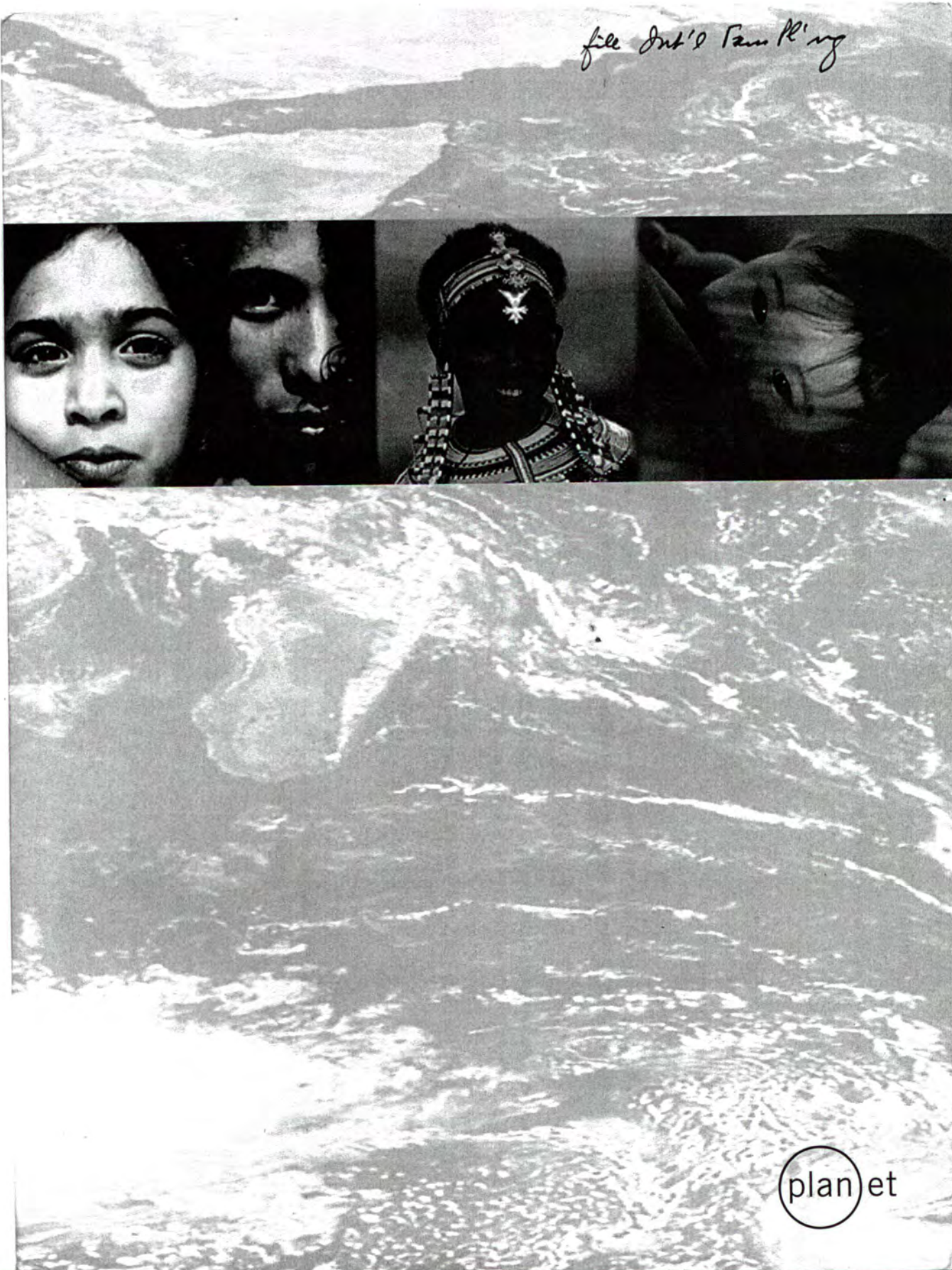


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F A M I L Y P L A N N I N G C H A N G E S E V E R Y T H I N G

Surprisingly, a significant degree of human suffering, poverty, disease and death could be reduced by providing people in developing nations access to family planning. Family planning would give women the ability to limit childbearing or space pregnancies apart, vastly improving their families' health and quality of life. Family planning programs include voluntary contraception, pre- and post-natal health care and sex education. More than 150 million women in these countries have expressed the desire to plan their family size, but have no access to birth control. Tragically, nearly 600,000 women die each year from pregnancy related causes, while millions of their children die at birth or soon after. Visit our website and find out what Americans can do to help make international family planning a reality. We have the ability. We have the resources. All we need now is the desire.

Amazing as it may seem, providing people in developing nations access to family planning is a critical first step in saving much of the 40 million acres of tropical rainforest being lost each year. Forests that are being cut down to create cropland to feed the world's ever-growing population. Forests that are home to many near-extinct animal and plant species. In places where family planning programs already provide voluntary contraception, health care and sex education, most women are choosing smaller families. This, in turn, eases the intense pressure on our environment's natural resources. The fact is, over 150 million women in these countries have expressed the desire to space pregnancies apart or limit childbearing, but have no access to birth control. Visit our website and find out what Americans can do to help make international family planning a reality. Because ultimately, every living thing on this planet depends on it.



F A M I L Y P L A N N I N G C H A N G E S E V E R Y T H I N G

IN MANY DEVELOPING NATIONS,
LACK OF FAMILY PLANNING DOESN'T JUST DEGRADE HUMAN LIFE.



The world's growing population is putting a tremendous strain on our planet's natural resources. Rainforests are being cut down to create more cropland. Fresh water is becoming scarce to nonexistent for millions. And disease thrives in the unsanitary conditions of poverty. No one wants to live this way.

But most women in developing nations have no choice but to keep having baby after baby after baby. One of the big reasons is that they have no access to family planning—even though over 150 million of these women have expressed the desire for it.

Family planning would provide voluntary contraception, improved health care, and sex education to men and women of childbearing age. It would allow

them the freedom to plan their family size, easing the intense pressure on their health, quality of life, and environment.

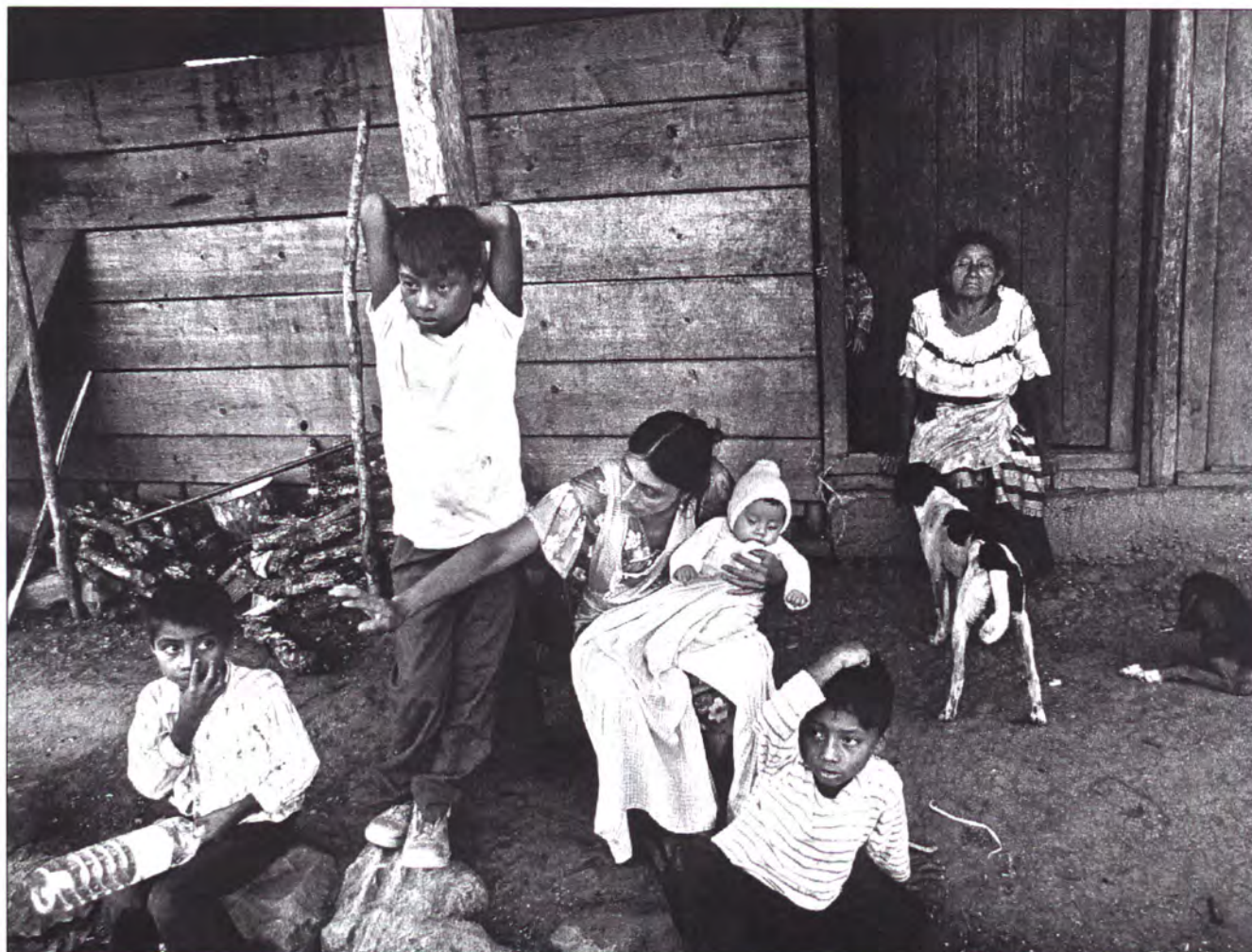
Amazing as it may seem, providing access to family planning is a critical and do-able first step in saving much of the 40 million acres of tropical rainforest being lost each year. Forests that are home to many near-extinct animal and plant species.

Unfortunately, the U.S. is not doing its part to help. Currently, less than 1% of our total budget is spent on foreign assistance—the least per GNP of all developed countries.

Visit our website and find out what we, as Americans, could and should be doing. For humanity's sake. And the sake of our planet.



IF YOU THINK SHE'S STUPID TO KEEP HAVING
KID AFTER KID IN THESE CONDITIONS, YOU'RE THE ONE WHO'S IGNORANT.



Astoundingly, over 150 million women in developing nations have expressed the desire to space pregnancies apart or limit childbearing, but have no means to do so.

And they are suffering because of it. Every minute of every day, a woman dies from pregnancy-related causes.

Teen pregnancies, complications from childbirth, lack of medical care, and malnourishment all contribute to the death toll.

Having babies one right after the other threatens not only the mother's life, but the life of her children, as well. Over 30,000 babies die each day during birth or soon after. An estimated 90% of infants whose mothers die from childbirth die by their first birthday. What's more, children born too close together have higher rates of malnutrition, develop slower, and are at an increased risk of contracting and dying from childhood infectious diseases.



The facts are alarming. But the ambivalence of those able to help is even more so. For while the problems do seem overwhelming, family planning is a critical and do-able first step in solving them. Family planning programs would provide voluntary contraception, pre- and

post-natal health care and sex education, allowing men and women the freedom to plan their family size, thereby easing the intense pressure on their health and quality of life.

Surprisingly, the United States isn't doing its part to help. Currently, less than 1% of our total budget is spent on foreign assistance—the least per GNP of all developed countries.

Visit our website and find out more about international family planning. Because helping those in need is not only a smart thing to do, it's the right thing to do.

If a natural disaster can be defined as an act of nature that devastates living conditions and causes great loss of life, then lack of family planning in developing nations certainly qualifies.

Every minute of every day, a woman dies from pregnancy-related causes. That's nearly 600,000 a year. Teen pregnancies, complications from childbirth, lack of medical care, and malnourishment all contribute to the death toll.

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Surprisingly, the United States isn't doing its part to help. Currently, less than 1% of our total budget is spent on foreign assistance—the least per GNP of all developed countries. Visit our website and find out what we, as Americans, could be doing. If ever there was a time our assistance was needed, this is it.



In August of '99, up to 13,000 Turkish people died in a devastating earthquake.



In December of '99, over 20,000 Venezuelans died from massive flooding and mudslides.

TV cameras and foreign aid were immediately rushed in.



Yet every month of every year, over 40,000 women in developing nations die from pregnancy-related causes.

And we fail to see the disaster.



www.familyplanet.org



TO: MELANNE VERVEER

FR: SARA GROTE CERRELL *SGC*

RE: THE PACKARD FOUNDATION

DT: 7-25-00

There are a few Packard Foundation issues I hope we can discuss.

Packard wants to invite Madeleine Albright to speak at a reception for the Hollywood community in September. Arlene Fairfield, my colleague, mentioned this to you in Washington, DC a few weeks ago.

The Packard Foundation is hosting this event to raise awareness about the importance of international family planning and to identify potential communication ambassadors for this issue among the Hollywood elite. As secretary of state, Madeleine Albright has seen first-hand how family planning improves the lives of women and children around the world. Therefore, her speaking about its importance to the Hollywood community would be an essential first step in motivating this influential constituency into action.

I have enclosed a draft invitation, which includes further information about the event. Packard hopes that you will consider attaching a memo of endorsement to this invite so that it is reviewed seriously.

I also hope we can discuss the President's trip to Nigeria. Since Packard has committed to invest \$35 million over the next five years in Nigerian family planning programs, Sarah Clark, director of Packard's population program, and Susan Packard Orr, president of Packard's board, hope the President will consider visiting a Packard Foundation grantee in Nigeria. The one they have proposed is Rotary International in Kano. This issue has been broached with Ken Bernard at the NSC.

I am interested in learning what you think about all of this. I can be reached at 206-223-2342 (office phone).

As always, thanks for time.

P.S. I have enclosed a press packet regarding the campaign Packard recently launched to raise awareness about international family planning.



Date

Dear Secretary Albright,

On behalf of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, I would like to invite you to speak at a reception for the Hollywood community in Los Angeles in mid-September. After hearing you speak at World Health Day at the White House, I know you are an ideal person to address such a group. We are flexible on dates, depending on your availability.

The Packard Foundation is hosting this event to raise awareness about the importance of international family planning and to identify potential communication ambassadors for this issue among the Hollywood elite. As secretary of state, you have seen first-hand how family planning improves the lives of women and children around the world. Therefore, your speaking about its importance to the Hollywood community would be an essential first step in motivating this influential constituency into action.

The event will take place at the home of Lisa and Eric Eisner (former president of Geffen Films) in mid-September from 7-9 pm, and will attract 50-75 people, including a select group of celebrities like Blythe Danner and Susan Sarandon, U.S. members of Congress and top-tier journalists. Actress Mimi Rogers and I will deliver remarks at the reception.

The Packard Foundation wants to motivate members of the Hollywood community to become active on the issue of family planning and eventually agree to serve as spokespeople, travel to developing countries to highlight family planning stories and lend their names to editorials, among other things.

We know this constituency has a significant impact on our society, so if its members become advocates of international family planning, it could have very positive ramifications for women, children and the environment worldwide.

You would play a critical role in making this happen, and we would love to have you join us. I hope you will seriously consider this request.

Sincerely,

Sarah Clark
Director, Packard Foundation's Population Program





NEWS INFORMATION ABOUT: International Family Planning
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: July 10, 2000
FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: Susan Ward 206.223.6457
www.planetwire.org

**FOUNDATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS LAUNCH MAJOR
EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO SAVE
WOMEN, CHILDREN, ENVIRONMENT**

\$13 Million to be spent in first year of five-year effort

New York, NY-- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation—the second largest philanthropy in the United States—today unveiled an unprecedented campaign to raise awareness, understanding and support of international family planning. The campaign, entitled **PLANet**, is the result of collaboration among some of the most prominent organizations advocating for women, children and the environment: CARE, National Audubon Society, Planned Parenthood® Federation of America, Population Action International, and Save the Children.

“Now is the time to begin a dialogue with the American public about the importance and the impact of international family planning in terms of the health and well being of the planet and everyone on it. This issue is a priority for these five diverse, leading organizations,” said Dr. Sarah Clark, director of the Packard Foundation’s Population Program.

J. Brady Anderson, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, states, “In sponsoring the PLANet campaign, the Packard Foundation has created a powerful force for change. The fact that these five organizations have united around international family planning highlights its importance in improving the health of women and families around the world.”

-- more --





International Family Planning Campaign / 2

The campaign introduces a new symbol, "PLANet," to create broad recognition of the issue and its meaning. The coordinated communications outreach will consist of paid and public service media, publicity, national and local events, direct mail, and grassroots efforts, among other activities.

A principal outreach method for this campaign is its on-line magazine: **www.familyplanet.org**. The site contains a broad array of issues, contacts, and information, including a resource center and links to coalition member web sites.

According to Richard T. Schlosberg III, CEO of The Packard Foundation, "Access to family planning and reproductive health services is a critical need in many developing countries, and lack of access creates global challenges that impact us all. We know that Americans care about the environment, and they care about the well being of children and families. This effort makes the link between family planning and those things they care about."

Schlosberg continues, "Providing access to quality reproductive health care and contraceptive choices can save the lives of millions of women and children. Nearly 600,000 women die each year from pregnancy-related causes. People in developing nations are dying because they don't have basic health services that we take for granted."

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The David and Lucile Packard Foundation is a private family foundation created in 1964 by David Packard (1912-1996), co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Company, and Lucile Salter Packard (1914-1987). The Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations in the following broad program areas: conservation; population; science; children, families, and communities; arts; organizational effectiveness; and philanthropy. The Foundation makes grants at the national and international level. The Foundation's assets were approximately \$17 billion as of June 30, 2000. Grant awards totaled approximately \$411 million in 1999, and the Foundation expects to make grants of approximately \$500 million in 2000.





PLANet CAMPAIGN LAUNCH

Sky Club, Vert Pre Suite, 200 Park Avenue ♦ New York, NY

July 10, 2000, 10:00 a.m.

Sarah Clark

Sarah Clark joined The Packard Foundation in 1998 to direct the Population Program. During her tenure, the Population Program has grown from an annual budget of \$30 million to a current annual budget of \$100 million, with the development of major granting programs for in-country work for Ethiopia, the Philippines, Nigeria and Myanmar. Work is also underway in India, Pakistan and Mexico, with some grants underway in Sudan. Prior to joining The Packard Foundation, Dr. Clark served in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), where she held several positions and worked to plan, expand and evaluate population programs in many regions of the world. As USAID's chief operating officer for central communications and operations, she served as principal liaison with the National Security Council and the Department of State. Dr. Clark also served as deputy director of the USAID Office of Population and as regional population advisor for West and Central Africa. She holds a Ph.D. in demography from Brown University.

Amy Coen

As President of Population Action International (PAI), Amy Coen leads the organization's efforts to increase global political and financial support for effective population and reproductive health programs grounded in individual rights. Prior to joining PAI, she served for 13 years as President and CEO of the Planned Parenthood/Chicago Area, which provides family planning and related medical services to more than 55,000 women and men each year. With more than 20 years of experience in reproductive health and rights advocacy, Ms. Coen is both a strategic planner and a dynamic communicator with a strong personal network among the NGO and grassroots organizing communities, as well as among leaders in the political, religious and health care arenas. She serves as a trustee on several boards, including The National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association (NFPRHA) and the Reproductive Health Technologies Project. Ms. Coen is also a member of The Green Group, which comprises the CEOs of America's leading environmental organizations.

Gloria Feldt

Gloria Feldt is president of Planned Parenthood® Federation of America (PPFA), the nation's oldest and largest reproductive health care organization, which has 137 affiliates and 900 health centers nationwide that serve more than five million Americans annually. Ms. Feldt began her career with Planned Parenthood nearly a quarter century ago—80 years after Marget Sanger opened the first U.S. birth control clinic in New York—and has overseen a dramatic revitalization of PPFA domestically and around the world. Her centerpiece initiative is the Responsible Choices Action Agenda, a forward-looking legislative, electoral and service expansion strategy with three major goals: to increase services that prevent unintended pregnancy, to improve the quality of reproductive health care, and to ensure access to safe, legal abortion. Ms. Feldt is a leading national voice for family planning, reproductive choice and responsible sex education, and has testified before Congress, appeared regularly in national print and broadcast media and traveled the country articulating PPFA's message of prevention and responsible choices.



John Flicker

John Flicker, president of the National Audubon Society since 1995, has worked to reaffirm the organization's mission—to preserve and restore natural ecosystems with the focus on birds and other wildlife for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity. Under Mr. Flicker's leadership, the Audubon Society has moved to develop a culture of conservation among citizens throughout the Americas. Audubon now has 21 state offices and a Latin American office in operation, with several more in development in the upcoming years. Prior to joining Audubon, Mr. Flicker served in a variety of key positions with The Nature Conservancy, where he was most recognized for his leadership role in designing and promoting the \$3 billion Preservation 2000 land acquisition program in Florida, the largest state land acquisition program in the country. In Mr. Flicker's 21 years with the Conservancy, his positions included executive vice president, general counsel and director of several state and regional programs including Florida and the Great Plains.

Marilyn F. Grist

As Senior Vice President for External Relations of CARE, Marilyn F. Grist has a thirty-year work history in the promotion of social and economic justice. She has built a solid reputation of working tirelessly on behalf of the poor and disenfranchised in local, state, national and international arenas. Prior to joining CARE in 1982, Ms. Grist served as the Director of Energy Conservation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under Governor Michael Dukakis. The home weatherization and fuel assistance programs that she created for low-income people in Massachusetts were later replicated throughout New England and many of the energy policies were folded into national legislation. After fourteen years as director of CARE's southeast office, she became Vice President of Marketing and Communications with CARE, spearheading the phenomenal growth of CARE's Web site and an international global branding initiative. She is widely recognized as an articulate spokesperson for women and children in urban America and throughout the developing world.

Charles MacCormack

Charles MacCormack is president and chief executive officer of Save the Children, a leading international nonprofit organization that works to make lasting positive change in the lives of children in need. He oversees programs in over 40 countries, including the United States, which focus on maternal and child health care, economic opportunity and education. Save the Children also supports refugee assistance programs in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and provides disaster relief assistance worldwide. Prior to joining Save the Children, Dr. MacCormack was president of World Learning (previously known as The Experiment in International Living), which fosters world peace through international education programs including educational exchanges, language learning, volunteer support and international technical assistance activities. He was recently appointed to the U.S. delegation to the World Summit on Children to be held in September 2001, is currently president of the Non-Governmental Committee on UNICEF and serves on a number of boards. He holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University and was a National Science Fellow and Fulbright Fellow.



PLANet CAMPAIGN PARTNERS

CARE

CARE is one of the world's largest private international relief and development organizations with programs in more than 60 countries. As part of its comprehensive approach to development, CARE provides communities with the basic health care and education that is so desperately needed by those most vulnerable to disease and malnutrition—children and their mothers. CARE's programs improve knowledge of preventive health practices and strengthen the capacity of local institutions to provide high-quality primary health care, health and nutrition education, maternal health and family planning services, food and vitamin supplements, and immunizations and services to prevent, detect and treat STDs and HIV/AIDS. CARE integrates these efforts with other programs—including girls' education, water and sanitation, micro-enterprise development and children's health—to maximize benefits to families and communities.

Communications Consortium Media Center

The Communications Consortium Media Center (CCMC) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping groups use media and new technologies as tools for public education and policy change. CCMC focuses on a cluster of issues domestically and around the world: children and families, health care, women's equality, reproductive health, global population and the environment, civil society, racial justice, and human rights. CCMC's PLANet efforts build on successful work with the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and policymakers to shape a communications campaign supporting the Program of Action adopted by 189 countries in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development. CCMC is providing technical expertise to the PLANet campaign through strategic media activities on international family planning and its importance in saving women's lives, supporting comprehensive health care services and safeguarding the environment.

National Audubon Society

One of the largest and most influential environmental organizations in the United States, the National Audubon Society works to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds and other wildlife, for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity. Audubon believes that the health and well-being of people is closely linked to the well-being of wildlife and the health of the global environment. International family planning is crucial for protecting the environment and the Earth's biodiversity by addressing the root causes of human population growth in a humane and voluntary manner. Under the leadership of the Population and Habitat Program and through Audubon's 520 local chapters, over 100 educational centers and sanctuaries, and a myriad of grassroots-based programs, local citizens have an avenue for involvement in raising awareness about the connections between international family planning and the environment and make a difference in U.S. policies affecting the future of the planet.



Planned Parenthood® Federation of America, Inc.

Planned Parenthood® Federation of America, Inc., the world's oldest and largest voluntary reproductive health care organization, was founded by Margaret Sanger in 1916. In 1952, Planned Parenthood and seven other national family planning associations created the International Planned Parenthood Federation to improve family planning services throughout the world. Planned Parenthood also houses its own international service, Family Planning International Assistance, which has provided technical assistance and financial support to local organizations serving some of the most hard-to-reach people in the most hard-to-reach places. A new international advocacy project, Planned Parenthood Global Partners, arranges partnerships between Planned Parenthood affiliates and family planning organizations in other countries to improve programs and services here and abroad, and work to ensure that U.S. international family planning policies meet the needs and experiences of the people they serve.

Population Action International

Population Action International (PAI) is dedicated to advancing policies and programs that slow population growth in order to enhance the quality of life for all people. PAI advocates the expansion of voluntary family planning, other reproductive health services, and educational and economic opportunities for girls and women. The organization fosters the development of U.S. and international policy on urgent population issues through an integrated program of policy research, public education and political advocacy. PAI reaches out to government leaders and opinion makers through the dissemination of strategic, action-oriented publications, broader efforts to inform public opinion, and coalitions with other development, reproductive health and environmental organizations. Founded in 1965, PAI is a private, nonprofit group and accepts no government funds.

Save the Children

Save the Children is a leading international nonprofit child development and relief organization working in more than 40 countries throughout the developing world, as well as in the United States. The organization's mission is to make lasting, positive change in the lives of children in need by implementing programs that focus on health, education and economic opportunity for children and their families. In recognition of the importance of family planning to both maternal and child health, Save the Children has provided voluntary family planning information and services within the context of its international health programs for more than 15 years. The new "Save the Mothers/Save the Children" campaign, under the PLANet initiative, will work to mobilize U.S. women to take action on behalf of policies and programs that benefit mothers in the developing world—including access to family planning and reproductive health care, education and economic opportunities.

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation is a private family foundation created in 1964 by David Packard (1912-1996), co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Company, and Lucile Salter Packard (1914-1987). The Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations in the following broad program areas: conservation; population; science; children, families and communities; arts; organizational effectiveness; and philanthropy. The Foundation makes grants at the national and international level, and also has a special focus on the Northern California counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey. The Foundation's assets were approximately \$13.7 billion as of May 31, 2000. Grant awards totaled approximately \$411 million in 1999, and the Foundation expects to make grants of approximately \$500 million in 2000.



WHY FAMILY PLANNING MATTERS

Family planning programs help millions of people, providing reproductive health care that saves lives, avoids unintended pregnancies, and offers more choices.

National leadership commitment and adequate funding for family planning programs are essential to assure widespread access to good-quality reproductive health care. Support from health care officials, policy-makers, donor agencies, women's organizations, the news media, and religious and community leaders also is important.

Advocacy for family planning is becoming crucial as demand for reproductive health care grows. Worldwide, as many as 600 million people use contraception, and millions more would do so with better access to good-quality services. Although fertility levels are falling in much of the world, rapid population growth remains a critical issue in most developing countries, where needs are great and resources are scarce.

BENEFITS OF FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning benefits individuals and countries in many ways. Among the most important ways are:

- **Saving women's lives.** Avoiding unintended pregnancies could prevent about one-fourth of all maternal deaths in developing countries. Especially, using contraception helps avoid unsafe abortions to end unintended pregnancies. It also enables women to limit births to their healthiest childbearing years and to avoid giving birth more times than is good for their health.
- **Saving children's lives.** Spacing pregnancies at least two years apart helps women have healthier children and improves the odds of infants' survival by about 50%. Limiting births to a woman's healthiest childbearing years also improves her children's chances of surviving and remaining healthy.
- **Offering women more choices.** For many women, controlling their own childbearing, by using effective contraception, can open the door to education, employment, and community involvement. Also, couples who have fewer children are more likely to send their daughters as well as sons to school.
- **Encouraging adoption of safer sexual behavior.** All sexually active people need to protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. Always using condoms correctly or avoiding sex except in a mutually monogamous relationship are the best ways. With enough support, family planning programs—along with parents, schools, and peers—could help more young people make sexual decisions responsibly, avoiding STIs and unintended pregnancies.

BENEFITS OF SLOWER POPULATION GROWTH

As more people choose family planning, fertility falls and population growth slows. Although fertility has fallen throughout the world, further declines would make a crucial difference in many developing countries. World population has reached 6 billion and is growing by nearly 80 million people each year.

- **Slower population growth helps protect the environment.** It conserves resources, preserves clean air and water, improves health, eases pressures on cities, and helps avoid conflict.
- **Slower population growth aids development.** It buys time and, with more of the population in their productive years, provides a demographic bonus that can be invested in education, job creation, health care, and other efforts to raise living standards. The sooner fertility falls to low levels, the better most countries will be able to achieve sustainable development. Even small declines in fertility today will make a substantial difference in population size in the future.

The sooner fertility falls to low levels, the better most countries will be able to achieve sustainable development. Even small declines in fertility today will make a substantial difference in population size in the future. Acting now to obtain support for reproductive health care helps meet people's needs today and improves prospects for the 21st century.

Why Family Planning Matters excerpted with permission from The Johns Hopkins University Center for Communications Programs, Population Reports, Series J, No. 49, Baltimore, MD, July 1999. Web version available at <http://www.jhuccp.org/pr/j49edsum.stm>.



SAVING WOMEN'S LIVES

EVERY MINUTE:

380 women become pregnant
190 women face an unplanned or unwanted pregnancy
110 women experience a pregnancy-related complication
40 women have an unsafe abortion
1 woman dies from a pregnancy-related complication

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

- Nearly 600,000 women die each year from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth—the equivalent of four jumbo jets full of only pregnant women crashing each day. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability for women in developing countries aged 15 to 49. In addition to maternal deaths, each year millions of women experience pregnancy-related complications, many of which lead to long-term illness or disability.
- By spacing births, family planning lowers mortality among both women and children. Just by increasing the time between births or the age of first motherhood, family planning can reduce infant and child mortality by up to 25%—about three million children's lives a year. Use of family planning can also help reduce the toll of repeated pregnancy and childbirth on women's health.
- Experts agree that good quality maternal health care is the single most important intervention to prevent maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity. Still, millions of women do not get this care; only 53% of deliveries in developing countries take place with a skilled birth attendant. Of all the health statistics monitored by the World Health Organization, maternal mortality has the largest discrepancy between developed and developing countries.
- Abortions performed under unsafe conditions kill more than 75,000 women annually, roughly one of every seven pregnancy-related deaths. The recent experience of Russia and several Eastern European countries provides evidence that increased use of family planning helps reduce reliance on abortion. At the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, more than 150 countries agreed that unsafe abortion was a major public health problem.
- Every day, more than 1 million people are infected with a curable sexually transmitted infection (STI). Women and men aged 20 to 24 are at highest risk. At least 16,000 men, women and children are infected with HIV each day—almost six million last year alone. Half of all new cases are among young people aged 10 to 24. In most countries, 40% of new HIV infections are among women, and this rate is rising. In developing countries, most HIV infection is due to heterosexual intercourse. Family planning programs provide education, counseling and treatment for STIs and also reduce the spread of HIV.

Information from Family Care International; *Sexual and Reproductive Health Briefing Cards*, New York, NY, March 1999 (www.familycareintl.org/briefing_cards/bc.htm).



SAVING CHILDREN'S LIVES

Family planning and reproductive health programs make important contributions to child survival. More than 11 million children under age five die every year in the developing world, many due to births that are too close together, too early or too late in a woman's life. Family planning could prevent 25 percent of these deaths—about three million children's lives a year—by helping women to space births at least two years apart, and to bear children during their healthiest reproductive years.

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

- Infant mortality is higher in countries where women and men do not have access to family planning services. In the United States, where more than two-thirds of women aged 15-49 use modern methods of contraception, infant mortality is relatively low—seven infants out of every 1,000 die in their first year. In Malawi, where only 14 percent of women use modern contraception, more than 1 infant in every 10 dies.
- When women have the ability to space their births, their bodies can recover from nutritional depletion, blood loss and reproductive-system damage, allowing them to have healthier babies. Babies born less than two years after their sibling are more likely to have lower birth weights and are more vulnerable to infection. In addition, their mothers may discontinue breastfeeding an older sibling, putting that child at risk because breastfeeding helps boost the immune system and prevent diarrheal and respiratory infections.
- Allowing women to limit childbearing to their healthiest years also saves children's lives. Currently, more than 40 percent of all teenage girls in the developing world will give birth, yet postponing pregnancy until after the age of 20 decreases the health risks to both mother and child. Babies born to teenagers are more likely to die before their first birthday because they are more likely to be premature, have low birth weights and are more likely to suffer complications from delivery. Young mothers are also less likely to receive prenatal care, and they often do not have the economic and social resources to protect the health of their children.
- In addition to affecting the health of infants, family planning programs also contribute to children's well-being by protecting the health of their mothers. Nearly 600,000 women die each year from pregnancy-related causes. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability for women in developing countries aged 15 to 49. An estimated 90 percent of infants whose mothers die at childbirth will not survive to their first birthday.

Resources: John Hopkins University Center for Communications Programs, *Why Family Planning Matters*, Population Reports, Series J, No. 49, Baltimore, MD, July 1999 (www.jhuccp.org/pr/j49edsum.stm); Population Reference Bureau, *Breastfeeding Patterns in the Developing World*, Washington, DC, July 1999 (www.prb.org/pubs/bfwc99.htm); Population Reference Bureau, *Family Planning Saves Lives*, Third Edition, Washington, DC, December 1996 (www.prb.org/pubs/pdf/fpslafen.pdf); Save the Children, *State of the World's Mothers 2000*, Westport, CT, May 2000 (www.savethechildren.org/worldsmothers00/contents.html).



SAFEGUARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

The health and well-being of people is closely linked to the well-being of wildlife and the health of our global environment. The link between population growth and the environment is complex: rapid population growth, increased urbanization, and over consumption of resources combined put enormous pressure on the environment. However, when couples have access to family planning services, they tend to choose to have smaller, healthier families. By having smaller families we can ease the demand for water and arable land, preserve biodiversity and vital habitat, and limit pollution—improving the prospects for a healthy environment for both people and wildlife worldwide.

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

- More than 90% of the world's population growth is occurring in the developing world, where rapid increases in population and rising demand for natural resources is putting tremendous stress on the environment. Most developing countries are already cultivating virtually all arable land and are bringing ever more marginal land under cultivation. Developing nations also have a huge unmet need for family planning services—over 100 million married women of reproductive age in those nations indicate that they would prefer to postpone childbearing but are not using any method of contraception, according to Johns Hopkins University.
- High consumption, industrialized nations have an enormous environmental impact worldwide. More forest has been cleared since 1850 than in all of human history, and the loss is concentrated in developing countries—both to meet the demand for wood and paper by the industrialized world (the 20% of people in the world's highest-income countries consume 84% of all paper products) and because wood is a main source of energy for nearly 3 billion people (90% of wood harvests in Africa, 80% in Asia and 70% in Latin America are used for fuel).
- Population growth puts global biodiversity at risk through the degradation and destruction of wildlife habitats. With the impact of rapid population growth and increased population density in many countries, wild species are becoming extinct 50 to 100 times faster than they naturally would. One in four vertebrate species is on the verge of extinction or already extinct; 25% of mammals, 11% of birds, 20% of reptiles, 25% of amphibians and 34% of fishes are currently threatened.
- Per-capita water consumption is rising twice as fast as world population. At least 300 million people live in regions that already have severe water shortages; by 2025, the number could be 3 billion. Some 20 countries already suffer from water stress, and water's global availability has dropped from 17,000 cubic metres per capita a year in 1950 to 7,000 in 1998.

Resources: Johns Hopkins University Center for Communications Programs, *Why Family Planning Matters*, Population Reports, Series J, No. 49, Baltimore, MD, July 1999 (www.jhuccp.org/pr/j49edsum.stm); National Audubon Society, *Population and Habitat in the New Millennium*, Boulder, CO, 1998 (www.earthnet.net/~popnet/); Population Action International, *Forest Futures*, Washington, DC, 1999 (www.populationaction.org); Population Action International, *Nature's Place: Human Population and the Future of Biological Diversity*, Washington, DC January 2000; United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1998*, New York, 1998 (www.undp.org); Worldwatch Institute, *Earth Day Report Card*, Washington, DC, March 2000 (www.worldwatch.org).

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