

✓ ① Copy to Patti
✓ ② Original to Holly

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF SCHEDULING FOR THE FIRST LADY

DATE: 9/24

ORGANIZATION/EVENT	CEDPA <Centre for Development + Population Activities>
DATE	Oct 18
LOCATION	D.C.
EVENT DESCRIPTION	Third Decade Celebrity Celebratory luncheon (Jane Fonda - Host)
WH STAFF CONTACT	
STATUS	ACCEPT _____ REJECT _____ <u>PENDING</u> _____ VIDEO _____ MESSAGE _____
NOTES	Patti - Melanne wants to do a Video

Oct 18

CEDPA

**THE CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES
1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. 2ND FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036**

Telephone: (202) 667-1142
Fax: (202) 332-4496
Cable: CEFPA
Telex: 440384

To the attention of: Katie Button
Organization: Office of the First Lady
Fax #: 456-6244
From: Sarah Craven
Date: September 25, 1995

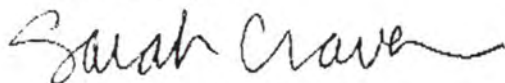
Number of pages 5 including cover

Dear Katie:

As a follow-up to our phone conversation, I have attached a copy of a letter that we sent to Melanne Verveer in late August and a copy of our luncheon invitation. CEDPA's President, Peggy Curlin discussed this invitation with Melanne on the phone, and Melanne suggested that the First Lady might be able to provide video remarks for our celebration.

Please give me a call if you have any additional questions. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Sarah Craven



The Centre for Development and Population Activities
CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

August 24, 1995

1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. NW

SUITE 200

WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1124

PHONE: (202) 607-1142

FAX: (202) 332-4496

INTERNET: email@cedpa.org

Hillary Rodh
The White H
1600 Pennsylv
Washington

Dear Mrs. C

On October
women to be
CEDPA has
implemented
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seek to emp
education a
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roles will b
improving the quality of life.

We would be so honored if your schedule would permit you to join us on October 18 to launch the Third Decade at a celebratory luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel. Jane Fonda will be our host as we celebrate the progress of women and launch the most critical decade in women's history. Distinguished honorees from the U.S. and abroad include The Honorable Speciosa W. Kazibwe, Vice President of Uganda and an 1 in Management program and Global Affairs, Tim Wirth.

my assistant, Benedette Stroup at 202/667-
vide them with further details regarding the

ring our request.

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For R.

Peggy Galt

Can we get
this scheduled
for me next
Friday trying
you + I can
write. Get UNDP
video + Beijing
(lowa)

Holly —
Melanne left this
for me — can we do?
Nurti

The Honorable
Spectasa Waddira Kaziwwe

MINISTER OF STATE
FOR WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT
AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Honorable
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VICE SECRETARY OF STATE
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CEDPA STAFF
MEMBER

THE CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES

cedpa

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO

CELEBRATE 20 YEARS OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT
AT OUR 20TH ANNIVERSARY AWARDS LUNCHEON

JANE FONDA MISTRESS OF CEREMONIES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1995 AT NOON

THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL, STATE ROOM

1127 CONNECTICUT AVENUE N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

R.S.V.P. CARD ENCLOSED
(202) 697-1143

cedpa

The Centre for
Development and
Population Activities (CEDPA)

is a non-profit international
health and development
organization dedicated
to women's empowerment and gender
equity. Since its founding in 1975, CEDPA
has developed a

and 4,000 alumnae and
alumni of CEDPA training programs,
representing public and private sectors and
grassroots and national organizations.

The CEDPA network works to
implement the principles of access, choice,
and participation in women's lives:

- equal access to resources and services
- the ability to exercise choice in all
aspects of life, and
- full participation in the social,
economic, and political life of the family,
community, country, and world.

Network partners share the mission of
empowering women through policy advocacy,
service delivery, and institutional

strengthening of nongovernmental
organizations (NGOs).

Based in Washington, D.C., CEDPA
works with organizations in more than 25
countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the
Middle East, and Eastern Europe and the New
Independent States. CEDPA's offices in
Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, India, Nepal, and
Romania facilitate grassroots, participatory
development projects.

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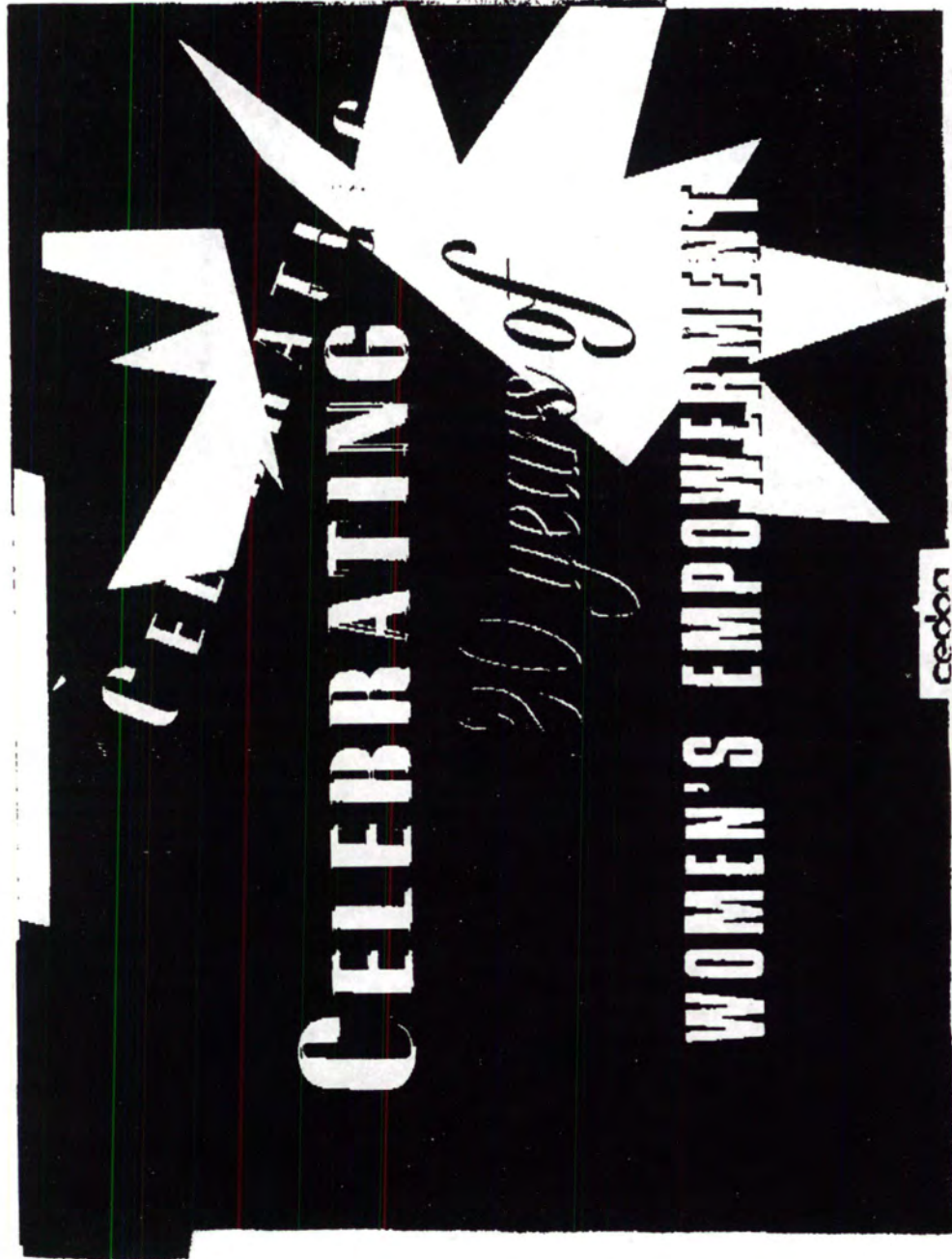
ERIK K. WINSLOW, PH.D.

SEP-25-95 MON 16:05

CEDPA

FAX NO. 202332496

P. 03



21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in KWIC format.

Copyright 1994 The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor

November 9, 1994, Wednesday

SECTION: THE WORLD; INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 7

LENGTH: 1398 words

HEADLINE: The population clock keeps ticking after Cairo

BYLINE: George Moffett, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

... policies,
laws, and budget priorities in order to implement what's laid out
in the Program of Action," Ms. Abzug says.

The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) has
set up another small but growing international oversight group that
is now working with partner organizations in Kenya and ...

... going to drive the policies of the future because
they understand how the process works, because they have seized the
opportunity to participate in it, and because they are empowered,"
says CEDPA's communications director Marjorie Signer. "They have
fire in the belly."

NGOs will also make an indirect imprint on population ...

45TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Federal Document Clearing House Congressional Testimony

August 4, 1994, Thursday

SECTION: CAPITOL HILL HEARING TESTIMONY

LENGTH: 4384 words

HEADLINE: TESTIMONY AUGUST 4, 1994 PEGGY CURLIN PRESIDENT CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS/AFRICA POPULATION
ISSUES AND AFRICA

BODY:

TESTIMONY TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BY PEGGY CURLIN

PRESIDENT

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ACTIVITIES

AUGUST 4, 1994

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa today. My name is Peggy Curlin and I am the President of the Centre for Development and Population Activities in Washington D.C. I would like to thank you and the committee for inviting me to share my perspective on population and Africa, which is based on 20 years of experience enhancing women's potential through sustainable development, family planning, and health programs.

CEDPA is an international woman-focused organization with a network of 900 partner organizations in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. Since 1975, we have worked with women leaders and women's organizations who have an enormous outreach in 105 countries around the world. I am joined here today by a small sampling of the CEDPA alumnae network in Africa. These women are in Washington, D.C. as part of CEDPA's Youth Leadership Program and represent CEDPA partner-projects in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

Mr. Chairman, in the United States we are too often presented with a bleak picture of Africa. The haunting images of Rwanda refugees dying of cholera, Somali mothers trying to feed their children or tribal violence in the Sudan. The oft-quoted Atlantic Monthly article The Coming Anarchy, suggests that burgeoning population in Nigeria will doom millions to a life that is "nasty, brutish and short."

When faced with these harsh realities, we tend to look away from individuals and turn to statistics for explanations. A recent Population Reference Bureau Data sheet, for example, characterized the population dynamics of sub-Saharan Africa as a series of highs and lows: the highest crude birth rate of any major world region, the highest infant mortality, the lowest life expectancy, the lowest contraceptive prevalence. These demographic highs and lows have become the focus of concern to African policymakers struggling to improve the quality

of life for Africa's people. This is a focus that, while valid, is also misplaced. If I may borrow the title of a recent publication, when addressing the issue of population in Africa, we need to move "beyond the numbers" and begin to look at the needs and roles of individuals, particularly women.

The agenda for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) has for the first time put the concerns and needs of grass roots community women before policy makers. This is welcome news. Poor health conditions and rapid population growth are closely associated with low status and limited rights of women. Without significant improvements in the coming decade in women's reproductive health care and economic and educational opportunities as well as full legal rights, rapid population growth in Africa will continue and the quality of life in all countries may be irreparably damaged. Yet, as the ICPD Programme of Action recognizes, investing in the lives of women enables countries to stabilize population growth and meet sustainable development goals. I am here to underscore that the single best foreign policy investment the United States can have towards stabilization of population in Africa is the empowerment of women.

I am certain that the committee is very familiar with the status of African women. Throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, women have been marginalized and constitute the majority of Africa's poor adults. They lack the power and resources to change their role and status in society. It is a familiar statistic but well worth repeating that women in Africa perform 60% of the work and in some areas grow 60 to 80 % of its food. In every country in Sub-Saharan Africa, households headed by women are the poorest.

Most women in Africa lack access to quality family planning services. In Sub-Saharan Africa, at least 85 % of married women are not using contraception, largely due to the lack of availability, even though they wish to avoid pregnancy. In Kenya, for example, a recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) study indicated that 52 % of the married women do not want any more children. In addition, 26% would like to postpone subsequent births.

Women's health is viewed almost exclusively in relation to their childbearing role throughout Africa. Yet more than two-thirds of pregnant women receive no formal prenatal care, and at least 150,000 women die each year from pregnancy-related causes. Moreover, for every maternal death, there are more than 100 women who suffer complications that threaten their life and the life of their child. This means that more than 1.5 million African women annually suffer pregnancy-related complications before, during, and after birth, including hemorrhage, sepsis, anemia, hypertension, and obstructed labor. In addition to the negative impact on women's lives, this has a disastrous impact on family life, economic well-being, and the health and welfare of children.

African women lack the same economic and educational opportunities that are afforded to men. Gender bias is a primary cause of poverty because it prevents women from obtaining education, training, health services, child care, employment and legal status needed to escape from poverty. The overriding preference for male children leads to poor nutrition for girls, limited or no educational opportunities, and a host of more subtle discriminatory actions that together deny girls a sense of their own worth and the option to fulfill their potential beyond being a wife and mother.

Moreover, the gender gap in education has a devastating effect on the aspirations and opportunities of young women. Almost two thirds of the illiterate people in Africa are women. In all of the sub-Saharan African countries, women's literacy lags behind men's, in most cases by a significant percentage, and far fewer girls than boys attend schools.

In order to reverse the trend of this downward spiral, we need to eliminate the existing barriers to women's full participation in society and highlight women's contribution rather than their victimization. Ordinary African women can and should be empowered to do extraordinary things. African women can and should be seen as contributing to development, not as victims of poverty and ill health. In promoting a more positive image of women as leaders, teachers, development and health professionals, as well as their contributions in non traditional roles, we can help to overcome the image that women are unable to help themselves and their families, but rather empower them to take charge of their lives.

Let me share with you an example of empowerment from the CEDPA alumnae network. In Mali, a local nurse midwife decided that women and men should have more information and services in family planning. The Government Ministry policy had traditionally provided family planning only in a clinical setting, which had the unintended result of excluding services to women and men living in rural communities. This Nurse Midwife recruited local women and men as organizers and deliverers of community-based services. This innovative act contributed to a policy change that has enabled tens of thousands of rural women to obtain safe contraceptives so they can plan and space their families. Once family planning became available, women decided that they could do more with their lives. Now income generation projects and small industries flourish and many women are using credit and loan services for the first time. Men are supportive of women's rights and are beginning to take greater responsibility for their own reproductive behavior. In 1991, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in this project area was 57.7% in contrast to the all country rate of 1.3%, one of the lowest in the world. This did not start as a model project, although it has become one. It began with an empowered woman believing that she could change the system, and she did. As a result, she has empowered her community.

To empower women there needs to be a real commitment to unusual business, not business as usual. Lip service to women's empowerment will not bring about the change that Africa needs. Any of these women here today can tell you in great detail what an empowerment program looks like. It is not a sector, but it is an important component of any sectoral program. To be effective empowerment programs must reach large numbers of women. This is possible through use of existing channels and programs such as agricultural extension agents, vocational training and managerial programs. By opening these programs to women, the benefit is multiplied many times over with little added expenditure.

In order to succeed at global women's empowerment, the United States must underscore and reinforce a common global plan of action that addresses women's roles and needs. An interrelated web of interventions must be made at the macro and micro-level in order to improve women's lives as well as have an impact on population growth in Africa.

Specifically:

* Women need access, choice and participation in quality family planning and reproductive health care. By enhancing the potential of individuals, family planning contributes to achieving development goals: the advancement of women, the stabilization of population growth, preservation of the environment, and democratic processes which leads to an improved quality of life and sustainable development. The women who are most in need of family planning, however, often face additional hardships; poverty, sick children, a poor self image, domestic violence and other health related conditions. Our challenge is to promote integrated family planning services, which do not attempt to provide everything at the primary care level, but have adequate and knowledgeable referrals for other health and social services. * Women who want to use family planning but have no access must be the first priority. We cannot assume that all women can be reached by traditional methods of distribution of contraceptives. Women are poor, remote, and often powerless to meet their own reproductive health needs. Moreover, without access to contraception, women are relegated to giving birth and raising children, and often incapable of taking advantage of a wide range of economic and social activities. However, once they have access to family planning services, women are inherently capable to understand and act upon information which will improve the quality of their life and the lives of their families.

* In order to alleviate untold human suffering and health risks, we must address the difficult issue of illegal and unsafe abortion. Unsafe abortion is the leading cause of maternal mortality in Africa and represents a serious and largely unacknowledged public health problem. High quality family planning and post-abortion family planning services reduces the likelihood of unwanted pregnancies and abortions. In addition, comprehensive sex education, which includes contraceptive information and services to sexually active youth, is synergistic with community and national goals to reduce abortion. Whether safe and legal abortion is seen as an alternative to death and illness is within the purview of national governments, but women themselves must have the major role in making the policy decisions which affect their health.

* Universal educational opportunities, especially for girls and women, are an essential precondition to women's economic empowerment. While universal education may be unattainable in the near future, closing the gender gap between boys and girls education is a realistic goal. This gender gap is closely associated with underdevelopment and if not addressed, will continue to contribute to the cycle of high fertility, low status for women, high infant and maternal mortality and poverty for all.

* The unique problems faced by adolescent girls must also be addressed. Without education and earning potential adolescent girls are in a particularly vulnerable position. The double standard for male and female sexuality assures that young women will continue to be married early to protect the family's honor, or worse, to be used by older men as safe sexual partners. The elimination of child prostitution and enforcement of the age of marriage are vital to the protection of young women and girls. Enabling girls to make decisions on information about other options to early marriage and childbirth are demographically and socially effective methods to decrease high fertility and mortality and morbidity in women. Moreover, by changing the image of women, girls will be thought of as more valuable by society as well as their families.

* Males and adolescent boys also have an important role to play as responsible sexual partners and fathers. In general, men continue to exercise

preponderant power in nearly every sphere of life, including personal decisions regarding family planning and the policy decisions made at all levels of government. Women, however, continue to bear most of the burden of child rearing. We must promote gender equity and empower men to take responsibility for their own fertility. African governments should recognize men as clients for contraceptive information and services, increase research for development of new male contraceptives, and promote the use of condoms and vasectomy through innovative services and information campaigns. The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS is an additional critical factor that supports increased male responsibility as well as early and explicit sexual education for both boys and girls.

* Grassroots NGOs have a critical role to play in population programs in Africa. Attention must be directed on increasing the status, ability and participation of women in development and population programs. As women are rarely involved in designing or carrying out these programs, they often do not address the real needs of women or utilize the enormous wealth of practical and experiential knowledge that women have to offer. Community women must be trained and empowered to meet the multiple needs of women through the provision of nonclinical family planning information and services and through referral to secondary and tertiary care. Women must continue to be empowered to work through community development and women's groups to address gender, poverty and environmental issues. Furthermore, women should have equal access to management and policy level positions in both government and NGOs. Such efforts will ensure that programs and policies are more responsive to women's needs as well as contribute to altering gender stereotypes.

* In order to change laws, policies and practices which discriminate against women, governments and NGOs must take increased responsibility for protecting women's rights. Advocacy for girls education, equal rights and participation in democratic processes should be a vital part of women's development strategies.. Policy makers should be sensitized to gender discrimination and its pervasive effect in all aspects of society.

* Economic restructuring must take women's concerns seriously. Economic policies such as structural adjustment programs without social safety nets allow the burden of poor Governance to fall too heavily on the shoulders of women and children. Economic reform should be preceded by what development factors will support the provision of basic services, what effect such policies will have in the informal sector where most women derive their economic livelihood, and what food policies are in place to assure basic nutrition for women and children during economic restructuring.

* Resources to women are a critical factor in their empowerment. Existing resources need to be reprogrammed so that women receive their fair share - which is half. 'As they have a remarkable repayment record, credit institutions must reexamine women's access to loans. Educational institutions must recruit girls by working with their families to assure that girls are not left behind to work on the farm while boys are sent to school. More NGOs and women's groups must be recruited to provide family planning and reproductive health services to women where they live and work. Governments must value their NGOs and grassroots women's groups as partners giving them full in decision making and policy development.

Lastly, foreign assistance cannot be business as usual either. Brian Atwood, AID Administrator has said, "Attention to gender roles is fundamental

to the success of programs we assist. We must support full participation of women at all levels of family planning and -- indeed -- all health and development programs." Brian Atwood's belief in democratic principles is a compelling rationale for women's full participation. However, the danger exists that country level AID missions will find women's empowerment principles too ephemeral, too difficult to sell to government counterparts and, based on the comfort levels with traditional family planning programs, too risky. If this Committee is concerned that women can make the difference between success and failure in Africa, you can help Administrator Atwood and his very capable team by sending a signal to the country level that policy makers at the highest level in this country expect women to play a greater role in designing, implementing and evaluating US AID assisted programs. This Committee should encourage US AID to incorporate women's empowerment in all sectors, particularly in population programs, and to ask and receive a periodic report on the results of these strategies.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to leave the committee with the knowledge that empowerment is contagious, and that it is the responsibility of this committee to see that it spreads to the women of Africa. You have here today a sample of the inspiring talent that is available to this Committee and the policy makers in Africa. Thanks to the empowering process of the ICPD, each of us is renewed in the struggle to overcome historic barriers to women's equality. Family planning is only a beginning, but an important beginning to women's empowerment and development. However, each of us know that family planning programs targeting women will not be an acceptable substitute for women owned and designed programs. The sooner this message reaches policy makers and resource allocators, the sooner the fertility rates in Africa will begin to fall. Mr. Chairman, increasing the role of women will create good news about Africa. Along with thousands of African women leaders in the CEDPA network, I believe that African population and sustainable development programs are success stories waiting to happen.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 5, 1994