

JOICFP NEWS

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Population Challenges for Colombia

First lady of Colombia outlines shared objectives with JOICFP, calls for joint action



Ana Milena Muñoz de Gaviria Trujillo, wife of the president of Colombia.

"Colombia has reduced the rate of population increase to half in less than 20 years," said Ana Milena Muñoz de Gaviria Trujillo, wife of Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo. "This success can be attributed to the active role played by the state and the decisive assistance provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs)." Speaking at a meeting held at JOICFP on May 1, Gaviria noted that efforts in family planning (FP) must now focus on people living in poverty. "Family planning is practiced by some 40% of women in Colombia," she said. "However, women in rural areas have an average of 4.7 children, while urban women have an average of 2.5."

The government of Colombia believes the welfare of the family and the development of human resources are essential to the development of the nation,

said Gaviria. "Thus, the government is promoting an integrated policy aimed at improving the lives of disadvantaged groups of the population."

As president of the Board of Directors of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, Gaviria presides over the family welfare programs of the institution which prioritize women and children and emphasize nutrition and welfare. The institute provides services such as prenatal care, and nutrition assistance for mothers and promotes breast-feeding to 56,000 pregnant women living in poverty each year. "Despite our efforts, there is still a serious shortfall in services," Gaviria said. "Poverty and a lack of knowledge prevent many parents who wish to care for their children from doing so."

Successes have been achieved in FP as a result of broad education activities and through efforts to offer couples a choice of

FP services and contraceptive methods to enable them to freely decide the number of children they would like to have, she said. Gaviria said that efforts to enhance the status of women have also had an impact on FP successes.

Early Pregnancy Problems

However, as in many countries in the Latin American region, Colombia has a serious problem of early pregnancy. Some 21% of young people between the ages of 15 and 19 years old have experienced sexual relationships (1990 statistics). Of these, 63% do not use any method of contraception. "We must do our utmost to educate this vulnerable group if we are to truly look after the welfare of our citizens," said Gaviria.

To address this issue, Colombia has implemented a national sex education campaign. Aimed at the community, the program focuses on groups most at risk: young people and rural women. The program comprises four components — training, research, communication and services — and is being executed in cooperation with NGOs. Noting that Colombia and JOICFP share objectives, Gaviria called for discussions on the possibility of joint action in the future.

Meeting of First Ladies

This year Colombia is to host the meeting of the first ladies of Latin America and the Caribbean region in cooperation with UNFPA and other agencies. "Among the major common areas of concern are early pregnancy, the spacing of pregnancies and FP information dissemination and service provision to enable couples to select the most appropriate methods of contraception," said Gaviria. "We are familiar with JOICFP's activities in Central America and Brazil and consider that it would be valuable to discuss these at the meeting expected to be held in September," she said. J

Sharing Global Objectives

Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director, UNFPA, expressed appreciation for the contributions made by the Japanese government to the Fund to Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa during a meeting held at the Prime Minister's Office on April 22. Sadik said that the sum provided by the Japanese government amounted to a quarter of the total assistance received by UNFPA, but urged the prime minister to make further efforts to support UNFPA.

Sadik was joined at the Prime Minister's Office by Robert McNamara, former president, World Bank, who is a strong supporter of the Fund's population and development programs. During



Sadik with Miyazawa

the discussions, the prime minister emphasized the importance of population issues and said the government of Japan would like to continue to work in cooperation with UNFPA to address problems concerning population and development around the world.

The UNFPA head presented Miyazawa with a "Population Clock II", a digital "clock" that displays up-to-date information on the populations of world UN member states and UN observer states. The UNFPA head also provided the prime minister with an outline of the world population situation and gave an overview of the UN population predictions for the coming years during the talks.

Larger Role for Japan

"Japan is destined to play a larger and larger role on the world scene, exercising greater political power and, hopefully, assuming greater political and economic responsibility," said Robert McNamara, former president, World Bank. The keynote speaker at a special meeting of Population Forum 21, held in Tokyo on April 20, McNamara said that Japan has yet to fulfil the superpower responsibilities that are expected of a country with superpower status. "A large increase in ODA (official development assistance) is but one example of the action required of Japan if it is to fulfil its responsibilities in the post-Cold War world," he said.

Commenting on the emergence of a "new order" in the post-Cold War years, McNamara emphasized that there is a need for developing new relationships both among the powerful nations and between the powerful nations and Third World nations.

Another guest speaker, Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director, UNFPA, took the opportunity provided by the meeting to announce that the "UN Conference on Population and Development" (World Population Conference) will be held in Egypt in 1994. Sadik said that the Egyptian government had agreed to host the meeting during discussions held in Egypt prior to her visit to Japan.

Chaired by former Minister of Foreign Affairs Saburo Okita, Population Forum 21 comprises opinion leaders from the private sector, business leaders, representatives of the mass media and prominent individuals from the academic, arts and cultural fields.

Population on the Agenda

Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director, UNFPA, presented some UN population estimates and explained the impact that the rapidly increasing world population will have on development and the global environment during an address at a luncheon hosted by JOICFP President and former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in Tokyo on April 21. Quoting figures from UNFPA's "State of World Population Report 1992", Sadik stressed the interrelationship between population and environment issues.

Accompanied by Robert McNamara,

former president, World Bank, and Dr. Hirofumi Ando, director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA, Sadik joined leading members of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP), representatives of the Japanese ministries of health and welfare, foreign affairs and finance and JOICFP representatives at the luncheon.

Voicing agreement with Sadik, Fukuda pointed out that it is impossible to find solutions to environmental problems without seriously tackling population issues. He stressed: "Global issues concerning population are the very source of environmental problems."

Population issues are among the most pressing problems facing humankind at present, said Taro Nakayama, chairman, JPFP, and former foreign minister. He said that much more effort is required of Japan in terms of its official development assistance (ODA). The level of Japan's ODA falls behind that of other members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), he said.



(From left) Nafis Sadik, Takeo Fukuda and Robert McNamara.



(From left) Takeo Fukuda, Robert McNamara and Taro Nakayama.

Population in All Its Dimensions

UNFPA emphasizes a multi-dimensional approach in population programs

Joseph Van Arendonk, deputy executive director, UNFPA, spoke to JOICFP NEWS on April 3 about the focus of UNFPA programs. Below is an outline of his interview.

What UNFPA is trying to do now in programs is to base them on past performances. In other words, we do assessments of how things have gone over time. We then identify major gaps and focus our program on them. In programming, we tend to take a much more holistic approach towards strategic planning, rather than supporting ad hoc projects. We look much more at the overall context rather than individual activities.

We are also trying to make governments themselves more responsible for population activities. In the past, most activities were implemented by UNFPA and other UN agencies. But we are now trying to get governments to slowly accept more responsibility for projects so that over time they will become more self-reliant, financially, technically and in terms of responsibility.

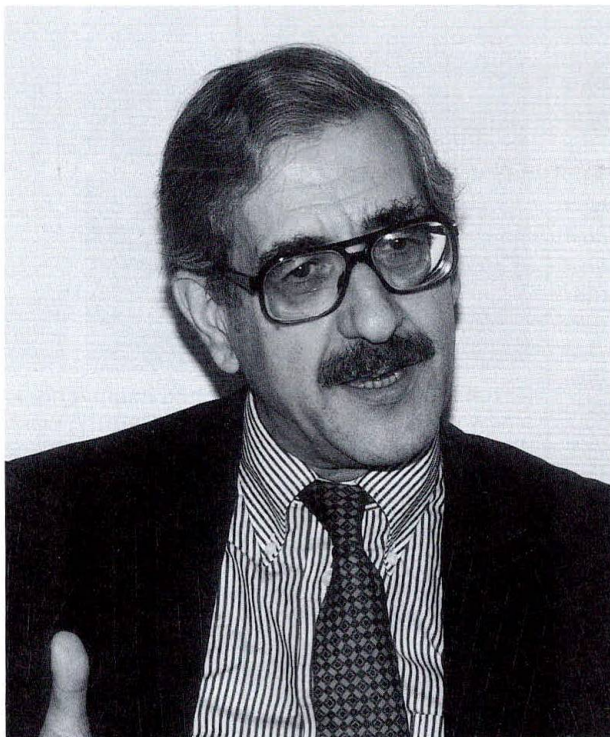
If UNFPA is to be effective in assisting governments to implement their population policies, then its focus must be multi-dimensional.

Political Leaders

On one hand, we must focus on the political leaders; it is practically impossible to get the local level really inspired without doing so. At the same time, however, people are influenced by religious leaders, teachers and the mass media. In other words, attention must also be paid to specific groups, so that the society as a whole begins to see the importance of issues concerning population.

As for NGOs, we consider them extremely important, especially local NGOs. Why? Because when we talk about NGOs we talk about the private sector. Local NGOs are much more directed toward the needs of the individual in the part of the country in which they are operational. They are

much closer to the individual than the government. Consequently, they are more trusted. Also, because they are small they don't have the bureaucratic and procedural delay of governments, and there is less vested interest. Therefore, the NGO is a must. However, I don't believe that you



Joseph Van Arendonk

can leave this whole field to NGOs only. If you go into a developing country, you cannot forget the role that the government will have to play for a long time in the development of that country. You cannot walk away from the ministry of health. You must put enormous stress on trying to improve the quality of services provided by that ministry of health. Therefore, it is not an either-or situation.

In terms of FP services, we don't believe that they should be provided outside an integrated context. All our FP activities are part of maternal and child health (MCH) because FP is a health measure and health is a package. If you provide FP, but the people are undernourished, then you are still not providing for their health. You have to present FP to that person as part of an integrated package, part of a whole health program.

Therefore, JOICFP's approach, which links FP to other aspects of health and community living, is very important.

Population is not a single issue, it is related to everything. It is related to the community, health, the enhancement of the status of women and poverty alleviation.

To bring up FP acceptance, the two critical points in any program are communication, because by educating people you make them understand why they should do certain things, and services. If you educate people, you must be absolutely sure that the services are available.

All our programs always have a very important component for information, education and communication. Within that component of IEC we try to build up a certain strategy of how to best communicate government policies to different groups in the society. There are various ways and means by which you can approach a certain group. Therefore, it is so important that IEC activities are not conducted in an ad hoc manner. What you really must do is to develop a well-thought-out, consistent strategy and test that strategy before you embark on something. That is the way by which you can really reach the people you want to reach.

Stronger Commitment

At the moment UNFPA is heavily overcommitted and very much in need of money. The fraction that is now being contributed worldwide to population programs is so marginal that the issue is not really being addressed. If people truly believe that population is important for development, especially sustainable development, then the governments of the world have to make a much stronger commitment.

The first thing that we at UNFPA expect of Japan, as one of the strongest economies of the world, is a substantial increase in contribution, both through multilateral channels and bilaterally. If economically strong countries such as Japan do not substantially increase their inputs then, of course, nobody will. But, on the other hand, if Japan sets an example other countries might follow. [7]

Communal Efforts Bear Fruit

New project areas in China build on past performances to speed progress

Experiences gained in implementing the Integrated Project (IP) in China in the first and second phase areas have been utilized in third phase areas to help overcome problems and speed the progress of project activities. This was one of the observations made by a monitoring mission which visited third phase IP areas in April to observe project activities and provide technical assistance. The mission, which commented favorably on the solid efforts that have been made to promote the IP, also provided practical advice on ways to improve project implementation.

The team, which included two Japanese experts, visited Jiangchuan County, Yuxi Prefecture, Yunnan Province, from April 22 - 24 and Hengshan County, Henyang City, Hunan Province, from April 28 - 30. The mission comprised Dr. Hiroshi Ogino, board member, Japan Family Planning Federation, and Dr. Noriji Suzuki, professor, Department of Parasitology, Kochi Medical School, members of the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the IP, representatives of first and second phase areas and JOICFP officers. After making observations in the communities, the monitoring mission held seminars with experts and local staff.

Monitoring & Data Collection

The mission was positive in its overall assessment of the activities of the IP which was launched in third phase areas in 1990. However, some problems were noted in the monitoring and recording of statistics. In particular, the mission pointed out that efforts should be made to consider the actual number of cases and details including the cause of death in rates such as the infant mortality rate (IMR) when assessing the project's impact. Relying on rates alone, the experts said, could be misleading, especially for small subject groups. To achieve long-term objectives, statistics should be utilized by IP staff to



(From top, left) Conducting child health checkups in Hengshan County; testing a new water system in Hengshan County; washing clothes at a middle school in Jiangchuan County; and providing FP guidance in Jiangchuan County.

determine project strengths and weaknesses to ultimately improve the quality of services, the mission said.

In Hengshan County, the monitoring mission found that the project had brought considerable improvements to the lives of the people. Some 6,000 toilets had been constructed and 4,500 wells had been dug over the two years. Under the IP, money had been collected from the community to construct new school buildings with toilets and manage homes for the aged and kindergartens. The Maternal and Child Health Handbook was adopted in the IP area in 1991 and has been distributed to 1,200 mothers and pregnant women.

One of the most successful aspects of the project noted by the experts was the participation of the community in activities. A farmer who spoke to the team said the community people were willing to pay to improve his village. It was his belief, he said, that efforts made to improve the health of other community members would ultimately have a positive effect on his own health.

Meanwhile, in Jiangchuan County the mission noted that more couples were voluntarily practicing FP and attached importance to healthy births and child-rearing. Since a baseline survey taken at the end of 1989, the contraceptive prevalence rate had increased from 61% to 84% as of year-end 1991; the hospital delivery rate had increased from 45% to

70%; and the IMR had fallen from 60.5‰ to 44.5‰.

Prior to the IP, there had been no family planning association in the county, but the team found that there were now 36 with 1,565 members. The mission also noted that the IP had contributed to the establishment of such non-governmental organizations and institutions in the community as associations and homes for the aged and kindergartens.

Methane-generating Toilets

In the area of environmental sanitation, the mission found that methane-generating toilets had been constructed in 95 out of the 103 households in Zhangwuying village. A labor-saving innovation, the toilets help cut down on cooking and lighting costs of families and contribute to improving environmental sanitation and the health of the people. In 1992, the IP in the Jiangchuan was expanded from five townships in the county with a population of 100,800 to cover eight townships with a total population of 140,300.

Overall in both counties, the mission was impressed with the speed with which progress has been made in the community-based project and the commitment and participation of the people involved in the project. J

An Active Role for Mothers

VDIA funds utilized in Nepal IP area to strengthen MCH care

Funds allocated by the Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications are being used to set up a practical system for providing and monitoring maternal and child health (MCH) care services in the Integrated Project (IP) area of Panchkhal in Nepal. Collected from the Japanese public through the Voluntary Deposit for International Aid (VDIA) scheme, the funds are being used to set up a personal health record system for pregnant women and children in the IP area. The concept of the proposed health record is based on the MCH Handbook of Japan. Its function will be to encourage women to take a more active role in maintaining their health and that of their children, while also providing an entry point for family planning (FP) promotion.

The VDIA funds allocated last year have also been used to equip community health agents with healthcare bags and to purchase health monitoring equipment and such educational materials as the Magnel Kit to promote FP/MCH. During a JOICFP mission to Nepal, conducted from March 23- April 1, it was agreed that training will be provided to ensure that the donations are fully utilized to promote FP/MCH activities. Three new community-based primary health care units (CBPHCUs) under construction in



Health agents with healthcare bags supplied with VDIA funds.

three new IP sites are also being funded under the VDIA scheme.

Ideas for the MCH card or booklet to function as the MCH record were discussed at a meeting held at the IP field office in Panchkhal on March 27. Attended by community health workers, members of the health committees and women volunteers of the 12 IP villages in the area, the meeting provided a forum for discussions on ways to provide MCH care services and implement the MCH recording system.

The new MCH record, now under production, is expected to engage mothers more actively in the health process and create awareness of FP/MCH issues in pilot communities in the IP area. [J]

Nepal Wins Support

International donors will provide Nepal with US\$85 million of the US\$138 million in assistance required to support its eighth five-year plan for population and health (1992 - 1997). At the Donors Meeting on Population & Health, held in Kathmandu from March 24 - 25, participants agreed that the government of Nepal would provide the rest of the funds.

Sponsored by the Nepalese government, the meeting was attended by government officials from countries including Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the U.K and the U.S. Officials of international agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ADB and IMF and non-governmental organizations brought total attendance to around 60.

During the meeting, the government explained its population and health policy and outlined the objectives of its five-year plan. One of the goals is to improve the country's health infrastructure to ensure that services reach the grassroots. Within five years, the government aims to have established sub-health posts with a team of trained health workers in every village. The plan calls for a total of 3,199 such health posts to be built through joint community-government efforts.

Community-based primary health care units (CBPHCUs) have already been set up under the Integrated Project (IP) in 12 villages of Panchkhal.

New IEC Framework for the '90s

A meeting of experts in Chiang Mai, Thailand, came up with a three-stage framework to guide population communication strategies for Asia and the Pacific during the 1990s. The Regional IEC Experts Group Meeting on Population Communication Strategies for the 1990s succeeded in producing a reference from which to determine the maturity of population programs of each country and develop IEC strategies.

The meeting was held from April 13 - 19 and was attended by population communication experts from 14 countries, five resource persons and three representatives of UNFPA, as well as observers from ESCAP and ILO. JOICFP was invited to provide input on regional IEC strategies for community-based population programs. The meeting was organized by the UNESCO Principal Office for Asia and the Pacific with

the support of UNFPA.

Participants were made aware of the importance that UNFPA places on IEC by a representative of the Fund who said that IEC activities represent the second-largest area of activity for UNFPA in terms of budget. The official noted the sophistication of IEC programs in Asia and the Pacific, but stressed that in some countries in the region family planning acceptance had reached a plateau. She said a revitalized IEC strategy was needed to remedy this situation, but that such a strategy would also be of use to other regions.

Discussions at the meeting focused on a background paper compiled by six resource persons from papers submitted by participants and on the creation of a framework to determine appropriate IEC strategies. Participants decided on a framework of three levels: level 1 (launching stage); level 2 (developing



IEC experts in Chiang Mai.

stage); and level 3 (advanced stage).

In making recommendations, participants agreed that emphasis in population communication strategies be placed on the impact of the mass media; the involvement of NGOs; research and program monitoring; further regional cooperation among countries; and the maintenance of a human resource network.

The last two days of the meeting were spent in discussions with four administrators from Asia whose comments were reflected in the final recommendations. [J]

Moving in the Right Direction

IPPF finds progress in IP areas in Ghana and the Gambia

The first IPPF monitoring mission of the activities being carried out in Ghana and the Gambia under the Integrated Project (IP) noted positive improvements in such areas as family planning (FP) acceptance and made recommendations to further improve the effectiveness of activities. The mission was conducted by Dr. T. Mariama Barry, program officer, Service Delivery, IPPF, who was in Ghana from February 15 - 22, and in the Gambia from February 23 - 29, to provide technical assistance, monitor project achievements for 1991 and help plan 1992 activities.

Income-generating Projects

To assess the impact of the project, the IPPF officer met and talked with executing personnel and collaborators including representatives from UNFPA, organizing committees and community-based delivery agents, and visited Awutu, Bontrase, Tsotsoo and Ojobi in Ghana and Mandinari and Munyagen in the Gambia. At IP sites, she viewed income-generating projects and referral clinics.

Initiated in 1987, the IP in Ghana covers nine villages with a total population of 17,000. Executed by the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG), the project marks the end of its pilot phase in 1992.

In her monitoring report, Barry said that project activities are being executed



A soap-making project of the women's club of Munyagen, the Gambia.

at a steady pace and resources are properly managed. Barry attributed the good project performance to the joint efforts of IPPF and JOICFP to fund the project, sustained community participation, truly motivated personnel and good cooperation between the government and PPAG at national and intermediate levels. "In view of the encouraging results obtained in Ghana, the project may be considered for extension," she said.

In assessing the significant increase in contraceptive use from 17.4% in 1989 to 62.8% at the end of 1991, Barry commented that community participation in the IP has rendered FP more comprehensible and acceptable. The success of FP activities is also the result of highly motivated operations personnel and continuous information and education campaigns to

reinforce FP services. To further improve services, Barry urged that emphasis be placed on the acquisition of medical equipment, more IEC activities, and a better healthcare information system.

The IP in the Gambia, meanwhile, was launched in two villages in mid-1988. The project is executed by the Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA) in collaboration with the Department of Health Services and Medical Research Council of the Gambia.

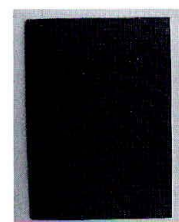
FP Acceptance

In her analysis of the project's performance, Barry said that results for the 1991 targets had been satisfactory with the number of FP acceptors at 903 instead of the expected 192. She said the single most important factor that has made the project a success is the existing cooperation among the different collaborators involved in FP services.

Noting that the successful implementation of the 1991 Action Plan was hampered by the lack of financial resources and by the change and late recruitment of new personnel, Barry said, "The IP has had significant impact on the health of, and the contraceptive use by the inhabitants of Munyagen and Mandinari." Further increases in use of FP services will depend on "efforts made in IEC, not just at the clinics, but also throughout the project zones," she said. Additional funds should be allocated to GFPA to ensure the success of the program in the future, she said. 7

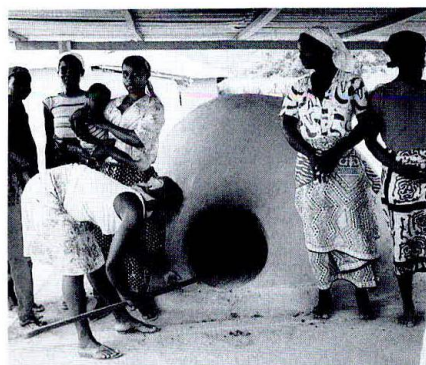
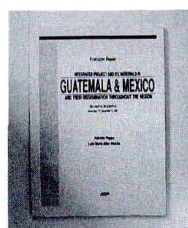
New Publications

The report of an evaluation of the UNFPA-supported Project "Creation of Awareness on Aging for Policy Making Purposes in the Asian Region" was published by JOICFP in March. The evaluation was carried out from November 5 - 20, 1991, by Dr. John McCallum, senior research fellow, National Center for Epidemiology and Population Health, The Australian National University, and Dr. Trinidad Osteria, fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. The four-year project was funded by UNFPA and was conducted in response to the emerging issue of population aging in the region. The report has been prepared by the consultants to serve as a guideline for future planning and implementation of programs on aging.



A report titled "Analysis of the Integrated Project and IEC Materials

in Guatemala & Mexico and their Dissemination throughout the Region" was published by JOICFP in March in cooperation with UNFPA and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The evaluation of the IP was carried out from November 17 - December 14, 1991, by Patricia Poppe, program officer II, Center for Communication Programs, The Johns Hopkins University, and Luis Maria Aller Atucha, member, IEC Panel of Experts, WHO. The report of the evaluation of the four-year project has been prepared by the consultants to serve as a guideline for future planning and implementation of the regional Integrated Project.



A bakery project of the women's club in Tsotsoo, Ghana.

Kunii's Message on Air

A presentation on "Population problems in developing countries" by JOICFP Chairman Chojiro Kunii was broadcast around the world by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) on March 31. The chairman's eight-minute message was translated into the main languages of the countries in which it was broadcast through Radio Japan and was replayed several times over a period of 24 hours.

In his message, Kunii spoke on four main points: current population issues in developing countries; the Integrated Project (IP) being implemented in developing countries by JOICFP; effective approaches to population issues; and the significance of population in the "Agenda 21" package of programs for the global environment to be discussed at the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

Kunii commented favorably on the decision to include countermeasures to slow the rapidly increasing world population as an integral part of the environment policy to be discussed at the summit. "Population issues must take priority in discussions on sustainable



Chojiro Kunii

development," he said. "Any discussion on development must also consider the human element, the actual needs of the people." He said it is his hope that the summit discussions concern practical strategies and not abstract theory.

"Japan has rich experiences in community development and health promotion," said Kunii. "After World War II, Japan also had to come to terms with environmental problems brought on by rapid development and accumulated vast experiences and technical know-how that it can now contribute to other parts of the world."

Efforts for the Environment

"Demonstrating leadership to solve the global environment problem must be the pillar of Japan's role in the international community," said Noboru Takeshita, former prime minister of Japan. Takeshita made his statement at the conclusion of the Eminent Persons' Meeting on Financing Global Environment and Development, held in Tokyo April 15 - 17.

An international conference of prominent world leaders, the meeting ended with the adoption of the Tokyo Declaration that called on Japan to lead the world in financing programs to protect the global environment. Attended by 29 participants, mostly politicians from 19 developing and developed countries, the forum was called by Takeshita who also served as honorary chairman of the conference.

According to the declaration, developing nations should provide the majority of funds for the protection of their environments and the development of their countries. Of the estimated US\$600 billion required to implement

the "Agenda 21" package of environmental programs, the declaration suggests that US\$125 billion should be supplied to developing nations by the industrial nations. Agenda 21 is scheduled to be adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

To supply the additional funds needed to protect the environment, the declaration suggests that all nations review fiscal and taxation policies and consider special taxes and charges while pursuing a course of sustainable development. The declaration also suggests that developing countries have better access to markets in industrialized countries to help them mobilize funds. A durable solution to the debts of developing countries was also noted as a prerequisite to any transition to sustainable development.

Among those taking part in the event were Kiichi Miyazawa, prime minister, Japan; Saburo Okita, former foreign minister, Japan; Robert McNamara, former president, World Bank; Jimmy Carter, former president, U.S.A.; and Maurice Strong, secretary-general, UNCED.

Eyes to the Earth

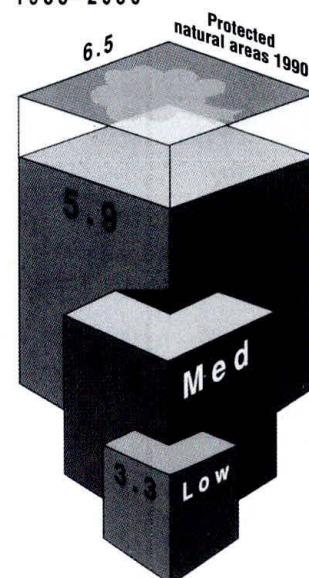
Japanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) observed "Earth Day" on April 22 with a week of events to create awareness of environmental issues among the public. Organized by JANIC (Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation), of which JOICFP is a member, the events included an "Earth Day Asia Festival", held in Yoyogi Park in central Tokyo on April 25 and 26. The event, which was open to the public, included presentations on the environment and sustainable development and teaching forums.

The festival attracted large crowds from the public which is showing a great deal of interest in issues concerning the environment and development ahead of the UN Conference on Environment and Development. Covered by the mass media, the event featured guest speakers including opinion leaders and officials of Japanese and foreign NGOs. In particular, the public welcomed presentations by representatives of Asian NGOs who provided insights into environmental problems such as deforestation in their countries.

Future land expansion 1988-2050

For farm and non-farm needs
Area expansion (million km²)

1988-2050



The cubes show the area of wildlife habitat that will be cleared for farming, roads and settlements by 2050, by the three United Nations population projections. The area cleared under the high projection would nearly equal all the world's protected areas in 1989.

Source: Paul Harrison, *The Third Revolution*, I.B. Tauris, 1992.

Chart courtesy of UNFPA

Voice of Voices

By Chojiro Kunii

Progress in Guatemala

The Integrated Project (IP) of JOICFP is being implemented in Guatemala in San Lucas Toliman, an area with a population of 35,000. The project has been executed for the last three years by a local non-governmental organization, APROFAM (Family Planning Association of Guatemala), supported by UNFPA, MEXFAM (Mexican Family Planning Foundation) and JOICFP.

The report of an evaluation of this project carried out in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University was recently published. Written in both Spanish and English, the report is the result of the joint efforts of Patricia Poppe and Luis Maria Atucha and includes a detailed description of how the IP is being promoted in Guatemala and Mexico. An excellent account of current project activities, this report is both interesting and praiseworthy.

The Japanese Ambassador to Guatemala recently attended a donation ceremony of 150 reconditioned bicycles sent from Japan to Guatemala (see below). While in the IP area, he also met with local government leaders and IP staff.

Meanwhile, the Johns Hopkins University is planning an IEC seminar this summer in Baltimore. Among the topics to be discussed at this meeting is the IP and adolescent health. 

Bikes for Health

The hand-over ceremony for 150 reconditioned bicycles sent from Japan to assist family planning and health promotion under the Integrated Project (IP) made news when it was featured on the front and second pages of the March 11 issue of "Elgrafico", the newspaper with the second-biggest circulation in Guatemala. The article focused on Japanese Ambassador to Guatemala Hirosuke Oshima who attended the ceremony, held in San Lucas Toliman on March 6. The ambassador, who is well-acquainted with the activities of the IP, served as consignee of the shipment from Japan. Also attending the ceremony were local government authorities, IP staff members and volunteers.



DIARY

JOICFP Program Officer Aiko Iijima was in Nepal from Mar. 23 - Apr. 1 to attend the Donors Meeting on Population (Mar. 23 - 25) and to monitor activities of the IP. An MCH expert from Japan, **Kumiko Mukaihara**, accompanied Iijima to provide technical assistance.

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Joseph Van Arendonk, deputy executive director, UNFPA, visited JOICFP on Apr. 3 to discuss the four-year plan for 1992 - 1995.

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Raheem Sheikh, director, Asia & the Pacific Division, UNFPA, was in Japan from Apr. 14 - 15 to exchange information with JOICFP officers.

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Robert McNamara, former president, World Bank; **Dr. Nafis Sadik**, executive director, and **Dr. Hirofumi Ando**, director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA, were in Japan to attend a special meeting of the Population Forum 21 on Apr. 20 and the GISPRI Symposium '92 on Apr. 21. They also met with Prime Minister **Kiichi Miyazawa**, Foreign Minister **Michio Watanabe** and leading parliamentarians concerned with population issues, and held discussions with **Takeo Fukuda**, JOICFP president and former prime minister, high-ranking government officials and JOICFP officers.

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Dr. Daniela Colombo, president, Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDoS), visited JOICFP on Apr. 21 to exchange information.

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JOICFP Program Officer Sumie Ishii was in Thailand to attend the Regional IEC Experts Group Meeting on Population Communication Strategies, held Apr. 13 - 19, and in China from Apr. 23 - 26 to exchange information on the production of IEC materials.

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Katsuhide Kitatani, deputy executive director, UNFPA, accompanied by **Kyoichi Nakamura**, special assistant to the deputy executive director, UNFPA, were in Japan to attend the State of World Population Press Conference on Apr. 27. Kitatani also attended the MCCOBA meeting as a keynote speaker on Apr. 30.

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Ana Milena Muñoz de Gaviria Trujillo, first lady of Colombia, visited JOICFP on May 1 to exchange information. She was accompanied by six people including three representatives of the Embassy of Colombia led by Ambassador **Rodrigo Villamizar**.

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Dr. Hiroshi Ogino, board member, Family Planning Federation of Japan and **Dr. Noriji Suzuki**, professor, Department of Parasitology, Kochi Medical School, accompanied by Shin-ichi Yagi, deputy executive director; Yukio Honma, program officer; and Yoshitatsu Kanno, staff member, JOICFP, were in China from Apr. 14 - May 6 to attend the IP Workshop/Seminar, to carry out IP monitoring and provide technical assistance.

JOICFP ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERIES

NEW ANIMATED FILM

BEST WISHES

14min, color/English, Spanish



A young couple's struggle to build an equal relationship is the theme of BEST WISHES, the third animated film in a series produced by a joint Mexican and Japanese team.

The film concerns Gaspar and Sara who live in an inner-city slum. The couple faces a crisis when Sara decides she wants to be more independent and work outside the home. As they try to come to terms with this new element in their relationship, they learn the importance of communication and realize that they must reassess male-female roles and respect each other as individuals.

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Sakura Motion Picture Co., Ltd.

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FP/MCH Insights

Six nurses taking part in the "Specialized Nursing Course" organized by the International Nursing Foundation of Japan gained insights into Japan's post-war community-based family planning (FP) and maternal and child health programs during a seminar at JOICFP on April 27. Through presentations, film shows and discussions, the participants were also given an overview of IEC materials produced by JOICFP and the community-based FP/MCH activities promoted in developing countries through JOICFP's Integrated Project. Attending the seminar were nurses from Bangladesh, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Seychelles and Sri Lanka.

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JOICFP NEWS welcomes your comments, suggestions and contributions. Please mail to:

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