation. We feel more empowered than when we came, and this is something good to take home. It is worth sustaining. Thank you, and bye-bye until we see you in action.

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Calendar of Upcoming Events

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cairo, Egypt

5-13 September 1994

"ICPD 94" newsletter, Number 20

October 1994

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

1994

20 September-mid-December

United Nations Headquarters,

New York

Forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Consideration of the Report of the International Conference on

Population and Development.

1995

16-22 January

United Nations Headquarters,

New York

Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit

for Social Development.

21 February-2 March

United Nations Headquarters,

New York

Twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Population
Commission.

6-12 March

Copenhagen, Denmark

World Summit for Social Development.

15 March-7 April

United Nations Headquarters,

New York

Third meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women in
preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women.

26 June

San Francisco, USA

Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the
United Nations Charter.

4-15 September

Beijing, China

Fourth World Conference on Women.

22-24 October

United Nations Headquarters

New York

Special commemorative meeting of the United Nations General

Assembly on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

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