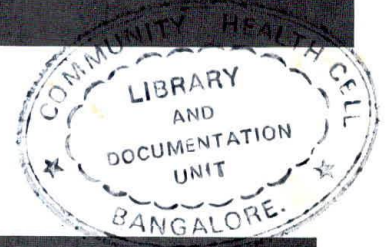


JOICFP NEWS

Takeo Fukuda Dies at 90



World loses tireless, pioneering leader of population and development field; JOICFP loses dynamic president

Former Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda, 90, died in Tokyo on July 5 of chronic emphysema. An international spokesperson on issues ranging from population, food production and environment to disarmament and poverty alleviation, Fukuda was president of JOICFP at the time of his death.

An ailing Fukuda made a final public appearance at the 13th Session of the InterAction Council in Tokyo on May 23, where his impassioned speech on balancing population growth and food supply left a deep impression on the audience. Fukuda, one of the founders of the council, stepped down as honorary chairman at the meeting.

A close associate of former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishii, Fukuda took the helm of JOICFP in November 1987 following Kishii's death. A dynamic leader and tireless campaigner for population issues both within Japan and on an international level, Fukuda held various prominent posts at the time of his death including the chairmanship of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP), a post he had held since 1979.

A native of Gunma Prefecture and graduate of Tokyo University, Fukuda held various government posts as a career bureaucrat before joining politics as a member of the former Liberal Democratic Party. He held the cabinet posts of minister of agriculture, foreign minister, deputy prime minister and director general of the Economic Planning Agency in addition to the premiership.

He is most well-known as a prime minister for concluding the amity treaty with China in 1978. Fukuda passed his political faction to Shintaro Abe in 1986 to focus on world peace and population issues as a leading member of the InterAction Council. He retired from politics in 1991.

Fukuda was committed to promoting action in the population and development field up to



Takeo Fukuda, as he celebrated his appointment as JOICFP president in January 1988.

the time of his death. As chairman of JPFP, Fukuda sought to unite lawmakers from different political parties on population and development and was instrumental in promoting the concept of parliamentary bodies on population and development in other countries. He won the UN Peace Medal for his contribution to the population field in 1981.

Condolence messages have poured in from around the world following Fukuda's death. Funeral ceremonies were held for Fukuda in Tokyo on July 6 and 7. They were attended by parliamentarians, top officials of government

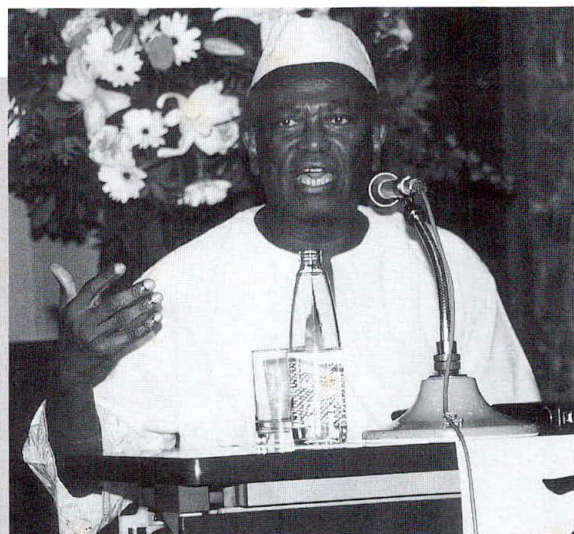
and representatives from the population and development field from around the world. Dr. Halfdan Mahler, secretary general, and Mark Laskin, assistant secretary general, IPPF, attended the funeral. Dr. Hirofumi Ando, deputy executive director, UNFPA, also attended.

An official memorial service, organized by the Cabinet and Liberal Democratic Party, will be held in Tokyo on September 6.

Fukuda's official duties at JOICFP were taken over by JOICFP Vice President Shidzue Kato, who is serving as acting president.

Be Heard at Beijing, Urges Sai

At a special symposium held on July 11 to mark World Population Day, Dr. Fred Sai, president, IPPF, made a plea for Japan to take leadership at the World Conference on Women in Beijing to ensure that the September conference builds on the progress made at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994. The symposium was held in Tokyo under the



Fred Sai makes a keynote address.

theme of "Earth Family" and focused on the role of NGOs. It was organized by the Council on Population Education and JOICFP with the support of UNFPA, IPPF and the IP Forum. Around 200 people attended the symposium where Katsuhide Kitatani, senior advisor, UNFPA, provided a message from Dr. Nafis Sadik, executive director, UNFPA.

Noting the appalling statistics on reproductive mortality and morbidity, Sai said that better health would follow if progress was made in improving gender equity: better female access to education and credit, policy-making and management. Women should also have greater say in the planning and decision-making of reproductive health services, he added.

Sai had particularly strong words to say about the Japanese government's reluctance to approve the low-dose oral contraceptive pill. Commenting that the lack of access seems like a form of male oppression, Sai said there is no medical justification or humanitarian grounds for withholding the availability of the pill, a contraceptive that gives women control over

their own fertility without male intervention.

Sai also had hard, but encouraging words for NGOs, "One of the important attributes of NGOs is to stimulate government into being accountable and into moving onto the right path. We need to be sure that we are asking for the rights and freedoms of individuals; freedom from want, freedom from hunger and freedom from abject poverty. It is in this spirit that we have been discussing reproductive rights and reproductive health — particularly the role and place of women in society, and in the development process generally. The NGOs have a great part to play. They will need funds, but they will also have to raise funds themselves. NGOs have to be deserving of the support. They should not let the support make them slaves of government. Otherwise they have no right to be NGOs.

"No matter what we feel about the language of Cairo, it has been agreed upon. I would like to advise that the Japanese delegation stands its ground in the same way that it did at the Social Summit, so that when it comes to reproductive health and rights — the language of Cairo will stand. Don't keep quiet. It would be wrong for a great country like Japan to keep quiet as it so often does in international meetings.

"To you (Japanese people) coming to Beijing, please let your voices be heard. There is too much to lose by letting those who are anxious to hold women down, who, for ideological, religious or other reasons of their own, would like to take sexuality out of human life. Let us speak out and let them hear clearly that the human being has a sexuality different than mammals and that sexuality needs to be understood and needs to be catered for from a very early age. This (Japanese) leadership maybe only psychological but it will be appreciated worldwide. I hope that you can make your stand known so that we can see a world in the future where we can say no human being goes to bed as a sexual being without understanding what it means for himself or herself."

Challenges for NGOs

A panel discussion, held during the World Population Day Symposium, focused on the expanding role of the NGO and growing international recognition of the effectiveness of NGOs. The discussion, which featured four panelists, was coordinated by Professor Masaaki Yasukawa, executive secretary, Council on Population Education.

Yoko Kitazawa, president, People to People Aid, began by noting the acceptance by the government of NGOs as partners in International assistance. She cautioned, however, that to effectively fill this role, NGOs must become experts in their respective fields.

Drawing on the experiences of JOICFP, Yasuo Kon, executive director, JOICFP, noted that NGOs work closest to the community and have to determine the real needs of the people. He said that NGOs can function more effectively overseas if they have experiences in their own countries to use as a base.

Looking ahead to the Beijing Conference on Women, Makiko Arima, president, Yokohama Women's Association for Communication and Networking, expressed concern for the brackets around reproductive rights and health in the Beijing document. She said NGOs must work together to reflect the spirit of Cairo in the Beijing conference.

Hideki Kato, director, research Department, Institute of Fiscal and Monetary Policy, Ministry of Finance, said that the government is willing to set up support mechanisms for NGOs to work as partners, but stressed that NGOs



The panel discussion in progress.

must refine their capabilities and strategies. He said he expects a very important international contribution from NGOs to guide governments ahead of the Beijing conference.

Workshop Broadens Donor Perspectives

A workshop for donor countries was held in New York from June 12 - 14 to explore ways to further the operational aspects of the Program of Action of the 1994 International Conference



Guillermo Martinez-Correcher, deputy director, Technical Cabinet, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation

on Population and Development (ICPD) of Cairo. The event was jointly organized by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and

U.K. Overseas Development Administration (ODA) in response to a request for a follow-up of Cairo by donor countries which attended a meeting of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD in November 1994.

The Donor Workshop on Implementing Reproductive Health Programs focused on deepening the understanding of the options and strategies that will most effectively contribute to improving reproductive health and advancing the Cairo program. Among the key issues to emerge during the event was the effectiveness of working to promote reproductive health in an integrated program. The importance

of involving NGOs was also impressed upon the donors.

The workshop was attended by 68 participants from 16 countries and such international bodies as UNFPA, IPPF and the World Bank.

Japan was the only country at the workshop to include an NGO representative in its official delegation. The delegation, led by Kaoru Ishikawa, director, Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, included Harumi Kitabayashi, deputy director, Japan International Cooperation Agency and JOICFP Senior Program Officer Kiyoko Ikegami.

In comments made at the workshop, Ikegami stressed the important role of NGOs in reproductive health programs and the effectiveness of South-to-South collaboration for sharing experiences. She also urged follow-up activities after the workshop to advocate the concept of reproductive health within Japan. Ikegami emphasized the need for guidelines for the Japanese government to incorporate the concept of reproductive health in programs



From left, Ishikawa with Duff Gillespie, deputy assistant administrator, and Elizabeth Maguire, director of Office of Population, Center for Population, Health and Nutrition, USAID; John Worley, Population and Reproductive Health Specialist, Health and Population Division, ODA; and David Nabarro, ODA.

implemented as part of official development assistance activities.

The workshop wound up with general agreement among the donors to work towards achieving programs that are under national leadership rather than donor-driven programs. Participants also expressed a desire to work more closely in collaboration to fund reproductive health programs in the future.

JOICFP Joins GII Mission to Bangladesh

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) included a member of JOICFP in a project formulation mission which was in Bangladesh from June 12 -20. JOICFP Senior Program Officer Ryoichi Suzuki was the only representative of an NGO to join the mission sent to explore possibilities for formulating Japanese cooperation projects in the fields of population and AIDS in Bangladesh. While in Bangladesh, Suzuki assisted with analysis of NGO activities.

The delegation was dispatched under the Japanese government's Global Issues Initiative

(GII) on Population and AIDS which was launched in 1994. Under the initiative, the government has expressed its desire to work closely with NGOs as partners. JOICFP staff members have participated in several project formulation missions and have provided other services under the GII.

Headed by Kazuo Watanabe, director, Research & Programming Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, MOFA, the mission included other representatives of MOFA, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and experts.

Kato Awarded



Shidzue Kato, president of Family Planning Federation of Japan (FPFJ) and acting president of JOICFP, received a special award on July 18 from Brown University in Rhode Island. She was honored in recognition for her efforts on behalf of Japanese women. One of Japan's most prominent family planning pioneers, Kato, 98, remains a strong voice on women's issues.

A New Era in Population and Development

Cairo put human beings at center of population & development activities, says UNFPA publication

This year's The State of World Population report focuses on the impact of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 and outlines challenges in the population and development field. Below are highlights of the report.

The ICPD was the start of a new era in population and development. The ICPD Program of Action explicitly places human beings, rather than human numbers, at the center of all population and development activities. It encourages the international community to address global problems by meeting individual needs, while maintaining the responsibilities and sovereignty of governments.

Investing in people, in broadening their opportunities and enabling them to realize their potential as human beings, is the key to sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as to balanced,

sustainable population growth.

Empowering women is an important end in itself, as well as a key to improving the quality of life of everyone. Without the full and equal participation of women, there can be no sustainable human development. The Program of Action emphasizes the need for gender equity and equality and the support of men for the empowerment of women. It enunciates the right to universal, comprehensive reproductive health care, including family planning (FP), and it points out that for women, a context which also includes education and access to resources is essential as the basis of empowerment.

The Program of Action spells out an integrated response to population and development challenges in the decades ahead. This new approach is based on the achievements of

population and development programs, but it also reflects the need for action in the future.

The world population is currently 5.7 billion. According to the UN projections, annual population increments are likely to remain above 86 million until the year 2015. Projections for 2015 range from 7.1 billion to 7.8 billion, and for 2050 from 7.9 billion to 11.9 billion; the actual totals reached will largely be determined by action taken during the rest of the decade.

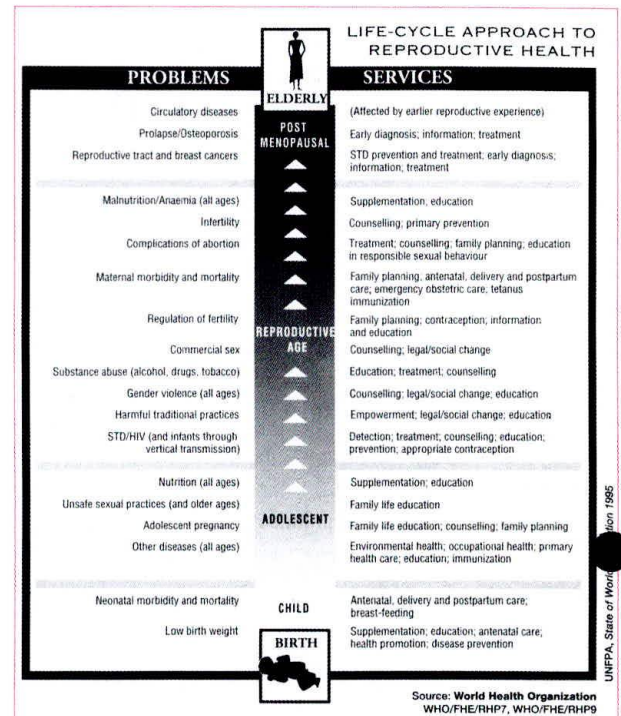
The Cairo conference agreed on a Program of Action for the next 20 years in the field of

population and development. It moves away from the focus on fertility towards a comprehensive approach that integrates FP with reproductive health and addresses a wider range of concerns, particularly economic status, education and gender equity and equality.

The document reaffirms the basic human right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. It stresses that men have a key role to play in bringing about gender equity and equality, in fostering women's full participation in development and in improving women's reproductive health. Goals set out in three related areas: expanded access to education, particularly for girls; reduced mortality rates; and increased access to quality reproductive health services, including FP.

Women in most societies have many roles, but often only one, their role in reproduction, is recognized; and even in that they can expect little support. For most, they cannot participate fully in economic and public life, have limited access to positions of influence and power, and have narrower occupational choices and lower earnings than men. Too often, they have little or no voice in decisions made in or outside the household; and too often, even their reproductive health is ignored. These inequities must be redressed to fulfill women's human rights and enable countries to progress towards sustainable development.

Towards this end, all forms of discrimination should be outlawed and opposed



From left, Kyoichi Nakamura, information advisor, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA; Dr. Hirofumi Ando, deputy executive director, UNFPA; Dr. Toshio Kuroda, director emeritus, NUPRI; and Makiko Arima, president, Yokohama Women's Association for Communication and Networking, answer questions from the media at a press conference on July 5 at the Japan Press Center. The meeting, held to introduce UNFPA's *The State of World Population*, was attended by 50 journalists. The report was later featured in all major media in Japan on July 11. The UN estimates of population growth were printed in major newspapers, which picked up different aspects of the document. The importance of maintaining the momentum of Cairo with regard to reproductive health and rights and women's empowerment was featured in the editorial of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, while other newspapers focused on such issues as male responsibility in family planning.

in civic life; traditional laws and practices which enforce women's subordination must be challenged. Also important is enacting and enforcing laws setting minimum age at marriage to protect young women from the dangers of early child-bearing and allow them to take advantage of options beyond motherhood.

Key contributions to women's empowerment will be in education and health, including reproductive health and FP.

While health issues related to reproduction and sexuality affect women and men of all ages, women bear most of the associated burden of ill-health. Essential aspects of reproductive health include FP, safe motherhood, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections (RTIs) and STDs. A central achievement of the ICPD was its promotion of a comprehensive approach to meeting the totality of people's reproductive health needs, particularly those of women and girls.

should be encouraged to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behavior and for household obligations, to allow women to become equal partners in public and private life.

Providing sex education in schools can help protect teenagers from the risks of sexual activity. Young people need access to counseling on FP, gender relations, violence, prevention of STDs including HIV/AIDS, and prevention and treatment of sexual abuse and incest. In addition, they need access to reproductive services appropriate for their age and their community.

One third of the illness among developing country women aged 15-44 is related to pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, HIV and RTIs. High levels of maternal mortality and poor maternal health are closely related to low social and economic status of women. Preventing unwanted pregnancy or protecting themselves against disease is difficult or even impossible for many women.

Unsafe abortion is a major threat to the health of women. Worldwide, it is estimated that women have more than 40 million abortions

each year. Between 26 and 31 million are performed legally, and some 20 million are performed under unsafe conditions accounting for an estimated 67,000 deaths. An even larger number of women suffer long-term complications such as infection, pain and infertility. While stating that "in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of FP," the Program of Action calls on governments to deal with unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and to reduce recourse to abortion through expanded and improved FP services.

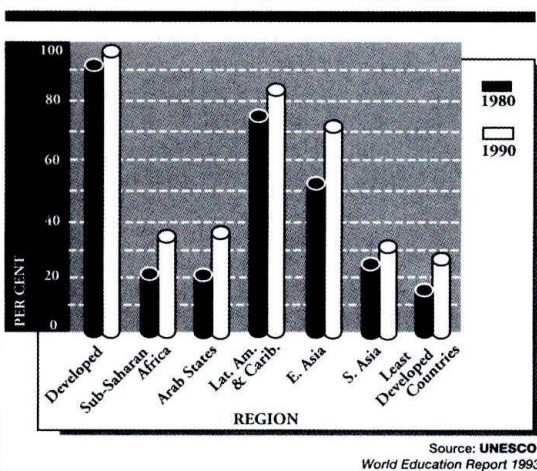
In the past 20 years, many

countries have dramatically expanded the availability of FP services, accelerating a decline in fertility rates. Some 57% of couples in developing countries now use contraceptives compared to around 14% in 1965 - 1970. The total fertility rate in developing countries has declined from 6.1 children per woman in the 1950s to 3.7 today. Female sterilization, oral contraceptives and IUDs account for the most use of modern methods.



Women and children receive health care in Bangladesh. - UNFPA

GROWTH IN FEMALE LITERACY LEVELS



To promote reproductive rights, the Program of Action calls on all countries to provide universal access to a full range of high-quality reproductive health services — including safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of FP — through their primary health care systems by 2015 or sooner.

Experience around the world has shown that to address people's reproductive and sexual health needs, FP services need to be integrated into a wider framework which addresses their overall health and well-being. Comprehensive reproductive health care can be built on the foundation of FP programs which already exist in the primary health care systems of some 155 countries, generally combining FP with maternal and child health care.

The Program of Action states that men

Progress on Reproductive Health & Rights in Japan

The Upper House Health and Welfare Committee of Japan unanimously passed a new supplementary resolution in June concerning the Eugenic Protection Law (UPL) that includes the terms of "reproductive health and rights."

Article 39 of the UPL, which allows licensed family planning workers to sell contraceptives, was created with a time limit and must be extended every 5 years or becomes invalid. The resolution was made with the decision for another 5-year extension.

The resolution states that information and counseling services to enhance reproductive health and rights should be promoted in line with the 1994 ICPD Program of Action. Research and training should also reflect the new direction.

The resolution is welcomed by women as an encouraging step forward in that the terms of "reproductive health and rights" were for the first time stated with accurate Japanese translation in an official document of the Diet (parliament). It is hoped that the move helps further deepen the understanding of reproductive health and rights among both Diet members and government officials.

In Touch with Community Needs in Tanzania

The coverage of the Integrated Project (IP) in Tanzania has expanded from three villages with a population of 20,000 when it was launched in 1984 to the current 99 villages with a population of 311,000. More villages are expected to initiate the project this year. As the project expands, staff and community people are focusing on ways to design mechanisms for future sustainability. One of the important ways that project continuity is being pursued is through income-generating activities of such community bodies as women's and youth groups and local governments.

One area in which the project has shown dramatic success is in raising the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), an achievement that has encouraged the Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI) which implements the project. In villages where the project was initiated over 5 years ago, the average CPR is 60% against the national average of 10%.

Establishing community-based service (CBS) and community-based distributors (CBDs) in villages has been crucial to raising family planning (FP) acceptance. Selected by their communities, CBDs must be graduates of primary school, be able to read and write and must be trusted by the community people. Able to provide services at convenient times, the 288 CBDs working under the IP supplement or

replace the clinical services for villagers. To further enhance these services, an UMATI dispensary has been set up for cost recovery and to ensure a constant supply of essential drugs.

The establishment of nursery schools in IP areas has also had considerable spin-off effects for the project. Not only has it become simpler to identify ill health and malnutrition cases among children, but reaching families with health messages including FP has become easier. The nurseries, which provide basic education, have encouraged some parents to start literacy classes. Mothers have also been freed to pursue other activities and be more receptive to the idea of birth spacing. In addition, the

establishment of nurseries has encouraged vegetable cultivation and cooking to ensure a stable supply of meals for the children.

As the project continues to expand and diversify in Tanzania, the need for strategies to sustain services at the grass roots has emerged as one of the most pressing issues. In particular, the need to find a means to sustain the services of CBDs on a long-term basis is receiving attention.



Community-based distributors working in areas where the IP is implemented receive refresher training.

Towards Realistic Programs

Realistic ways to implement the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and ICPD Program of Action were the focus of discussion at a workshop held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire from June 6-9. The joint Organization of African Unity/Africa Development Bank/UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA/OAU/ADB) and UNFPA/IPPF experts/NGOs workshop brought together experts in Africa with representatives of NGOs and international agencies in a focused effort to review implementation of the declaration and Program of Action and produce realistic guidelines to further their implementation to meet the needs of people in Africa. JOICFP was among the NGOs from the population/family planning field attending the regional conference and was the only NGO from Asia.

The role of NGOs as partners in the implementation of the recommendations was a major focus of the workshop. Discussions were particularly active on the sensitive issue of the

need for collaboration between NGOs and government. NGO representatives called attention to the need for governments to support NGO activities as international assistance channels show stronger interest to NGO programs.

Another important issue discussed was the need to ensure continuity of services and trained staff by enhancing the sustainability of programs. Noting the high turnover rate of trained staff in programs, participants discussed how to design projects that can be sustained with community support and participation by ensuring that they reflect the needs of people at the grass roots. The importance of integrating components that realistically answer community needs was emphasized.

The workshop wound up with agreement that awareness had been raised and a call to demonstrate real achievements through implementation at the grass roots.



Yoshio Koike, UNFPA country director for Sierra Leone (left), expresses gratitude to Saburo Iwanami, mayor, Nerima City of Tokyo, for the city's donation of 50 of 150 reconditioned bicycles shipped to Sierra Leone in May 1994 by the Municipal Coordinating Committee for Overseas Bicycle Assistance (MCCOBA). Koike paid his courtesy call to the mayor on June 8.

POSIVA Funds from Japanese Public Boost NGOs



Representatives of NGOs including JOICFP receive POSIVA funding.

JOICFP was allocated ¥63.017 million (US\$708,000 at an exchange rate of ¥89 to \$1) on June 27 to support projects in six countries from the Postal Savings for International

An NGO Perspective



JOICFP Senior Program Officer Kiyoko Ikegami made a presentation on women in development (WID) and reproductive rights and health to participants of the International Seminar on Women's Development organized by the Institute for International Cooperation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on July 3. Ikegami spoke about WID activities from the perspective of a non-governmental organization (NGO) and introduced JOICFP activities in the Latin American region. The JOICFP animated adolescent health education film *Music for Two* was shown to the 150 participants from 11 countries attending the Tokyo event.

Voluntary Aid (POSIVA) scheme administered by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The funds, collected from interest on special postal savings accounts held by the public, are allocated by the ministry to Japanese-based NGOs implementing projects in developing countries in cooperation with local NGOs in respective countries.

JOICFP was the fourth-biggest recipient of funds allocated for the period of July 1995 - June 1996. The funds will be used to support activities in such areas as maternal and child health, family planning, women in development, education and training, nutrition and environmental sanitation in Bangladesh, China, Ghana, Guatemala, Tanzania and Vietnam.

The ministry received 305 applications for funding this year from 235 NGOs including Japanese and non-Japanese NGOs based in Japan. It approved 305 projects in 61 countries. A total of ¥2.81 billion (US\$31.57 million) was allocated by the ministry.

By region, 20 countries in Africa received POSIVA funds, 18 in Asia, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, six in the CIS, four in the Middle East and three in Oceania.

The POSIVA scheme has continued to gain popularity in Japan among the public which has shown keen interest in promoting the work of NGOs in developing countries. Viewed as a trustworthy means of international assistance, the scheme owes much of its success to the close collaboration it has achieved between government and NGOs.

All NGOs receiving funding through the scheme must regularly report to the Japanese embassy in respective countries to provide information on how the funds are being used in the field to assist people at the grass roots. Such information flow not only contributes to fostering trust for the scheme among the Japanese public, but helps deepen understanding of the needs and living situations of people in developing countries.

MCCOBA's Wheels Turning

The Municipal Coordinating Committee for Overseas Bicycle Assistance (MCCOBA) maintained its commitment to sending reconditioned bicycles with spare parts to developing countries at its third general meeting in Tokyo on May 16. The committee approved funds and support for the donation scheme for the period of April 1995 - March 1996 at the meeting. Shibuya City of Tokyo was also welcomed as a new MCCOBA member at the event.

The body, composed of 15 local governments and JOICFP, approved a budget of over ¥48.571 million (US\$545,000 at an exchange rate of ¥89 to \$1) for spare parts for at least 3,900 bicycles and their shipping costs to 17 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The amount represents a commitment of ¥1 million from each member local government; ¥3.047 million from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; ¥3.6 million from the Tokyo metropolitan government; and ¥26.924 million from the Japan Bicycle Promotion Institute.

The committee expects to surpass this year's minimum target of 3,900 bicycles. Last year, MCCOBA sent 4,200 bicycles to developing countries where they are used to assist community agents such as traditional birth attendants (TBAs), community-based distributors (CBDs) and health-care workers to improve the way of life at the grass roots.



IPPF President Fred Sai hands over donated bicycles in Tanzania.

Japanese Live Longest

Japanese people again scored the highest life expectancy in the world in 1994, with the average life span for women rising to 82.98 years and men to 76.57 years, according to recent figures from the Health and Welfare Ministry. In 1993, the life span for women was 82.51 years and for men was 76.25 years.

Japanese women have held the world record for longevity for 10 years and men for nine years.

VOICE OF VOICES

By Chojiro Kunii

Towards Beijing

Six members of JOICFP will attend the UN 4th World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China, in early September and the NGO Forum. My hope is that they make the most of this rare opportunity to share experiences and information with participants from other countries.

Four decades ago, I visited Europe for the first time. I was deeply impressed by the lifestyles I encountered in Sweden, Germany and Great Britain at the time. Everything was new and interesting to me. At the time, I was living in a small rural town in northeastern

Japan, so the trip was particularly impressive and I was eager to learn as much as I could about these different societies. I absorbed so many new things like a sponge and the experience broadened my perspective of life.

I hope that the JOICFP team has the same kind of experience I had many years ago. The conference is an important event for JOICFP and I hope the team makes the most of it. The conference will also give the staff an opportunity to learn something about the China of today and about its long history. In the past, the people of this country endured considerable suffering at the hands of countries of Europe, the U.S. and Japan. I feel particularly deeply about the pain caused by Japan.

As for present-day China, I am confident that the Integrated Project (IP) initiated in the country over 10 years ago has helped raise the

standard of health and the quality of life of community people living in project areas. NGO representatives attending the NGO Forum are planning to make opportunities to visit IP areas during their stay. JOICFP staff members in charge of the project in China are going to accompany this group. I hope that this field visit is indeed a learning experience for these participants and that they come away from the conference inspired with new ideas.

IPPF Names Brüggeman

Ingar Brüggeman will replace Dr. Halfdan Mahler as secretary general of IPPF in September. Current chair of the Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development, Berlin, Brüggeman has held increasingly responsible positions in WHO, which she joined in 1966.

ANNOUNCEMENT

5th African Regional Workshop on the Integrated Family Planning, Nutrition and Parasite Control Project (PANFRICO V)

Theme: Sustainable community-based distributors (CBDs) and community-based service (CBS)
Date: December 4 - 9, 1995
Venue: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Organizers: Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI), UNFPA, IPPF and JOICFP

Participants: Project director/project coordinator and officer in charge of the IP-implementing countries of Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Tanzania and Zambia; representatives from the selected countries of Cameroon, Guinea (Conakry), Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda; and representatives of international agencies (to be confirmed).
Note: Self-funded observers are welcome.

JOICFP Women's Health and Status Series

A New Animated Film

RAKHEE AND MAUSEE

12 min., Color/English, Hindi, Bengali, Nepali



Education is a key to improving the health and status of women. The process of change begins with learning how to read and write. As women use these skills to earn money, they gain the power to make decisions for a better future.

RAKHEE AND MAUSEE is a joint Indian-Japanese production and part of the women's health and status series of animated films. The theme is early marriage and the story concerns 14-year-old RAKHEE whose fate is changed by an independent woman called MAUSEE.

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16mm VTR (Beta, VHS/NTSC, PAL, SECAM)

DIARY

– **Yoshio Koike**, UNFPA country director, Sierra Leone, visited MCCOBA member cities Nerima and Toshima on June 8 and 9, respectively.
– JOICFP Senior Program Officer Kiyoko Ikegami and staff member Tetsuo Kato were in Chile, Brazil and the U.S. from May 31 - June 16 to coordinate project evaluation.
– JOICFP Senior Program Officer Ryoichi Suzuki was in Bangladesh as a member of a GII project formulation mission from June 12 - 20.
– **Florencia Roitstein**, consultant, Reproductive and Sexual Health Program, IPPF/WHO, visited

JOICFP on June 22 to exchange information.

– **Dr. Hirofumi Ando**, deputy executive director, and **Kyoichi Nakamura**, information advisor, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA, joined the press conference in Tokyo for *The State of World Population 1995* on July 5.
– **Dr. Halfdan Mahler**, secretary general, and **Mark Laskin**, assistant secretary general, IPPF, and **Dr. Hirofumi Ando**, deputy executive director, UNFPA, were in Japan to attend the funeral ceremony of former Japanese Prime Minister and President of JOICFP Takeo Fukuda on July 7.

New Appointments

Several new appointments were approved at a combined meeting of JOICFP's boards of directors, counselors and councilors on June 23. The four people named as new directors were Dr. Michio Hashimoto, Ryoichi Suzuki, Sumie Ishii and Hideyuki Takahashi. Takaaki Hara, Takashi Onogawa, Yoshikazu Sayama and Hiroshi Taniguchi were named as new counselors. Three of the new directors and two of the new counselors were drawn from JOICFP.

JOICFP NEWS is a monthly newsletter published by the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP).

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

JOICFP NEWS

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