Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. itinerary	Netherlands itinerary [partial] (4 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E), b(6)
001b. itinerary	Netherlands itinerary [partial] (6 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20082

FOLDER TITLE:
UNFPA Hague Jan 1999 [United Nations Population Fund]

2015-0275-S
rc2030

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Clinton Presidential Records
Digital Records Marker

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Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

1999 population events

FEBRUARY

- **THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**
  NGO Forum. At least 800 NGO representatives work on strategies to implement the Programme of Action as developed by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. A special Youth Forum brings an international delegation of 120 young people to discuss their generation's reproductive health needs and rights.
  February 6-7.

  The Hague International Forum. Government delegations from 180 countries review progress on the ICPD Programme of Action and recommend key strategies needed to fully implement it.
  February 8-12.

MARCH

- **NEW YORK CITY**
  United Nations Commission Population and Development delegations meet at a preparatory session to review recommended actions.
  March 22-30.

  International Women's Day.
  March 8.

over ▸

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 7, 1999

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON
202/456-2960

THE SCHEDULE OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FEBRUARY 7 - 9, 1999

Washington, D.C. - - On Sunday, February 7, 1999, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will travel from the Netherlands to Jordan, to join the President on Monday in mourning the death of King Hussein.

The First Lady will return to the Netherlands from Jordan, to give the keynote address at the international conference in the Hague organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), on Tuesday, February 9, 1999.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Specific details of the First Lady's public schedule will be released as they become available. For an overview of the First Lady's trip to the Netherlands and her participation in the UNFPA conference, please refer to the previously released press paper.

###

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 4, 1999

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON
202/456-2960

**THE TRIP OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TO THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
(FEBRUARY 6 - FEBRUARY 8, 1999)**

Washington, D.C. - - First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will travel to the Netherlands, from February 6 - February 8, 1999.

The First Lady will keynote an international conference in the Hague being organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in collaboration with the government of the Netherlands. The conference will assess overall progress on the program of action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, in September 1994.

The action agenda adopted in Cairo by 180 nations placed global population policy within a broader context of social development and focused on improving the status of women around the world through the promotion of access to health care -- including family planning -- education and women's human rights. The gathering in the Hague will reconvene the delegations from the countries that participated in the Cairo Conference. They will examine the progress made by governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on population and development and look at the challenges that remain.

As part of the week-long international conference, Mrs. Clinton will address the NGO Forum on Sunday and will be the keynote speaker at the Population Forum on Monday. The First Lady's participation builds on years of her active involvement -- both in the United States and around the world -- in ensuring access to safe, high quality family planning services and health care; encouraging the economic empowerment of women; and working with NGOs on issues of civic participation, human rights and social investment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Specific details of the First Lady's public schedule will be released as they are available.

###

7997-7988

DRAFT#3

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND / WASHINGTON, DC

LEAD ADVANCE:	**PAT HALLEY**	
	HOTEL SOFITEL	**ROOM 308**
	011-31-70-381-4901	**PHONE**
	011-31-70-382-5927	**FAX**
	STAFF OFFICE	**ROOM**
	011-31-70-381-1901	**STAFF OFFICE PHONE**
	011-31-70-385-4823	**STAFF OFFICE FAX**
	011-31-62-220-5567	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:	**STEPHANIE JONES**	**ROOM 403**
	011-31-65-151-7778	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS ADVANCE:	**DAN LENOS**	**ROOM 407**
	011-31-65-155-4202	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**DEHDAN MILLER**	**ROOM 401**
	011-31-65-155-4978	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**PETER O'KEEFE**	**ROOM 304**
	011-31-65-342-9984	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**GREG HALE**	**ROOM 306**
	011-31-62-220-5661	**CELL PHONE**
RON ADVANCE:	**HUMA ABEDIN**	**ROOM 307**
	011-31-65-129-0078	**CELL PHONE**
SCHEDULER:	**EVAN RYAN**	
	202/456-6751	**PHONE**
	202/456-5340	**FAX**
	202/483-0383	**HOME**
	WHCA PAGER	**#4223**

PREV RON Ambassador's Residence
The Hague

9:40 am **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE The Netherlands Congress Center

9:45 am **ARRIVE** The Netherlands Congress Center

GREETERS:
Dr. Nafis Sadik, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director, UNFPA
Mohammad Nizamuddin, Technical Coordinator of the

Forum
Stirling Scruggs, Forum Coordinator

PROCEED to Vermeer Lounge accompanied by Dr. Sadik

10:00 am- **KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO UN POPULATION FORUM**
11:40 am Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:
-The First Lady and other participants are announced into the hall and escorted to their seats at the front of the hall.

-Seven minute video detailing the 1994 ICPD Conference in Cairo is played.

-Upon conclusion of the video, the First Lady and other stage participants are escorted to their seats on the dais.

-Dr. Nafis Sadik opens the proceedings by moving that Ambassador Biegman be elected chair by acclamation.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Mayor Deetman.

-Mayor Deetman makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Deputy Prime Minister Borst.

-Deputy Prime Minister Borst makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Deputy Secretary General Frechette.

-Deputy Secretary General Frechette makes brief remarks.

-Dr. Sadik introduces Mrs. Rawlings.

-Mrs. Rawlings makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik makes concluding remarks and introduces the ASHE Group performers from Jamaica.

-The ASHE Group performers from Jamaica deliver a performance depicting the problems of violence against women.

-Upon conclusion of the performance, the First Lady exits the hall.

PARTICIPANTS: 1200-2000 guests expected.

11:45 am **DEPART** The Netherlands Congress Center
EN ROUTE Government House

11:55 am **ARRIVE** Government House

GREETERS:

12:00 pm- **COURTESY CALL** with Prime Minister Kok
12:30 pm TBD
Government House
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
POOL SPRAY/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Prime Minister Kok
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Melanne Verveer
Scott Busby

12:35 pm **DEPART** Government House
EN ROUTE Embassy of the United States

12:40 pm **ARRIVE** Embassy of the United States

12:45 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:00 pm

1:05 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:20 pm

1:25 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:40 pm

1:45 pm **DEPART** Embassy of the United States of America
EN ROUTE tbd

2:00 pm- **DOWN TIME**
3:25 pm

3:45 pm **ARRIVE** The American School

3:50 pm- **U.S. EMBASSY FAMILIES DROP-BY**
4:10 pm TBD
The American School
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests expected.

4:15 pm- **DROP-BY** The American School
4:25 pm TBD
The American School
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 1000 guests??

Tbd **DEPART** The American School
EN ROUTE Schipol Airport
[drive time: 45 minutes??]

Tbd **ARRIVE** Schipol Airport

tbd **WHEELS UP** Schipol Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 8 hours, 45 minutes, -6 hours]

tbd **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

tbd **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE The White House

tbd **ARRIVE** The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE HAGUE:

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

DRAFT#3

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

LEAD ADVANCE:	**PAT HALLEY**	
	HOTEL SOFITEL	**ROOM 308**
	011-31-70-381-4901	**PHONE**
	011-31-70-382-5927	**FAX**
	STAFF OFFICE	**ROOM 301**
	011-31-70-381-1901	**STAFF OFFICE PHONE**
	011-31-70-385-4823	**STAFF OFFICE FAX**
	011-31-62-220-5567	**CELL PHONE**
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	011-31-65-151-7778	**CELL PHONE**
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RON ADVANCE:	**HUMA ABEDIN**	**ROOM 307**
	011-31-65-129-0078	**CELL PHONE**
SCHEDULER:	**EVAN RYAN**	
	202/456-6751	**PHONE**
	202/456-5340	**FAX**
	202/483-0383	**HOME**
	WHCA PAGER	**#4223**

PREV RON	Ambassador's Residence
3:40 pm	**DEPART** Ambassador's Residence **EN ROUTE** The Congress Center
3:45 pm	**ARRIVE** The Congress Center
3:50 pm- 4:00 pm	**DROP-BY** Frank Loy's Meeting with the Yemen Delegation Meeting Room 6 **CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO**

PARTICIPANTS:

CONTACT:

GREETERS:
Wouter Meijer
Maryann H ....
Joke Van Kampem

4:00 pm- **ADDRESS TO THE NGO FORUM**
5:00 pm Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:
-The First Lady proceed on stage.

-Dr. Mahmoud Fathalla delivers welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Beekman.

-Ambassador Beekman delivers brief remarks and introduces Ambassador Chaudury.

-Ambassador Chaudury delivers brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady delivers remarks.

-Dr. Sadeek delivers brief remarks and introduces Dr. Meier.

-Dr. Meier delivers closing remarks.

-The First Lady and other stage participants exit stage right.

PARTICIPANTS: 700-800 guests

CONTACT:

5:05 pm- **PHOTO** with the NGO Forum Advisory Board
5:10 pm Meeting Room 6

PARTICIPANTS: 15

5:10 pm- **PHOTO** with the Youth Forum Advisory Board
5:15 pm Meeting Room 6

PARTICIPANTS: 15

5:20 pm **DEPART** The Congress Center
EN ROUTE Aegon Building - ICTY
[drive time: 5 minutes/30 seconds]

5:25 pm **ARRIVE** Aegon Building

GREETER: Judge Gabrielle McDonald

5:30 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
5:45 pm Judge's Chambers
Aegon Building
ICTY
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
CLOSED PRESS ARRIVAL/OPEN PRESS DEPARTURE/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Judge Gabrielle McDonald
Melanne Verveer
Theresa Loar, State Department
Scott Busby, NSC

5:50 pm **DEPART** Aegon Building - ICTY
EN ROUTE The Ambassador's Residence

tbd **ARRIVE** Ambassador's Residence

6:45 pm- **DROP-BY** with Dutch Women Leaders
7:00 pm Dining Room
Ambassador's Residence
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Annemarie Jorritsma-Lebbink, First Deputy Prime

Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs
Els Borst-Eilers, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health, Welfare and Sports
Tineke Netelenbos, Minister of Transport and Public Works
Eveline Herfkens, Minister for Development Cooperation
J. Van Nieuwenhoven, President of the Second Chamber of Parliament

PROCEED UPSTAIRS

PROCEED DOWN MAIN STAIRCASE AND TO PODIUM

7:00 pm- 7:25 pm **AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION FOR AMERICAN DELEGATES**
Living Room
Ambassador's Residence
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:
-Ambassador Cynthia Schneider makes welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks.

-Upon conclusion of the First Lady's remarks, a song is performed by the cast of *Ain't Misbehavin'*.

-Upon conclusion of the song, the First Lady is presented with a CD of the musical from the cast, and the First Lady takes a photo with the cast.

-The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline or mixing and mingling before departing up the staircase.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

CONTACT:

7:30 pm **DOWN FOR EVENING**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 4, 1998

CONTACT: MARSHA BERRY
TOBY GRAFF
JULIE MASON
202/456-2960

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE FIRST LADY'S TRIP
TO THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
(FEBRUARY 6 - FEBRUARY 8, 1999)

NOTE: This schedule outlines the First Lady's press events during her trip to the Hague, Netherlands. This schedule is subject to change. For an overview of the trip, please refer to the separately-released press paper.

Saturday, February 6

EDITOR'S NOTE: The First Lady will leave Washington late Saturday night and arrive to the Netherlands Sunday early afternoon. Departure from Andrews AFB and arrival to the Schipol Airport is closed to the press.

Sunday, February 7

Editor's Note: Credential applications for all forums of the UNFPA Conference can be obtained on the UNFPA website -- http://www.unfpa.org or by contacting UNFPA at 212-297-5011.

4:00 p.m. (10:00 a.m. EST)	Address to the NGO Forum Prins Willem-Alexander Hall Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC) The Hague
Press notes:	Open press. Final access between 1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. Press should use main entrance and proceed to press check-in. Conference will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation to French and Spanish. Lighting and mult is provided. Press filing center on-site with mult and monitors. Throw is approximately 120'. Cameras will be escorted for cutaway shots. The on-site contacts are Stephanie Jones and Joke Van Kampen.
5:30 p.m. (11:30 a.m. EST)	Meeting with Judge Gabrielle McDonald, President of the International Criminal Tribunal on the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Courtroom International Criminal Tribunal on the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Center Churchillplein I 2517 JW The Hague

Press notes: There will be a photo-op inside the courtroom prior to the meeting. Pool press only. Pool includes AP Photo, Reuters Photo, AP TV, Reuters TV, Dutch TV and CNN. Pool must arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. For more information on pool, please contact Christian Chartier at ICTY at 070-416-5343 or Steve Rounds at USIS at 070-310-9440.

Monday, February 8

Editor's Note: Credential applications for all forums of the UNFPA Conference can be obtained on the UNFPA website -- http://www.unfpa.org or by contacting UNFPA at 212-297-5011.

10:00 a.m.
(4:00 a.m. EST)

Keynote Address to the UN Population Forum
Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center (NCC)
The Hague

Press Notes: Open Press. Press should use main entrance and proceed to press check-in. Pre-Set: 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. Final access 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Conference will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation to French and Spanish. Lighting and mult is provided. Throw is 120' Cameras will be escorted for cutaway shots. Press filing center on-site. The on-site contacts are Stephanie Jones and Corrie Shanahan.

12:00 p.m.
(6:00 a.m. EST)

Courtesy call with Prime Minister Kok
Government House
The Hague

Press Notes: Open press on arrival and departure. Press should arrive no later than 11:00 a.m. Pool spray at the top of meeting. Press interested in being in the pool should contact Steve Rounds of USIS at 070-310-9440. Throw is approximately 20'. The on-site contact is Stephanie Jones.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The First Lady is scheduled to leave the Hague in the evening and arrive to Washington, D.C. late Monday night. Departure from the Schipol Airport and arrival to Andrews AFB is closed to the press.

###

FINAL*

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

LEAD ADVANCE:	**PAT HALLEY**	
	CARLTON HOTEL	**ROOM 217**
	011-31-70-381-4901	**PHONE**
	011-31-70-360-0535	**FAX**
	STAFF OFFICE	**ROOM 210/211**
	011-31-70-392-5612	**STAFF OFFICE PHONE**
	011-31-70-392-3496	**STAFF OFFICE FAX**
	011-31-62-220-5567	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:	**STEPHANIE JONES**	**ROOM 215**
	011-31-65-151-7778	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS ADVANCE:	**DAN LENOS**	**ROOM 209**
	011-31-65-155-4202	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**DEHDAN MILLER**	**ROOM 208**
	011-31-65-155-4978	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**PETER O'KEEFE**	**ROOM 207**
	011-31-65-342-9984	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**GREG HALE**	**ROOM 212**
	011-31-62-220-5661	**CELL PHONE**
RON ADVANCE:	**HUMA ABEDIN**	**ROOM 214**
	011-31-65-129-0078	**CELL PHONE**
SCHEDULER:	**EVAN RYAN**	
	202/456-6751	**PHONE**
	202/456-5340	**FAX**
	202/483-0383	**HOME**
	WHCA PAGER	**#4223**

PREV RON Executive One Foxtrot

12:25 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Valkenburg Military Air Field

GREETERS:
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Dr. Thomas Schneider
Tommie Schneider
Sam Schneider
Ambassador Rudolph Benkink, Chief of Protocol

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. itinerary	Netherlands itinerary [partial] (4 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E), b(6)

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First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20082

FOLDER TITLE:
UNFPA Hague Jan 1999 [United Nations Population Fund]

2015-0275-S
rc2030

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Mr. J. Rellum, Senior Protocol Officer
Minister E. Herfkens, Minister of Trade and Finance - [Tentative]
Ms. Mitra Vaslist, UNFPH
Baron W. Roell van Hazerswoude

12:35 pm **DEPART** Valkenburg Military Air Field
EN ROUTE Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

[00la]

(b)(7)e

12:50 pm **ARRIVE** Ambassador's Residence

STAFF NOTE: Staff will proceed from Ambassador's Residence to Carlton Hotel.

1:00 pm- **DOWN TIME**
3:30 pm

STAFF NOTE: Staff vans will depart from the Carlton Hotel lobby at 3:15 pm.

3:40 pm **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE The Netherlands Congress Center
[drive time: 5 minutes]

(b)(7)e

3:45 pm **ARRIVE** The Netherlands Congress Center

PAGE 3

3:50 pm- **DROP-BY** Undersecretary of State Frank Loy's

4:00 pm Meeting with the Yemen Delegation
Committee Room 6
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
Frank Loy, U.S. Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs
Julia Taft, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration
Elizabeth Maguire, Director, Office of Population, USAID
Peggy Curlin, President, CEDPA (NGO)
Margaret Pollack, Director, Office of Population, Department of State
H.E. Sofan, Minister of Planning and Development
Mrs. Susuwah, Deputy of Information
Mr. Shaiban, Director of Technical Office
Mr. Abulohoom, Chairman, Islah Charity Organization
H.E. Dr. A.A. Homarah, Ambassador of the Embassy of the Republic of Yemen

EVENT GREETERS:
Wouter Meijer, Executive Director, World Population Foundation of the Netherlands & Governor
Eveline Herfkens, Minister for Development Cooperation
Sonia Solomon, Youth Forum participant
Kassem Nassar, Youth Forum participant

4:00 pm- 5:00 pm **ADDRESS TO THE NGO AND YOUTH FORUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT + 5**
Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold: Vermeer Hall 2
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd
Staff Hold: Committee Room 4
Phone: 070-306-5707
Fax: n/a
OPEN PRESS

PAGE 4

FORMAT:
-The First Lady, accompanied by Mr. Wouter Meijer, Executive Director, World Population Foundation of the Netherlands & Convenor, NGO Forum, is announced into the hall and proceeds on stage.

-Dr. Attiya Inayatullah, President, IPPF, and Chairperson, NGO and Youth Forums, makes welcoming remarks.

-Lis Hirano, Youth Forum participant introduces the video presentation.

-Video on outcomes of NGO and Youth Fora is played.

-Dr. Mahmoud Fathalla, Rockefeller Foundation, former Head of World Health Organization Human Reproduction Program, delivers remarks and introduces Florence Manguyu.

-Florence Manguyu makes brief remarks and introduces Ambassador Biegman.

-Ambassador Niek Biegman, Netherlands Ambassador to NATO and President of the Forum, makes brief remarks.

-Florence Manguyu introduces Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the United Nations for Bangladesh.

-Ambassador Chowdhury makes brief remarks.

-Florence Manguyu introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady delivers remarks.

-Dr. Inayatullah reintroduces Dr. Sadik.

-Dr. Sadik makes brief closing remarks.

-Mr. Meijer closes the forum.

-The First Lady and other stage participants exit stage left.

PAGE 5

PARTICIPANTS: 700-800 guests

5:05 pm-
5:10 pm **PHOTO** with the NGO/Youth Forum Advisory Board
Committee Room 6
The Netherlands Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold: Vermeer Hall 2

Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd
Staff Hold: Committee Room 4
Phone: 070-306-5707
Fax: n/a
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 15

5:10 pm- **PHOTO** with the Forum Secretariat
5:15 pm Committee Room 4
The Netherlands Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold: Vermeer Hall 2
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd
Staff Hold: Committee Room 4
Phone: 070-306-5707
Fax: n/a
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 15

5:20 pm **DEPART** The Netherlands Congress Center
EN ROUTE International Court Tribunal - Yugoslavia
[drive time: 5 minutes]

[redacted] [0084]

(b)(7)e

5:25 pm **ARRIVE** International Court Tribunal - Yugoslavia

PAGE 6

GREETER:
Judge Gabrielle McDonald
Deputy Prosecutor Graham Blewitt
Registar Dorothee de Sampayo

PROCEED up one flight of stairs

5:30 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
5:45 pm Judge's Chambers

International Court Tribunal - Yugoslavia
Hold: Room 168
Phone: 070-416-5415
Fax: 070-416-5307
Staff Hold: Room 166
Phone: 070-416-5320
Fax: 070-416-5307
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Judge Gabrielle McDonald
Jon Cina, Special Assistant to Judge McDonald
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Melanne Verveer
Theresa Loar, State Department
Scott Busby, NSC
David Weiner, Special Assistant to Ambassador Schneider

5:50 pm **PROCEED** upstairs to Courtroom

5:55 pm- 6:00 pm **PHOTO**
Courtroom
International Court Tribunal - Yugoslavia
Hold: Room 168
Phone: 070-416-5415
Fax: 070-416-5307
Staff Hold: Room 166
Phone: 070-416-5320
Fax: 070-416-5307
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Judge Gabrielle McDonald

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6:05 pm **DEPART** International Court Tribunal - Yugoslavia
EN ROUTE The Ambassador's Residence
[drive time: 5 minutes]

(b)(7)e

[00la]

STAFF NOTE: All other staff will proceed to the Carlton Hotel via Staff van.

6:10 pm **ARRIVE** Ambassador's Residence

6:15 pm- **DOWN TIME**
6:45 pm

6:45 pm- **DROP-BY** with Dutch Women Leaders
7:00 pm Dining Room
Ambassador's Residence
Hold: Bedroom
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Annemarie Jorritsma-Lebbink, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs
Els Borst-Eilers, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health, Welfare and Sports
Tineke Netelenbos, Minister of Transport and Public Works
Eveline Herfkens, Minister for Development Cooperation
Jeltje Van Nieuwenhoven, President of the Second Chamber of Parliament

PROCEED upstairs

PROCEED down main staircase and to podium

PAGE 8

7:00 pm- **AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION FOR AMERICAN DELEGATES**
7:25 pm Living Room
Ambassador's Residence
Hold: Bedroom
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:
-Ambassador Cynthia Schneider makes welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks.

-Upon conclusion of the First Lady's remarks, a song is performed by the cast of *Ain't Misbehavin'*.

-Upon conclusion of the song, the First Lady is presented with a CD of the musical from the cast, and the First Lady takes a photo with the cast.

-The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline or mixing and mingling before departing up the staircase.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

7:30 pm **DOWN FOR EVENING**

RON Ambassador's Residence
The Hague, The Netherlands

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS: Snow. High 34. Low 26.

FINAL*

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS / WASHINGTON, DC

LEAD ADVANCE:	**PAT HALLEY**	
	CARLTON HOTEL	**ROOM 217**
	011-31-70-381-4901	**PHONE**
	011-31-70-360-0535	**FAX**
	STAFF OFFICE	**ROOM 210/211**
	011-31-70-392-5612	**STAFF OFFICE PHONE**
	011-31-70-392-3496	**STAFF OFFICE FAX**
	011-31-62-220-5567	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:	**STEPHANIE JONES**	**ROOM 215**
	011-31-65-151-7778	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS ADVANCE:	**DAN LENOS**	**ROOM 209**
	011-31-65-155-4202	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**DEHDAN MILLER**	**ROOM 208**
	011-31-65-155-4978	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**PETER O'KEEFE**	**ROOM 207**
	011-31-65-342-9984	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**GREG HALE**	**ROOM 212**
	011-31-62-220-5661	**CELL PHONE**
RON ADVANCE:	**HUMA ABEDIN**	**ROOM 214**
	011-31-65-129-0078	**CELL PHONE**
SCHEDULER:	**EVAN RYAN**	
	202/456-6751	**PHONE**
	202/456-5340	**FAX**
	202/483-0383	**HOME**
	WHCA PAGER	**#4223**

PREV RON	Ambassador's Residence The Hague
9:30 am	**DEPART** Ambassador's Residence **EN ROUTE** The Netherlands Congress Center [drive time: 5 minutes]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. itinerary	Netherlands itinerary [partial] (6 pages)	00/00/0000	b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 20082

FOLDER TITLE:
UNFPA Hague Jan 1999 [United Nations Population Fund]

2015-0275-S
rc2030

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

(b)(7)e

[(b)(6)]

9:35 am **ARRIVE** The Netherlands Congress Center

GREETERS:
Dr. Nafis Sadik, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director, UNFPA
Mohammad Nizamuddin, Technical Coordinator of the Forum
Stirling Scruggs, Forum Coordinator

9:30 am-
9:45 am **PRIVATE MEETING**
Committee Room 6
The Netherlands Congress Center
Hold: Vermeer Hall 2
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd
Staff Hold: Committee Room 4
Phone: 070-306-5707
Fax: n/a
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Dr. Nafis Sadik
Melanne Verveer
Scott Busby, NSC
Theresa Loar, State Department
Julia Taft, State Department

PROCEED to Vermeer Lounge accompanied by Dr. Sadik

9:50 am-
10:00 am **MEET & GREET** with stage participants
Vermeer Lounge
The Netherlands Congress Center
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 6 stage participants

10:00 am- **KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO UN POPULATION FORUM**
11:40 am Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold: Vermeer Hall 2
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd
Staff Hold: Committee Room 4
Phone: 070-306-5707
Fax: n/a
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:
-The First Lady and other participants are announced into the hall and escorted to their seats at the front of the hall.

-Seven minute video detailing the 1994 ICPD Conference in Cairo is played.

-Upon conclusion of the video, the First Lady and other stage participants are escorted to their seats on the dais.

-Dr. Nafis Sadik, Assistant Secretary General of the UN and Executive Director, UNFPA, opens the proceedings by moving that Ambassador Biegman be elected chair by acclamation.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Mayor of the Hague, Wim Deetman.

-Mayor Deetman makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Dr. Els Borst-Eilers, Deputy Prime Minister of the Netherlands and Minister of Health, Welfare, and Sport.

-Deputy Prime Minister Borst makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Louise Frechette.

-Deputy Secretary General Frechette makes brief remarks.

PAGE 4

-Dr. Sadik introduces Mrs. Nana Rawlings, First Lady of Ghana.

-Mrs. Rawlings makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik makes concluding remarks and introduces the ASHE Group performers from Jamaica.

-The First Lady and other stage participants descend stage left and are escorted to seats in the front row.

-The ASHE Group performers from Jamaica deliver a performance depicting the problems of violence against women.

-Upon conclusion of the performance, the First Lady exits the hall.

PARTICIPANTS: 1200-2000 guests expected.

11:45 am **DEPART** The Netherlands Congress Center
EN ROUTE Government House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)e

(b)(6)

11:55 am **ARRIVE** Government House

GREETER: Prime Minister Wim Kok

PAGE 5

12:00 pm- **COURTESY CALL** with Prime Minister Wim Kok
12:30 pm Prime Minister's Office

Government House
Hold: 2nd floor waiting room
Phone: n/a
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: 1st floor waiting room
Phone: 070-356-4906
Fax: n/a
OPEN PRESS(arrival & departure)/POOLSPRAY(meeting)

/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Prime Minister Wim Kok
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Melanne Verveer
Scott Busby, NSC

12:35 pm **DEPART** Government House
EN ROUTE United States Embassy
[drive time: 1 minute]

(b)(7)e [00%b]

12:40 pm **ARRIVE** United States Embassy

INSIDE GREETER:
Bill Pope, Deputy Chief of Mission

PAGE 6

12:45 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:00 pm Ambassador's Office

U.S. Embassy
Hold: Room 352
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
Staff Hold: Room 358
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

[001b3]

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Louise Frechette, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations
Melanne Verveer
Scott Busby, NSC
Theresa Loar, State Department

1:05 pm-
1:20 pm **PRIVATE MEETING**
Ambassador's Office
U.S. Embassy
Hold: Room 352
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
Staff Hold: Room 358
Phone: (b)(6)
Fax: (b)(6)
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
The Honorable Gro Bruntdland, World Health Organization
Melanne Verveer
Theresa Loar, State Department
Scott Busby, NSC

PAGE 7

1:45 pm **DEPART** United States Embassy
EN ROUTE tbd

(b)(7)e

(b)(7)e

[0016]

2:00 pm- 3:25 pm **DOWN TIME**

tbd **DEPART** tbd
EN ROUTE The American School

(b)(7)e

3:45 pm **ARRIVE** The American School

GREETERS:
Dr. William Gerritz, School Superintendent
Mrs. Jessie Rodell, Director of External Relations
Ronald Falcon, Student Body President, Middle School
Anna Lisa Bremer Forristall, Elementary School Representative

3:50 pm- 4:10 pm **U.S. EMBASSY FAMILIES DROP-BY**
Cafeteria
The American School
Hold: 6th Grade Classroom
Phone: 070-514-0113 x241
Fax: 070-511-2400
Staff Hold: same
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PAGE 8

FORMAT:
-Ambassador Cynthia Schneider makes welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks.

-The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline as she departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 100 guests expected.

SPORTS HALL GREETERS:
Dr. William Gerritz, Superintendent, The American School of The Hague
Piet Heijn Schoute, Mayor of Wassenar
Dr. Mary Forristal, Chairperson, Executive Committee, The American School of The Hague
Greg Petersen, Student Body President, The American School of the Hague

4:15 pm- 4:25 pm **DROP-BY** The American School
Sports Hall
The American School
Hold: 6th Grade Classroom
Phone: 070-514-0113 x241
Fax: 070-511-2400
Staff Hold: same
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:
-Dr. William Gerritz, School Superintendent, announces the First Lady and other stage participants onto stage.

-Greg Petersen, Student Body President, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Cynthia Schneider.

-Ambassador Schneider makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes brief remarks.

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-The First Lady descends the stage, stage-left, and has the option of working a ropeline left to right.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 1000 students, parents, faculty

4:40 pm **DEPART** The American School
EN ROUTE Schipol International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

(b)(7)e

(cont)

5:15 pm **ARRIVE** Schipol International Airport

DEPARTURE GREETERS:
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Dr. Thomas Schneider
Tommie Schneider
Sam Schneider
Ambassador Rudolph Benkink, Chief of Protocol
Mr. J. Rellum, Senior Protocol Officer
Minister E. Herfkens, Minister of Trade and Finance - T
Ms. Mitra Vaslist, UNFPH
Baron W. Roell van Hazerswoude

5:25 pm **WHEELS UP** Schipol International Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 8 hours, 45 minutes, -6 hours]

8:10 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

8:20 pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 20 minutes]

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(b)(7)e

8:40 pm **ARRIVE** The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS: Mostly sunny. High 27. Low 12.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Mostly cloudy. High 53. Low 37.

AB/

UNITED STATES EMBASSY
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

FAX TRANSMITTAL

February 5, 1999

FOR: TOBY GRAF, WHITE HOUSE FAX NO.: 202 – 456 7805

FROM: Steve Rowards, PAO FAX NO.: (31) 70 365 8837

NO. PAGES: 8

SUBJECT: PRESS COVERAGE: FLOTUS

UNITED STATES EMBASSY THE HAGUE

USIS PRESS SUMMARY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1999

FLOTUS

HAAGSCHE COURANT reports that the two managers of "Het Wapen van Delft" have invited the First Lady to visit their pancake restaurant. Last week, Belgian Queen Paola and her son had dinner there. The article reads: "Sjaak Bink and his brother Henk hope that an old customer will visit their restaurant this weekend: Hillary Clinton. The First Lady will be in our country in connection with the UN Population Conference. The Bink brothers have invited her personally. 'We could also show her the pictures we took two years ago.' Bill and Hillary Clinton had poffertjes in the restaurant during their visit in May 1997. The restaurant is now also called the 'Vermeer museum.' The Clintons had poffertjes with strawberries and whipped cream.
Since the President's visit, these are also called 'Clinton Poffertjes.' The President and the First Lady were in Holland for the Marshall Plan commemoration and made a spontaneous stop in Delft. They had something to eat at 't Wapen van Delft; Bill paid with a cheque. Bink was perplexed but very proud. He received two thank you letters from Washington. He sent some gifts to the White House. Bink has not yet received a response to the invitation to Hillary Clinton, which he mailed to the American Embassy. Should the First Lady come to his restaurant this weekend, she won't have to pay. It will be Bink's treat this weekend. "It would really be nice if she came," he said. "The pictures are ready. We just have to wait and see."

This morning's Radio News reported that Development Cooperation Minister Herfkens said at a press conference that she finds the First Lady an inspiring speaker. "If Hillary addresses a group, it stays with you... She motivates people...." Radio also expressed frustration about the scarce information about the First Lady's visit.
DE VOLKSKRANT reports that "Minister Herfkens is very happy about Hillary Clinton's visit to The Hague. The Fist Lady will address the NGO Forum on Sunday afternoon and she will address the official conference on Monday. The First Lady is 'extraordinary,' said Herfkens – who is a Hillary fan. 'She can reach people more than anyone else. She is the best speaker I have ever heard in my life.' Herfkens hopes that the conference in The Hague will not deal endlessly with moral issues, as was the case at the Cairo Conference. The conference was then dominated by heated discussions about, for example, abortion. The Vatican and some Catholic countries joined efforts with conservative Islamic countries. 'We do not want those debates to be re-opened,' said Herfkens. 'but you cannot prohibit anyone from raising a subject.' She said that one positive point for the conference in The Hague is the fact that there will not be a concluding document. 'We will therefore not have these terrible negotiations about paragraphs, sentences, and words.'"

TROUW carries a profile on the First Lady filed by its Washington correspondent. He notes that the Washington gossip circuit has a new subject to talk about: the future of the First Lady. He describes the several options raised in the U.S., the First Lady's high popularity ratings, and media coverage in the American press. He disagrees with a comment made after the First Lady's

appearance in Vogue that "She came as Eleanor Roosevelt and departs as Madonna," commenting that the first part is true but the latter very unlikely. The article also mentions that the First Lady will be addressing the UN Population Forum in The Hague.

UN FORUM

** HAAGSCHE COURANT carries a scene setter for the Population Forum based on an interview with Jim Kelman of the U.S. delegation, who explained the importance of the population issue.

** DE VOLKSKRANT reports that Development Cooperation Minister Herfkens said that it is sad that only four countries met the promises made at the UN Population Conference held in Cairo in 1994. But she was very happy that the Netherlands is one of the four. The efforts made by several countries are documented in a Population Action International report that mainly focused on the rich countries. Herfkens said that it was of great importance that the developing countries are carrying out the Cairo program.

The English page of HET FINANCIEELE DAGBLAD carries a piece entitled "Population Control Takes More than Cash," reporting on Minister Herfkens' press conference and outlining the set-up of the Population Forum.

FROM: USIS AMERICAN EMB FAX NO.: + 31 70 3658837 05-02-99 18:19 P.04

ARCHIEFFOTO ANP

Voorafgaand aan het onverwachte bezoek van de Clintons aan het pannenkoekenhuis nam het presidentsechtpaar in 1997 ook een kijkje in een winkel met Delfts blauw.

DEZE KEER WIL BINK TRAKTEREN

Delfts pannenkoekenhuis hoopt op Hillary

Delft – Een generale repetitie was er al een kleine twee maanden geleden. Plotseling belde de Binnenlandse Veiligheids Dienst (BVD) op. De hele zaak werd onderzocht en gescreend. Waarna twee dagen later de Belgische koningin Paola en haar zoon, de kroonprins Filip, binnenstapten. „Ze aten gewoon een biefstukje met patat", zegt bedrijfsleider Sjaak Bink van het inmiddels wereldberoemde pannenkoekenhuis 't Wapen van Delft op de Markt. De reden voor het bezoek aan Delft is dat de Belgische koningin, die oorspronkelijk uit Italië komt, Nederlands moet leren.

Aanstaand weekend, zo hopen Sjaak Bink en zijn broer Henk, brengt een oude vertrouwde klant een bezoek aan hun zaak. Hillary Clinton. De vrouw van de Amerikaanse president komt naar ons land in verband met een VN-bevolkingsconferentie.

De broers Bink hebben haar haar ditmaal zelf per brief uitgenodigd. „Dan kan ze hier langskomen om de foto's te zien, die hier twee jaar geleden werden gemaakt". Bill en Hillary Clinton deden zich in mei 1997 tegoed aan de oer-Hollandse poffertjes die het restaurant – zich sinds kort ook Vermeermuseum noemend – al sinds jaar en dag serveert. Een grote portie, weliswaar, met slagroom en gegarneerd met een aantal aardbeien en kersen.

Clinton-poffertjes

'Clinton-poffertjes' worden ze sinds het bezoek van de president aan Delft officieus genoemd.

Het presidentiële paar was destijds in Nederland voor de Marshall-herdenking en bracht daarbij spontaan een bezoek aan Delft. Ze besloten geheel tegen de verwachtingen in, wat te eten bij 't Wapen van Delft; Bill betaalde met een cheque, waarna ze het pand verlieten.

Bink bleef overdonderd, maar bijzonder trots achter en had nog lang daarna flinke klandizie aan mensen die Clinton-poffertjes bestelden.

Bovendien kreeg hij uit Washington nog twee bedankbrieven. Een reden temeer om na het bezoek ook nog een aantal presentjes naar het Witte Huis te sturen.

Op zijn huidige brief met een uitnodiging aan Hillary Clinton, gericht aan de Amerikaanse ambassade, heeft Bink nog geen antwoord. Maar als de presidentsvrouw dit weekeinde aanschuift, hoeft ze niet weer af te rekenen.

Deze keer wil Bink trakteren. „Het zou echt leuk zijn, als ze komt", zegt hij aan de tafel bij het raam. „De foto's liggen al klaar. We moeten het maar afwachten".

RIJSWIJK

RIJSWIJK

2/4/99 Haagsche Courant (p5)

De Volkskrant (p4)

Parlementariërs openen Haags bevolkingscircus

Herfkens betreurt inzet rijke landen voor 'Caïro'

Van onze verslaggever

DEN HAAG

Het is 'droevig' dat maar vier landen zich hebben gehouden aan de beloften van de VN-bevolkingsconferentie die in 1994 plaatsvond in Caïro. Minister Herfkens voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking zei dat gisteren in Den Haag, op de eerste dag van een VN-vergadering waarop de resultaten van 'Caïro' worden getoetst.

De minister toonde zich wel opgetogen ('Ik ben altijd blij met complimenten') dat Nederland bij dat groepje van vier hoort, naast Noorwegen, Denemarken en Zweden. Deze landen hebben zich gehouden aan de financiële verplichtingen die in Caïro werden aangegaan. Bovendien hebben ze 'reproduktieve gezondheid' (alle zorg die met voortplanting te maken heeft) een belangrijke plaats gegeven in hun steun aan ontwikkelingslanden.

De positieve beoordeling van Nederland en de Scandinavische landen staat in een rapport van Population Action International (PAI). De organisatie keek vooral naar de inspanningen van de rijke landen. Die kwamen met slechts 1,4 miljard dollar over de brug, terwijl in Caïro 5,7 miljard was toegezegd.

'Maar veel belangrijker is dat de ontwikkelingslanden het programma van Caïro uitvoeren', zei Herfkens. Het slotdocument van de VN-bevolkingsconferentie betekende volgens haar een 'doorbraak'. Twee voorheen tegengestelde kampen vonden elkaar: degenen die de nadruk leggen op het terugdringen van geboortecijfers, en degenen die de rechten van vrouwen voorop stellen. De laatsten hebben in feite het pleit gewonnen.

De vervolgconferentie 'Caïro+5' begon gisteren in Den Haag met een tweedaagse bijeenkomst in de Ridderzaal van ongeveer 250 parlementariërs uit de hele wereld. In het weekeinde wordt in het Congrescentrum het NGO Forum gehouden, waar honderden niet-gouvernementele organisaties hun standpunten en projecten presenteren. Maandag begint daar de officiële conferentie, met vertegenwoordigers van 180 regeringen. De vergadering duurt vijf dagen.

Minister Herfkens toonde zich opgetogen met de komst naar Den Haag van Hillary Clinton. De Amerikaanse *first lady* spreekt zondagmiddag het NGO Forum toe en maandagmorgen de officiële conferentie. De presidentsvrouw is 'buitengewoon', aldus Herfkens – zelf verklaard Hillary-fan. 'Zij kan meer mensen bereiken dan wie dan ook. Zij is de beste spreker die ik in mijn leven heb gehoord.'

Herfkens zei te hopen dat in Den Haag niet opnieuw heftig zal worden gedebatteerd over morele kwesties, zoals vijf jaar geleden in Caïro gebeurde. De VN-conferentie werd toen overheerst door felle discussies over met name abortus. Het Vaticaan en enkele katholieke landen sloten een verbond met conservatieve islamitische landen.

'Wij willen niet dat die debatten worden heropend', zei de minister. 'Maar je kunt niemand verbieden dingen aan te kaarten.' Gunstig voor een goed verloop noemde zij dat in Den Haag, anders dan in Caïro, geen slottekst hoeft te worden aangenomen. 'Dus we krijgen geen afschuwelijke onderhandelingen over alinea's, zinnen en woordjes.'

Aziatische zeerovers steeds gewelddadiger

Van onze correspondent
Jan van der Putten

PEKING

De zeeroverij in de Oost-Aziatische wateren neemt steeds bloediger vormen aan. Afgelopen jaar zijn 67 zeelieden door piraten vermoord. China treedt volgens het Internationale Zeevaartbureau niet op tegen de

twaalf keer in die van India en tien keer in die van Maleisië. Uit Bangladesh, Somalië, Brazilië en Ecuador werden elk negen gevallen gemeld. Vorig jaar kregen 138 schepen piraten aan boord, elf werden er onder vuur genomen en vijftien gekaapt.

Olietankers genoten speciale belangstelling. De rovers vermoordden of knevelden de be-

Noord-Ierse groepjes bewapenen zich

Reuters

BELFAST

Katholieke en protestantse splintergroeperingen in Noord-Ierland zijn druk bezig zich te bewapenen. De protestantse UVF zou zijn wapenarsenaal hebben uitgebreid met antitankgeschut. Katholieke splintergroepen vullen hun voorraden ook aan.

De IRA meldde donderdag dat dissidente extremisten wapens en munitie hebben gestolen uit het IRA-arsenaal. De wapens zijn, zo

Des ed

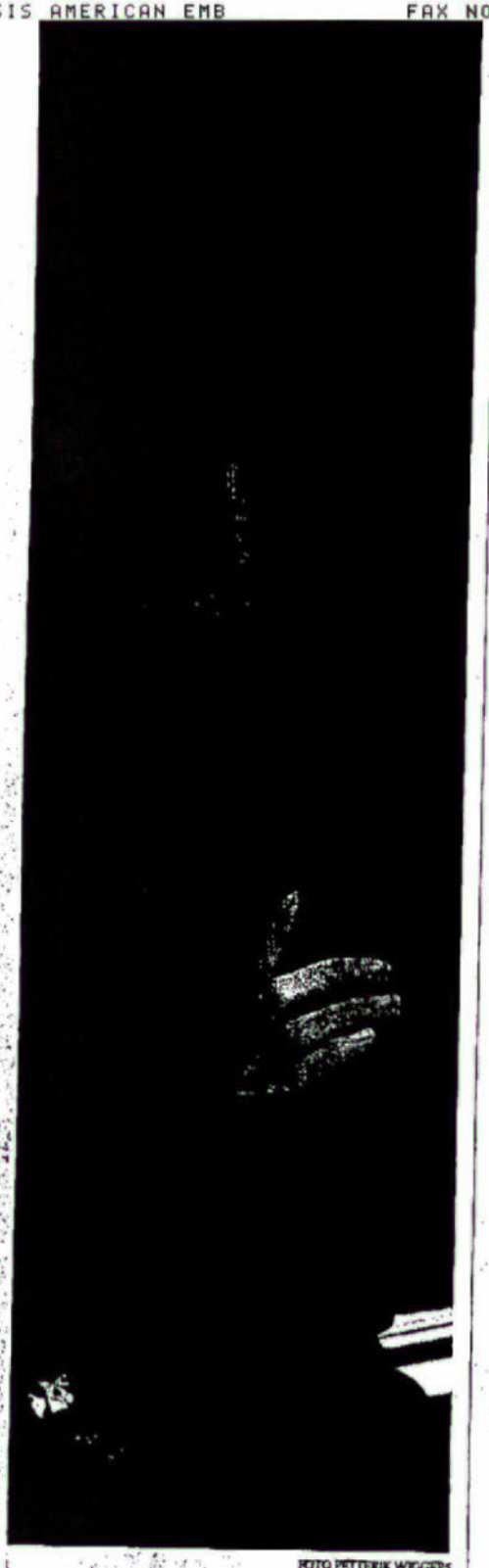


FOTO PETTERIK WIGGERS

elingswet beoogt. n mijn ogen een aten elementaire ingsstaat ontregt, uitenrechtenverdra- raakt kunnen ma- h risico's voor de alleen in noodge- ong openstelt voor er op die manier oorbeeld open the

eraal pardon voor alen. „Je kunt af- e drie, vier of vijf is, geen criminele zijn levensonder- rzien zonder een ctieve voorzienin-

Het is een politiek taboe om een generaal pardon voor te stellen. Ik ben bang dat we door de feiten moeten worden ingehaald, dat we eerst geconfronteerd moeten worden met groepen illegalen die 's winters over straat zwerven, voordat de tijd voor zo'n debat rijp is."

De paarse coalitie voert in haar ogen een uiterst kortzichtig beleid. Dat geldt ook voor staatssecretaris Cohen wiens reputatie als bekwaam en integer bestuurder hem vooruitsnelde bij zijn aantreden. „De problemen zijn een gevolg van de strakke financiële koers van paars. Vanwege het financiële beleid zijn de aantallen verwachte asielzoekers kunstmatig laag gehouden. Het gevolg: te weinig opvangplaatsen en te weinig capaciteit bij de immigratie- en naturalisatiedienst, die

Hillary Rodham Clinton

De 'first' voetveeg van Amerika

Profiel

Bert van Panhuis

Heeft ze hem vergeven? Zal ze het hem ooit vergeven? Zal ze het hem nooit vergeven? Gaat ze te zijner tijd van hem scheiden? Kan ze niet zonder hem? Zou hij zonder haar ooit iets zijn geworden? Begint ze eind volgend jaar voor zichzelf? Of keert ze in januari 2001 Washington DC de rug toe om, als het even kan, er nooit meer terug te keren? Kortom: wat gaat er om in het hoofd van Hillary Rodham Clinton?

Washington, stad van roddel en achterklap, van overspel en dubbelspel, heeft er een nieuw borreltafel-gesprekonderwerp bij: de toekomst van de *first lady*. Want dat ze als dan 52-jarige over twee jaar met een brioche op de veranda in Little Rock gaat zitten schommelstoelen gaat er bij niemand in. Maar wat dan wel? Een functie in de internationale politiek wellicht. De post van minister van buitenlandse zaken in een Democratische regering zit er niet in, net zomin als het VN-ambassadeurschap. Een wat lossige functie in de marge van de politiek misschien, een goodwill-ambassadeur?

Hillary Clinton gaat de VN-bevolkingsconferentie in Den Haag toespreken. Dat soort opdrachten zou haar ook in de toekomst wel liggen. Of ambieert ze de binnenlandse politiek? In november 2000 komt de traditionele Democratische senaatszetel voor de staat New York vrij, de zetel die ooit werd bezet door Robert Kennedy en nu door Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Wie het vuurtje heeft aangestoken – en met welke (bijbedoelingen – is niet duidelijk, maar ineens was het gerucht daar: Hillary wil senator voor New York worden. Opiniepeilingen hebben haar al uitgeroepen tot favoriet: ze zou de gedoodverfde Republikeinse rivaal burgemeester Rudy Giuliani van New York dik verslaan. Oh nee, geen sprake van! Ze wil als de ex-mrs van Bill Clinton is afgelopen nooit meer iets met Washington te maken hebben!, roepen lieden die als ingewijd worden beschouwd of die zichzelf dat etiket hebben opgeplakt.

De politieke elite van de Amerikaanse hoofdstad heeft haar eigen regels en discipline. Toen de Clintons in januari 1993 vanuit het 'dorpse' Little Rock naar Washington kwamen brachten ze enthousiasme mee en ambitie, maar ook arrogantie. En in de salons van Georgetown en de chique buitenwijken stond het vast: dat stel moest een lesje in nederigheid worden geleerd. Zij net zo goed als hij. Hillary mocht dan thuis een gevierde advocate zijn, in de hoofdstad was ze slechts een 'huurder voor acht jaar'. Te zijner tijd voor haar een ander. Hoe durft ze: je kiest een Clinton en je krijgt de tweede president er bij. Niet alleen sinds het begin van haar first lady-schap, maar ook sinds het bekend worden van de affaire-Lewinsky is Hillary nadrukkelijk aanwezig in het Amerikaanse politieke wereldje. Ze was een van de eersten om haar man voor de tv-camera's te verdedigen tegen die befaamde 'enorme rechtse samenzwering'. Net zoals ze in het voorjaar van 1992 met haar hand in de zijne aangaf zich niet te laten vloeren door verhalen over het vreemdgaan van Bill. Want dat is onderhand wel duidelijk, ze zijn samen het politieke avontuur aangegaan en ze zullen samen door de diepste dalen gaan. Zijn politieke erfenis is ook de hare.

Van de president wordt met enige bewondering gezegd dat hij zich in dit slopende aftreedingsdrama op de been weet te houden door zijn leven te compartimenteren. Door zich af te sluiten, te doen alsof bepaalde zaken niet bestaan en door zich op de dagelijkse feiten te werpen. Datzelfde geldt voor haar. Hillary Clinton wil een deel van haar leven buiten de openbaarheid houden. Ten koste van haar imago desnoods.

Ze doet wat als haar taak als presidentsvrouw beschouwt. En ze is niet alleen heel ideologisch in haar opvattingen, ze is ook uiterst plichtsgetrouw. Ze heeft een opdracht voor deze samenleving, de Amerikaanse in het bijzonder. Dat motiveert haar tot het opdraven op tal van nationale en internationale fora. Ze brengt haar 'boodschap' met verve. Een enkele keer kan ze het niet nalaten daar een boosaardig element in te vlechten. Zoals bij de presentatie van de preventiecampagne voor darmkanker vorig najaar. „U kunt mij volgen naar de grote zaal", zei ze tegen de genodigden. Om er met een zuinig lachje aan toe te voegen: „En de media kunnen voor het onderzoek naar de grote zaal."

Hillary Clinton heeft zich in het begin van haar Witte-Huisjaren wel eens vergeleken met Eleanor Roosevelt, iets wat pretentieus werd gevonden. Maar beide vrouwen hebben overeenkomsten. Het is niet alleen de ontrouwe echtgenoot, maar ook de frustratie om met het tweede plan genoegen te moeten nemen. Het 'eigen' publieke leven van Eleanor Roosevelt begon pas na de dood van haar man. En het 'eigen leven' van Hillary Rodham Clinton begint mogelijk pas na januari 2001. Al dan niet als echtgenote van. Want over de staat van haar huwelijk zwijgt ze als het graf. Niemand die het waagt haar daar vragen over te stellen. Het komt op een dodelijke blik te staan. Niettemin staat 'Washington' bij tijd en wijle te kwijlen bij het onderwerp. 'Vrienden' – geen namen – melden dat er een ijzige sfeer in de privé-vertrekken hangt, dat zwijgend wordt gegeten. Oud-senator Dale Bumpers, een goede vriend van de familie, liet onlangs doorschemeren dat het gezin uit elkaar ligt. Niemand weet er het fijne van.

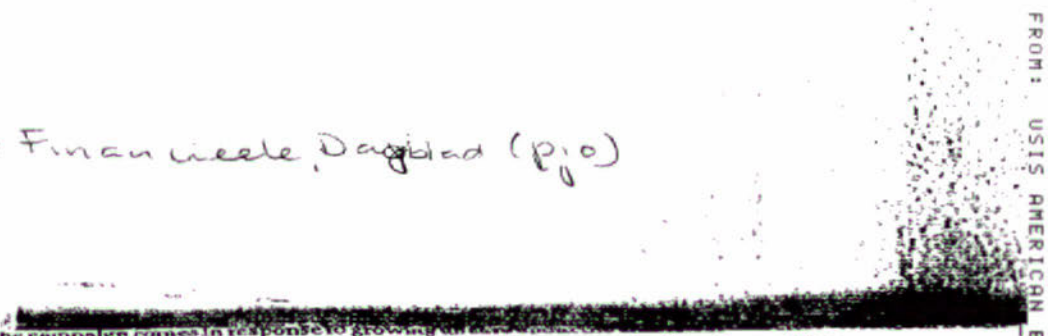
Hillary houdt haar gevoelsleven verborgen achter de facade van de *first lady* die door dik en dun haar man steunt. Met de onvermijdelijke kritiek dat ze daarmee de positie van de vrouw in de samenleving ondermijnt. 'Eerste voetveeg', is ze al eens genoemd door Maureen Dowd, columniste van de *New York Times*. Dezelfde die eind vorig jaar onbarmhartig vaststelde nadat de *first lady* met glamourfoto's in de Vogue had gestaan: ze kwam als Eleanor Roosevelt en ze gaat als Madonna. Dat eerste is waar, dat laatste is onwaarschijnlijk.

21 JAN 99 TROUW (P. 15)

2/5/99 Het Financieele Dagblad (p.o)

FROM: USIS AMERICAN EMB FAX NO.: + 31 70 3658837 05-02-99 18:20 P.07

Earlier this week, a congress was held on Feng Shui at the ING Bank in Amsterdam. It was attended by think it will become really big here,' she said. 'The Dutch are too level-headed.'



terday. The campaign comes in response to growing [illegible] society. During his speech, Deetman said TV, alcohol and drugs were fuelling the problem

PHOTO MICHAEL KOOREMAN

HEADLINES

TV revelations

The news that the jumbo jet which crashed in Amsterdam six years ago was carrying dangerous chemicals and gases, despite official denials, has boosted TV news audiences hugely. On Wednesday, political programme *Den Haag Vandaag* attracted an audience of 910,000 with its coverage of the Bijlmermeer crash inquiry — equivalent to 25% of the total viewing public. The show is usually watched by just 380,000 people.

Working from home

Only 33% of the companies which use home workers actually organise proper work places for these staff, according to market research group Heliview. An estimated 200,000 people — 2.6% of the working population — in Holland work from home, Heliview said. Two years ago, the figure was only 1%.

Gun law criticised

A Labour party initiative to give police more powers to check for illegal weapons has been criticised by justice minister Benk Korthals. The private members bill, which will be presented to parliament in March, would allow police to stop and search cars for weapons. Korthals said his ministry was already looking into the situation of gun control, and that this bill took an 'easy way out'.

Population control takes more than cash

BY A STAFF REPORTER

THE HAGUE — Only the Netherlands and the Nordic countries have so far reached the agreed target of spending 4% of their development aid budget on reproductive health programmes, Dutch aid minister Evelyn Herfkens said yesterday. Herfkens was speaking at a press conference ahead of next week's United Nations forum on population, reproductive health and women's rights.

'But development aid is not the only solution,' Herfkens said. Religious leaders were also important. They had a role to play in allowing individual women and men to determine the size and spacing of their families themselves, she said.

'Women are the key to the whole population growth problem. They want and need information about when and how to have children. They do not want 20 children or to start a family when they are 15 years old,' the minister said.

Nearly 100 health ministers and several thousand experts from developed and developing countries are expected to attend The Hague Forum. They will review progress since the landmark Cairo agreement on population, reproductive health and womens' rights in 1994 where the 4% quota was agreed.

A non-governmental meeting and a youth forum will take place over the weekend and the Dutch parliament is hosting a gathering for MPs today.

The Hague Forum is part of a series of meetings known as 'Cairo plus five' which culminates in a special session of the United Nations general assembly in late June. Policy will then be determined to further implement the UN population fund's (UNFPA) 20-year Programme of Action agreed in Cairo. Hillary Clinton, wife of the US president and an acknowledged champion of women's rights, is to be the keynote speaker on Monday.

'The latest UNFPA world population report shows a flattening of the growth of global population,' Herfkens said. 'Women are now empowered. The purpose of the Hague Forum is to see to it that countries provide access to comprehensive reproductive and sexual health care.'

Holland was the sixth largest source of development aid funds worldwide in 1997, donating more than $2.9 bn in foreign assistance. This equates to 0.79% of gross national product. The country, with only 16 million people, is thus one of the few in the world meeting the UN target of allocating 0.7% of GNP to development aid.

The US has refused to allocate funds to the reproductive health programme, largely on the grounds that China — which enforces birth control through abortion — is one of the 179 signatories to the pact.

The world's population now stands at 5.9 billion, and is growing at the rate of 1.3% a year for an annual net addition of 78 million people. It is forecast to be in the range of 7.3 billion to 10.7 billion in 2050, according to the UNFPA report.

The global average fertility rate stands at 2.7 births per woman, down from five births in the early 1950s.

The Hague Forum will also focus on the AIDS problem, which is now the number one killer disease in the world. It has already infected 33.4 million people, 14 million of whom have died. More people have died from AIDS than from malaria in the developing world. And, the fastest growing infection rate is among African women under the age of 25.

Herfkens said the main problem was not poverty, but priorities. She quoted Mary Robinson, former president of Ireland and now the UN's high commissioner on human rights in Geneva, who firmly believes that, 'Women have a fundamental right to enjoy sex'.

Poverty was no excuse for poor reproductive health care, Herfkens said. Governments in developing countries had to get their priorities right.

ALPHABET SOUP

Democrats ended up in opposition after the 1994 Dutch elections. This time round, Labour and the Liberals

Haagsche Courant (p6)
2/4/99

BEVOLKINGSCONFERENTIE IN DEN HAAG

'Van belang voor toekomst mens'

Volgende week begint in Den Haag de VN-bevolkingsconferentie. Vijf jaar geleden werd in Kairo de eerste conferentie over 'het beheersen van de bevolkingsgroei' gehouden. Zo'n 180 landen maken in het Congresgebouw de balans op.

DOOR SACHA KESTER

Den Haag – „Ik ben altijd al geïnteresseerd geweest in de bevolkingsproblematiek", vertelt Jim Kelman, hoofd van de Amerikaanse delegatie op de VN-bevolkingsconferentie die volgende week in Den Haag wordt gehouden. „En sinds de oudste van mijn twee dochters in de pubertijd zit, heeft het voortplantingsvraagstuk meer dan mijn professionele interesse", grapt hij.

Vijf jaar geleden werd in Kairo de eerste VN-conferentie over 'het beheersen van de groei van de wereldbevolking' gehouden. De delegatie van Kelman, en die van zo'n 180 andere landen, zal vanaf maandag bekijken wat er tot nu toe is terechtgekomen van alle ambitieuze plannen die toen zijn gemaakt. „We moeten precies weten waar we staan en we moeten thuiskomen met nieuwe ideeën voor de komende jaren", aldus Kelman.

Als er ergens weinig van is terechtgekomen, dan is het wel het financieren van het Kairo-programma. Met name de Verenigde Staten zijn tekort geschoten met het overmaken van de toegezegde dollars. „We hopen dit te verbeteren", knikt Kelman. „Er zijn veel kapers op de kust die vechten om het schaarse belastinggeld dat kan worden uitgegeven. En er is natuurlijk een politieke factor; het is aan het Congres om te bepalen hoeveel er uiteindelijk naar het project gaat. Vorig jaar bepaalde het Congres dat de VS 385 van de toegezegde 504 miljoen dollar zou kunnen bijdragen".

FOTO JACQUES ZORGMAN

'Er is niets belangrijker dan het beheersen van de groei van de mensheid', meent Kelman.

Gevoelig

Wie praat over het remmen van de bevolkingsgroei, moet ook onderwerpen als anti-conceptie en abortus aanroeren, en dat ligt bij sommige landen erg gevoelig. In Kairo werd dan ook dagenlang gediscussieerd over iedere punt en komma in de paragraaf over abortus in het slotdocument. „Iets dergelijks hoeven we hier niet te verwachten", voorspelt Kelman. „Daar zijn de delegaties toen uitgekomen, nu evalueren we de stand van zaken. Wel bekijken we of er meer gedaan kan worden om de doelstellingen te bereiken".

Hoofddoelstelling is de 'empowerment of women'. Kelman: „Want vrouwenemancipatie is de sleutel tot een succesvolle bevolkingspolitiek. Hoe langer een meisje naar school gaat, hoe meer zij in staat is om haar eigen beslissingen te nemen. Vrouwen met een opleiding, hoe laag ook, zijn eerder geneigd na te denken óf en hoeveel kinderen ze willen".

Speciale aandacht is er op de conferentie in Den Haag voor adolescenten, jongeren in de pubertijd. „We hebben bijna een miljard jonge volwassenen op deze wereld, en dat is veel meer dan vijf jaar geleden. Adolescenten staan in een groot deel van de wereld aan de vooravond van een huwelijk en het starten van een eigen gezin. Dus juist deze groep moet een doelgroep zijn voor ons plan van actie", legt Kelman uit.

Mis

Wat Kelman betreft is deze conferentie van groot belang voor de toekomst van de mens. „We móéten hier kritisch naar kijken en er over nadenken want anders gaat het mis. Vandaag de dag is er niets belangrijker dan het beheersen van de groei van de mensheid".

BRIEV

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MEMORANDUM

TO: **Toby Graff**

FROM: **Stephanie Jones**

DATE: **February 5, 1999**

RE: **Advisory Information**

Hi, Toby – here is additional information for the advisory and FYI:

Sunday, February 7, 1999

NGO FORUM
We have pushed the Final Access time back to 1:30 –2:30 p.m.
Add Joke Van Kampen as an on-site contact in addition to me
The website information that was given me for registration does not seem to be available – at least I cannot access it through my internet connection. The telephone number for UNFPA in New York is (212) 297-5011. On-site registration is also available, although the conference organizers are discouraging it.

VISIT TO ICTY COURTROOM
As we discussed, the photo op in the ICTY Courtroom will be pool press. Per agreement, the Court Press Office will invite the following outlets to be in the pool:

AP-Photo
Reuters-Photo
Local Newspaper Photographer
AP-TV
Reuters-TV
Dutch TV
CNN

Monday, February 8, 1999

KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO UN POPULATION FORUM

Add Corrie Shanahan as an on-site contact in addition to me

The Trip of The First Lady
To The Hague, The Netherlands
February 6-8, 1999

Fax Cover Sheet

TO: TOBY

FROM:
__Pat Halley
✓Stephanie Jones
__Greg Hale
__Dehdan Miller
__Peter O'Keefe
__Dan Lenos
__Huma Abedin

PAGES (incl. cover): 2

MESSAGE: Good morning, Toby!
Call w/ any questions

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Toby Graff**

FROM: **Stephanie Jones**

DATE: **February 4, 1999**

RE: **Advisory Information**

Toby – here is the information I have so far for the advisory. I will send the rest as it's available. All of the events listed have some press component; all events are Closed Press.

Sunday, February 7, 1999

4:00 pm - 5:25 pm

NGO FORUM
Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
Netherlands Congress Center
On-site Contact: Stephanie Jones
Open Press

Press Entrance – Main entrance
Press Parking – General parking garage
Satellite Parking – NA
Pre-set: 6:00 a.m. – 7:00 a.m.
Final Access: 9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
Translation – simultaneous into French and Spanish
Multbox – available at camera position and in press seating area and French only
Throw – 120'
No cutaway – cameras will be escorted for cutaway shots

5:30 pm - 5:45 pm

PRIVATE MEETING WITH JUDGE GABRIELLE MCDO
Judge's Chambers
Churchillplein 1 2517 JW
International Criminal Tribunal on the Former Yugoslavia
Closed Press Arrival/Departure

VISIT TO ICDY COURTROOM
Courtroom
Pool Press
On-site Contact: Stephanie Jones

[redacted]

[redacted]

Monday, February 8, 1999

10:00 am - 11:40 am **KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO UN POPULATION FORUM**
Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
Netherlands Congress Center
On-site Contact: Stephanie Jones
Open Press

Press Entrance – Main entrance
Press Parking – General parking garage
Satellite Parking – NA
Pre-set: 6:00 a.m. – 7:00 a.m.
Final Access: 9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.
Translation – simultaneous into French and Spanish
Multbox – available at camera position and in press seating area
and French only
Throw – 120'
No cutaway – cameras will be escorted for cutaway shots

12:00 pm - 12:30 pm **Courtesy Call with Prime Minister Kok**
Government House
Open Press Arrival/Departure
Pool Spray at Top of Meeting

Press Entrance – Main entrance
Press Parking – TBD
Satellite Parking – NA
Pre-set: TBD
Final Access: 11:00 a.m. (T)
Throw – 20'
Cutaway position for pool

[redacted]

The Trip of The First Lady
To The Hague, The Netherlands
February 6-8, 1999

Fax Cover Sheet

TO: TOBY

FROM:
- __Pat Halley
- ✓Stephanie Jones
- __Greg Hale
- __Dehdan Miller
- __Peter O'Keefe
- __Dan Lenos
- __Huma Abedin

Christian Chartier ICTY 070-416-5343

by 3pm

PAGES (incl. cover): 6

MESSAGE: FYI

[redacted]

UNITED STATES EMBASSY THE HAGUE
USIS PRESS TRANSLATION

Following is a translation of an article which appeared in the 2/4/99 edition of *Trouw*

"CLINTON-PANCAKES" TO LURE HILLARY TO DELFT.

The recipe is simple: a portion pancakes with cream, served with strawberries and cherries. "Clinton-pancakes" is what they are called unofficially since the visit of President Clinton to Delft. In May 1997, Bill and Hillary treated themselves in "t W van Delft." The owner of the restaurant, Bink, hopes that Hillary will revisit the restaurant during her visit to The Hague this weekend.

At the time, the presidential couple was in the Netherlands for the Marshall Plan Commemoration and spontaneously visited Delft. They decided to eat something at Wapen van Delft" restaurant. Bill paid with a check. For a long time afterwards, Bi who was overwhelmed by this visit, had a lot of customers who ordered the "Clinto pancakes." Furthermore, he received a thank you note from the White House.

Now that Hillary Clinton is coming to the Netherlands this weekend for the World Population Conference, Bink has sent her a personal invitation. He has not yet recei an answer to his letter to the American Embassy in The Hague, but if the First Lady show up this weekend, she will not have to pay. This time the treat is on Bink.

FROM: USIS AMERICAN EMB FAX NO.: + 31 70 3658837 04-02-99

[redacted]

Trouw 2/4/99

deKier

Varken als bron van geestelijk voedsel

Het varken is een martelaar, of anders een charmeur. In elk geval heeft het dier definitief een plaatsje gekregen in de harten van vele mensen. Het leed van zijn meestal reeds gesneuvelde voorgangers bracht het varken

'Clinton-poffertjes' moeten Hillary naar Delft lokken

Het recept is simpel: een portie poffertjes met slagroom, gegarneerd met een aantal aardbeien en kersen. 'Clinton-poffertjes' worden ze sinds het bezoek van president Clinton aan Delft officieus genoemd. In mei '97 deden

[redacted]

The Trip of The First Lady
To The Hague, The Netherlands
February 6-8, 1999

Fax Cover Sheet

TO: TOBY

FROM:
__Pat Halley
_✓Stephanie Jones
__Greg Hale
__Dehdan Miller
__Peter O'Keefe
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PAGES (incl. cover): 6

MESSAGE: FYI

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Trouw 2/4/99

deKier

werking. FOTO PETTERIK WIGGERS

Varken als bron van geestelijk voedsel

Het varken is een martelaar, of anders een charmeur. In elk geval heeft het dier definitief een plaatsje gekregen in de harten van vele mensen. Het leed van zijn meestal reeds gesneuvelde voorgangers bracht het varken de morele steun van schrijvers als J. Voskuil en Koos van Zomeren. Gevolgd door de cabaretier Youp van 't Hek legden zij het dier langs de meetlat van welzijn en diervriendelijkheid om de intensieve veehouderij aan te klagen.

Zes Amsterdamse kunstenaars zetten nu op uitnodiging van de stichting Kunststation een volgende stap naar het eerherstel van het varken. Het dier blijkt de muze te zijn voor een aantal verbluffende suggesties, waarvoor de kunstenaars morgen de aftrap geven in het Brabantse Venhorst, het epicentrum van de varkenspestepidemie die precies twee jaar geleden uitbrak.

Zo staat de kunstenaar Joop Vaissier een 'Internationaal varkensmuseum' voor ogen, een instituut met als thema: 'wat is de functie en de status van het varken binnen de huidige cultuuropvattingen'. Heiner Holtappels overweegt een monument voor het varken en zal daarvoor onderzoeken 'wie' eigenlijk 'wat'

rmen kwijtraakte – wordt officieel volgende week woensdag pgericht. Maar via fondsenwerving zijn er ondertussen al heel vat rolstoelen en gehoorapparaen naar Gaza getransporteerd. Het bijzondere is dat de organi-

'Clinton-poffertjes' moeten Hillary naar Delft lokken

Het recept is simpel: een portie poffertjes met slagroom, gegarneerd met een aantal aardbeien en kersen. 'Clinton-poffertjes' worden ze sinds het bezoek van president Clinton aan Delft officieus genoemd. In mei '97 deden Bill en Hillary zich in 't Wapen van Delft tegoed aan dit oer-Hollandse gerecht. Eigenaar Bink hoopt dat Hillary bij haar bezoek aan Den Haag, komend weekeinde, opnieuw even langskomt.

Het presidentiële paar was destijds in Nederland voor de Marshall-herdenking en bracht daarbij spontaan een bezoek aan Delft. Ze besloten wat te eten bij 't Wapen van Delft: Bill betaalde met een cheque. De overdonderde Bink had nog lang daarna flinke klandizie aan mensen die Clinton-poffertjes bestelden. Bovendien kreeg hij uit Washington nog een bedankbrief.

Nu Hillary Clinton dit weekeinde naar Nederland komt in verband met een VN-bevolkingsconferentie, heeft Bink haar ditmaal zelf uitgenodigd. Op zijn brief naar de Amerikaanse ambassade kreeg hij nog geen antwoord, maar als de presidentsvrouw dit weekeinde aanschuift, hoeft ze niet weer af te rekenen. Deze keer wil Bink trakteren.

FROM: USIS AMERICAN EMB FAX NO.: + 31 70 3658837 04-02-99

UNITED STATES EMBASSY THE HAGUE
USIS PRESS TRANSLATION

Following is a translation of an article which appeared in the 2/3/99 edition of *De Telegraaf*.

HILLARY WANTS A PSYCHIATRIST FOR CLINTON

Hillary Clinton wants her husband to call in the help of a psychiatrist. Hillary is very worried about the present emotional condition of the President. In public, Clinton ha surprising quality of being able to smile and look good-humoured, but in private he i according to insiders, an emotional wreck.

He has only now seen what the Lewinsky-scandal has done to his family. "Bill is a broken man," according to a reliable source close to the family. "He even collapsed short while ago. Privately he fell into a deep depression. For days Hillary has not sp a word to him and his daughter Chelsea is still finding it difficult to forgive him.

"When he wanted to give her advice on certain matters at school, Chelsea exploded cried: 'I don't need your advice. You have ruined everything for everybody.' Bill ha collapsed under all this stress," according to a friend. "He burst out in tears after a with Hillary. Hillary was also crying."

This convinced Hillary that her husband is going through the most difficult period o life. She wants a psychiatrist to help him through this. Hillary asked a friend who i psychiatrist to help Bill. This psychiatrist includes members of Congress in his list patients. Despite her anger over Bill's behavior, Hillary is still concerned about her husband.

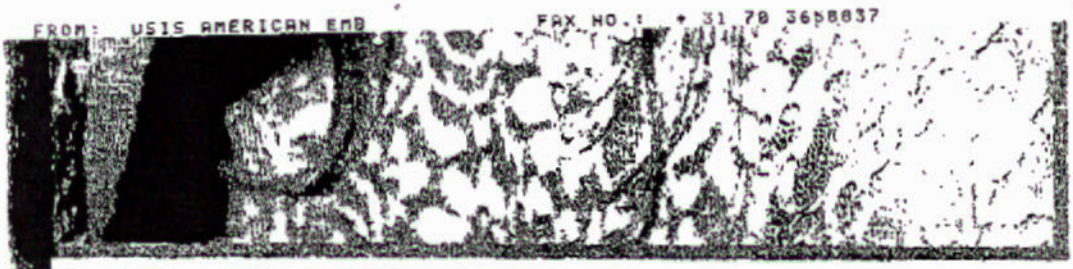
Self-pity

For the outside world, Clinton continues to play the role of the man who can cope w this all, and who is not worried about the Lewinsky case. But his former assistant a good friend Dick Morris, who is still in contact with the White House, says: "Those have talked to him recently, say that he is a broken man. In the past, when Bill had problems, he could not sleep and he would walk through the White House all night calling friends and asking their advice. Furiously, he would say that he would take revenge on his enemies. This time he is reacting differently. The anger has faded. feels very lonely and is consumed with self-pity."

FROM: USIS AMERICAN EMB FAX NO.: + 31 70 3658837 04-02-99

Another friend of Clinton's, Dale Bumpers, says: "The relationship between husband, wife and daughter is under severe stress, if it is not already broken. Bill was disappoi when Chelsea decided not to attend the State of the Union address. "I have lost my daughter," he said. "I feel so guilty because I have hurt Chelsea."

Caption: In public, Clinton has the surprising quality of being able to smile and look good-humoured, but in private he is, a wreck according to insiders. The relationship between husband, wife and daughter has come under severe stress.



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(advertentie)

VOOR UW PERSOONLIJKE DAG-, WEEK-, MAAND- EN CHINESE HOROSCOOP

De Telegraaf
Horoscooplijn
0909-50.330.62
(EEN GULDEN PER MINUUT)

■ In het openbaar heeft Clinton de verbazingwe
kwaliteit om glimlachend en goedgemutst over
privé is hij, aldus insiders, een wrak. De relatie t
echtgenote en dochter is onder zware druk kom

Hillary wil psychiater voor C

HILLARY CLINTON wil dat haar man BILL de hulp inroept van een psychiater. Hillary maakt zich grote zorgen over de huidige emotionele toestand van de president. In het openbaar heeft Clinton de verbazingwekkende kwaliteit om glimlachend en goedgemutst over te komen, maar privé is hij, aldus insiders, een emotioneel wrak.

Nu pas ziet hij eigenlijk in wat het Lewinsky-schandaal voor zijn gezin betekent. „Bill is een gebroken man", aldus een goede bron dicht bij de familie. Kortgeleden is hij zelfs ingestort. Privé raakte hij in een enorme depressie. Dagenlang sprak Hillary geen woord met hem en zijn dochter Chelsea vindt het nog altijd moeilijk hem te vergeven.

„Toen hij haar advies wilde geven over bepaalde zaken op haar school ontplofte Chelsea en huilend riep ze: 'Ik heb jouw advies niet nodig. Je hebt alles voor iedereen kapotgemaakt.' Onder al deze spanningen stortte Bill in", aldus een vriend. „Hij barstte na een scheldpartij met Hillary in tranen uit. Ook Hillary huilde."

Dit overtuigde Hillary ervan dat haar man zijn moeilijkste periode beleeft. Zij wil dat een psychiater hem uit de put helpt. Hillary vroeg een goed bevriende psychiater Bill te helpen. De psychiater heeft ook andere leden van de Congres als patiënt. Ondanks haar woede over Bills gedrag blijft Hillary toch bezorgd over haar man.

Zelfmedelijden

CLINTON blijft voor de buitenwereld de rol spelen van de man die het allemaal aankan en zich niet echt druk maakt over de zaak Lewinsky. Maar zijn vroegere assistent en goede vriend Dick Morris, die nog altijd in contact staat met het Witte Hu
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E NIEUWE VENDIGER

München. Maar hij is niet zomaar een jongere versie van Derrick.

Nieuwe baan

In de eerste aflevering arriveert Siska uit het Ruhrgebied in München om aan zijn nieuwe baan te beginnen. Hij is kort daarvoor getuige geweest van de moord op zijn vrouw.

Siska hoopt aan die herinneringen te ontsnappen door in een andere stad aan het werk te gaan. Op de eerste werkdag in München onderzoeken Siska en zijn twee assistenten de moord op een reizende zakenman.

In latere afleveringen krijgt Siska te maken met een mysterieuze moord op een pas getrouwde echtgenoot en met de dood van een politieman, die iets te maken heeft met illegale import-en exportdeals.

Net zoals Derrick gebruikt Siska meer zijn hersens dan bravoure om allerlei zaken op te lossen.

„Wel zijn er achtervolgingen te zien en schietpartijen, maar alleen als zij nodig zijn voor het verhaal", zegt Kremer.

DRAFT#2

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

SCHEDULER: **EVAN RYAN**
202/456-6751 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/483-0383 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4223

PREV RON Ambassador's Residence

3:40 pm **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE The Congress Center

3:45 pm **ARRIVE** The Congress Center

3:50 pm- **DROP-BY** Frank Loy's Meeting with the Yemen Delegation
Meeting Room 6
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

CONTACT:

GREETERS:
Wouter Meijer
Maryann H ....
Joke Van Kampem

4:00 pm- **ADDRESS TO THE NGO FORUM**
tbd Auditorium
The Congress Center
Translation: Simultaneous
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:
-Youth Forum speaker

-Video (youth forum)

-Dr. Fatella

-Mrs. Florence Mongrave - Kenya

-Ambassador Beekman

-Mrs. Florence Mongrave

-Ambassador Chaudry

-Mrs. Florence Mongrave

PARTICIPANTS: 700-800 guests

CONTACT:

tbd **PHOTO** with the NGO Advisory Council
Meeting Room 6

PARTICIPANTS: 15

tbd **PHOTO** with the Youth Advisory Council
Meeting Room 6

PARTICIPANTS: 15

5:15 pm **DEPART** The Congress Center
EN ROUTE Aegon Building - ICTY
[drive time: 5 minutes/30 seconds]

tbd **PRIVATE MEETING**
Aegon Building
ICTY
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
PRESS TBD/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
McDonald

tbd **DEPART** Aegon Building - ICTY
EN ROUTE The Ambassador's Residence

6:45 pm-
7:00 pm **DROP-BY** with Dutch Women Leaders
Dining Room
Ambassador's Residence

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

PROCEED UPSTAIRS

PROCEED DOWN MAIN STAIRCASE AND TO PODIUM

7:00 pm-
7:25 pm **AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION FOR AMERICAN DELEGATES**
Living Room
Ambassador's Residence
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:
-Ambassador Cynthia Schneider

-The First Lady

-Song performed by the cast of *Ain't Misbehavin'*

PARTICIPANTS: 180 guests

CONTACT:

DRAFT#3

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND / WASHINGTON, DC

LEAD ADVANCE:	**PAT HALLEY**	
	HOTEL SOFITEL	**ROOM 308**
	011-31-70-381-4901	**PHONE**
	011-31-70-382-5927	**FAX**
	STAFF OFFICE	**ROOM**
	011-31-70-381-1901	**STAFF OFFICE PHONE**
	011-31-70-385-4823	**STAFF OFFICE FAX**
	011-31-62-220-5567	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS LEAD ADVANCE:	**STEPHANIE JONES**	**ROOM 403**
	011-31-65-151-7778	**CELL PHONE**
PRESS ADVANCE:	**DAN LENOS**	**ROOM 407**
	011-31-65-155-4202	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**DEHDAN MILLER**	**ROOM 401**
	011-31-65-155-4978	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**PETER O'KEEFE**	**ROOM 304**
	011-31-65-342-9984	**CELL PHONE**
SITE ADVANCE:	**GREG HALE**	**ROOM 306**
	011-31-62-220-5661	**CELL PHONE**
RON ADVANCE:	**HUMA ABEDIN**	**ROOM 307**
	011-31-65-129-0078	**CELL PHONE**
SCHEDULER:	**EVAN RYAN**	
	202/456-6751	**PHONE**
	202/456-5340	**FAX**
	202/483-0383	**HOME**
	WHCA PAGER	**#4223**

PREV RON Ambassador's Residence
The Hague

9:40 am **DEPART** Ambassador's Residence
EN ROUTE The Netherlands Congress Center

9:45 am **ARRIVE** The Netherlands Congress Center

GREETERS:
Dr. Nafis Sadik, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director, UNFPA
Mohammad Nizamuddin, Technical Coordinator of the

Forum
Stirling Scruggs, Forum Coordinator

PROCEED to Vermeer Lounge accompanied by Dr. Sadik

10:00 am- **KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO UN POPULATION FORUM**
11:40 am Prins Willem-Alexander Hall
The Netherlands Congress Center
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:
-The First Lady and other participants are announced into the hall and escorted to their seats at the front of the hall.

-Seven minute video detailing the 1994 ICPD Conference in Cairo is played.

-Upon conclusion of the video, the First Lady and other stage participants are escorted to their seats on the dais.

-Dr. Nafis Sadik opens the proceedings by moving that Ambassador Biegman be elected chair by acclamation.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Mayor Deetman.

-Mayor Deetman makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Deputy Prime Minister Borst.

-Deputy Prime Minister Borst makes brief remarks.

-Ambassador Biegman introduces Deputy Secretary General Frechette.

-Deputy Secretary General Frechette makes brief remarks.

-Dr. Sadik introduces Mrs. Rawlings.

-Mrs. Rawlings makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-Dr. Sadik makes concluding remarks and introduces the ASHE Group performers from Jamaica.

-The ASHE Group performers from Jamaica deliver a performance depicting the problems of violence against women.

-Upon conclusion of the performance, the First Lady exits the hall.

PARTICIPANTS: 1200-2000 guests expected.

11:45 am **DEPART** The Netherlands Congress Center
EN ROUTE Government House

11:55 am **ARRIVE** Government House

GREETERS:

12:00 pm- **COURTESY CALL** with Prime Minister Kok
12:30 pm TBD
Government House
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
Staff Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
POOL SPRAY/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Prime Minister Kok
Ambassador Cynthia Schneider
Melanne Verveer
Frank Loy??

12:35 pm **DEPART** Government House
EN ROUTE Embassy of the United States

12:40 pm **ARRIVE** Embassy of the United States

12:45 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:00 pm

1:05 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:20 pm

1:25 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING**
1:40 pm

1:45 pm **DEPART** Embassy of the United States of America
EN ROUTE tbd

2:00 pm- **DOWN TIME**
tbd

tbd **DROP-BY** The American School
TBD
The American School
Hold:
Phone:
Fax:
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 1000 guests??

tbd **U.S. EMBASSY FAMILIES DROP-BY**
TBD
The American School
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests expected.

Tbd **DEPART** The American School
EN ROUTE Schipol Airport
[drive time: 45 minutes??]

Tbd **ARRIVE** Schipol Airport

tbd **WHEELS UP** Schipol Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 8 hours, 45 minutes, -6 hours]

tbd **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

tbd **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE The White House

tbd **ARRIVE** The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE HAGUE:

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

the progress made by governments and NGOs on population and development — in family planning and improving women's lives and look at the challenges that remain.

DRAFT
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 3, 1999

CONTACT: ~~MARSHA BERRY~~
TOBY GRAFF
~~JULIE MASON~~
202/456-2960

Toby wants your changes

THE TRIP OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON TO THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS (FEBRUARY 6 - FEBRUARY 8, 1999)

Washington, D.C. - First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will travel to the ~~Hague~~, Netherlands, from February 6 - February 8, 1999.

The First Lady will attend The Hague International Forum, sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to review the results of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, in September 1994. At the Cairo conference the ICPD Programme of Action was adopted, establishing a twenty-year plan to promote sustainable development and a stable population, including efforts to empower women by expanding access to health care, education and employment training and increasing the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement ~~these strategies.~~ The 1999 Hague Forum will reconvene the delegations from the more than 180 countries which participated in the Cairo Conference to assess five years of progress made and recommend further steps to fully achieve the ICPD's Programme of Action goals.

Improve the speaker's remarks.

As part of the week-long international conference, Mrs. Clinton will address the NGO Forum on Sunday and will be the keynote speaker at the Population Forum on Monday. Mrs. Clinton's participation builds on years of active involvement -- both in the United States and around the world -- in ensuring access to safe, high quality family planning services and health care; encouraging the economic empowerment of women; and working with NGOs on issues of civic participation, human rights and social investment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Specific details of the First Lady's public schedule will be released as they [illegible]

The First Lady will keynote an international conference in the Hague being organized by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands. The conference will assess overall progress on the Program of action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994.

The action agenda adopted in Cairo by 180 nations placed global population policy within a broader context of social development and focused on improving the status of women around the world through the promotion of access to health care - including family planning, education and women's human rights.

The gathering in the Hague will reconvene the delegations from the countries that participated in the Cairo Conference. They will examine

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Meeting with Prime Minister Kok

This will either be a pool spray at top or a shot upon arrival. I am awaiting further input from the Prime Minister's office on their preference.

The Trip of The First Lady
To The Hague, The Netherlands
February 6-8, 1999

Fax Cover Sheet

TO: TOBY GRAFF

FROM:
- __Pat Halley
- ✓Stephanie Jones
- __Greg Hale
- __Dehdan Miller
- __Peter O'Keefe
- __Dan Lenos
- __Huma Abedin

PAGES (incl. cover): 3

MESSAGE: Here's the info we have so far. Call if you have any questions

?s. entrance to mall?

times to arrive?

accredited by

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Toby Graff**

FROM: **Stephanie Jones**

DATE: **February 3, 1999**

RE: **Press Information**

Toby - per our discussion, following is the information I have to date concerning the events in the Hague:

The only press events are listed herein. All other activities are closed.

NGO CONFERENCE AND UNFPA CONFERENCE

Credentialing - Credential applications for both days can be obtained on the UNFPA website - http://www.unfpa.org

Press Filing Center - A filing center will be provided both days. PCs with modems, printers, power, and ISDN lines will be available. A multbox and tv monitor will also be available.

Translation - Conference will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation to French and Spanish.

Multbox - Multbox with event sound and French translation (but not Spanish translation) will be provided in the press section and in the press filing center.

So far, 230 media have been accredited.

Meeting with ICTY President McDonald

Our intent is to arrange a shot of the First Lady and President Gabrielle McDonald upon departure. We are still working on the location and other logistics which will determine whether this is an open press or pool event. I will advise as soon as we have this settled.

MEDIA ADVISORY

United Nations Population Fund

Contact: Corrie Shanahan
Fax: (212) 557-6416

The Hague Forum, 8-12 February 1999

Governments to Review Progress Since 1994 Cairo Conference

NEW YORK, 19 December – It's been five years since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which was held in Cairo in 1994. It is now time to look at progress made since Cairo and what remains to be done.

The Cairo Conference was a watershed for global population and development initiatives. Countries now accept that rapid population growth, high fertility and gender inequality hold back development and help to perpetuate poverty. The conference recognized that the key to smaller families and slower population growth is empowerment and free choice, not demographic targets. Most women, given the choice, will have fewer children than their mothers did. Choice means access to reproductive health care, including family planning.

Government delegations from over 180 countries will be present at The Hague Forum to review progress on the ICPD Programme of Action and recommend further steps to take.

Information about media accreditation and an **application form** are on UNFPA's website at www.unfpa.org/ICPD/media.htm.

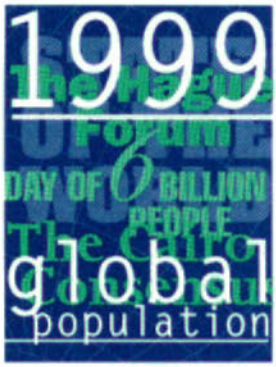
Invited speakers at The Hague Forum include:

Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States
Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General, the United Nations
Nafis Sadik, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Gro Harlem Brundtland, World Health Organization (WHO)
James Gustave Speth, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Mary Robinson, United Nations High Comissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
Peter Piot, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Unfortunately, UNFPA is not able to help with hotel rooms for journalists at The Hague Forum. Information on hotel rooms can be obtained from: The Hague Forum, c/o Expo & Hoc, PO Box 11632, 2502 AP, The Hague, Netherlands, Tel: +31-70-3766733, Fax: +31-70-4272770.

ICPD+5 Media Fact Sheets

United Nations Population Fund
220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017, USA
Tel. (212) 297-5020; fax (212) 557-6416
http://www.unfpa.org



the facts of life

The Road to the Cairo Consensus: People Rather than Numbers

In 1946, a Population Division was set up within the UN Secretariat to analyze demographic trends, based on the then-prevailing concern that mortality from war and disease might cause a population decline. Researchers developed demographic analysis and governments in developing countries conducted the first national censuses.

When 1950 and 1960 findings became available, policymakers became concerned about rapid global population growth. The UN role expanded to include policy development and financial and technical aid to population programs. Improved data collection and analysis, including growth projections, brought the issue to the attention of more policymakers and stimulated national population programs.

In 1974, 1984 and 1994, the UN organized international population conferences to help build world consensus on the need to address population issues. These created political support for national policies to promote sustainable populations and voluntary family planning programs.

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo was an important watershed. The conference document reaffirmed the importance of slowing population growth for social and economic development, but it also called for a major shift in strategies to achieve this goal: an emphasis on meeting the needs of individual women and men, rather than on achieving any demographic targets.

The 1994 ICPD in Cairo

The UN Economic and Social Council in 1991 explicitly linked development and population when it named the 1994 gathering. Preparations for a 1992 UN Conference, on Environment and Development (ICED) in Rio de Janeiro, focussed attention on the new concept of "sustainability" — that environmental and population factors are critical in economic growth.

Other crucial influence came from the 1990 World Summit for Children and the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights. The ICPD's first preparatory meeting resolved that population, sustainable economic growth and development would be ICPD themes.

The ICPD was the largest intergovernmental conference on population and development ever held: 11,000 registered representatives from governments, NGOs, UN agencies and intergovernment agencies. 179 States negotiated on a Programme of Action for the next 20 years, while another 4,000 NGOs held a parallel conference and there was unprecedented media attention.

Cairo Is Working

The key to the Cairo consensus, and perhaps its chief achievement, was recognition of the need to empower women, providing them with more choices through expanded access to education and health services, skill development and employment, and full involvement in policy and decisionmaking at all levels.

The ICPD Programme of Action facilitated reforms in population/family planning programs so that they no longer use targets, incentives or coercion. Instead they include integrated approaches where services, education and quality care are central elements.

Since Cairo, non-governmental organizations have achieved near-full participation in official conference proceedings. The Programme of Action language on NGOs' role and civil society was the strongest from any UN gathering. Since Cairo, NGOs have participated as official delegates to UN conclaves and have been instrumental in providing language for the final documents.

ICPD Plus Five: Reviewing the Results

The 1999 *ICPD + 5* is the first review in the 20-year course of the Cairo Programme of Action. The UN General Assembly, ordering this comprehensive appraisal of implementation so far, further resolved that the review would not reopen provisions of the Programme but would instead identify ways to advance its implementation.

Beginning in April 1998 with the first of four roundtable discussions, a series of events (1) involved program countries, donor countries, the UN system, and civil society including NGOs and the private sector in discussion of current issues.

An International Forum convenes in The Hague in February 1999 to recommend next steps in implementation for presentation at the March 1999 meeting of the Commission on Population and Development. The review then culminates in a three-day Special Session of the UN General Assembly in June 1999.

The Role of NGOs

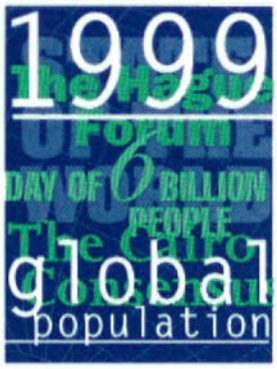
NGOs will be fully involved in the review process. They have identified five themes that must be addressed if the Cairo Programme of Action is to be realized:

- Resources and advocacy;
- Reproductive rights: rhetoric to reality;
- Putting the Cairo agenda into practice: providing sexual and reproductive health services;
- Links between population, environment and development; and
- Partnerships

Each theme area will be the focus of a panel discussion during the NGO Forum at The Hague in February 1999. The forum's final document will suggest further steps needed to implement the Cairo Programme of Action into the next century.

Sources: (1) The events will concern adolescent sexual and reproductive health; reproductive rights and implementation of reproductive health programmes, women's empowerment, male involvement and human rights; the role of civil society; and population and macro-economic links.

December 1998



the facts of life

About the Cairo Consensus & The Hague Forum

In 1999, the international community will be engaged in a five-year review of the ICPD *Programme of Action*. Dubbed "Cairo Plus Five" or "ICPD + 5," this process will assess the progress made to date, examine the obstacles remaining, and produce practical recommendations aimed at making the conference's 20-year goals a reality.

About the Cairo Consensus

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in September 1994, was a watershed for global population and development initiatives.

Countries now accept that population concerns are at the heart of sustainable development strategies. Rapid population growth and high fertility hold back development. They help to perpetuate poverty. They make it hard for countries to concentrate on the future, because resources are soaked up by present needs.

But the Cairo conference also put an end to the concept of "population control." The conference recognized that smaller families and slower population growth depend not on "control" but on free choice — the idea, borne out by 30 years of experience, that most women, given the choice, will have fewer children than their mothers did.

Choice means access to reproductive health care, including a range of family planning information and services, but it doesn't stop there. Women and men must feel that the services available and the quality of care meet their reproductive health needs.

The Cairo agenda also means more attention to education for women and girls. It means leadership, encouraging family and community support for women's choices. It means more women active in the community, in government at all levels and in the private sector. It means protection for women's legal rights. It means, in three words, empowerment, equity and equality. It is a powerful idea. It is an idea whose time has come.

The ICPD's 20-year programme is ambitious but practical. It is the outcome of three years' hard negotiation, and was agreed to by all 179 countries, rich and poor, north and south, industrialized and developing, that attended the Cairo conference.

By 2015, it calls for:

- Universal access to quality and affordable reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual health;
- Significant reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality;

- Broad-based measures to ensure gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women;
- Universal access to primary education; and
- Closing the "gender gap" in education.

About The Hague Forum in 1999

The five year review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD *Programme of Action* provides non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other elements of civil society with an opportunity to take stock of what has been achieved since 1994 — what has worked, what obstacles have been encountered and where to go from here.

An international forum — The *Hague Forum* (HF) — will be convened at the Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC) in The Hague from 8-12 February 1999.

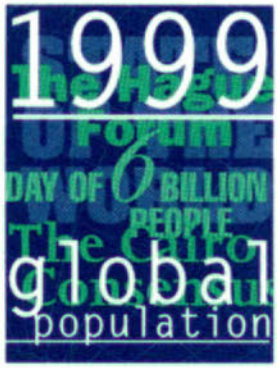
Immediately before The Hague Forum, an NGO Forum and a Youth Forum will take place at the Netherlands Congress Center in The Hague. A Parliamentarians' meeting will also be held in The Hague. The dates for the NGO Forum and the Youth Fora are 6-7 February 1999.

The Cairo Plus Five process will not end in The Hague, but will continue at the 32nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD). The CPD session is the preparatory meeting to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) that will convene in June 1999 to review implementation of the ICPD *Programme of Action.*

NGO Forum Secretariat

For registration forms and extensive information about the NGO Forum, concurrent Youth Forum, and related activities
Go to: http://www.ngoforum.org

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
For information on the Hague Forum and other U.N. activities related to ICPD + 5
Go to: http://www.unfpa.org/ICPD/ICPD.HTM



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Summary of the Programme of Action

International Conference on Population & Development (ICPD)
Cairo, 5-13 September 1994

After vigorous debate, more than 180 countries agreed to adopt the 16-chapter ICPD Programme of Action. The 115-page document outlines a 20-year plan to promote sustainable, human-centered development and a stable population, framing the issues with broad principles and specific actions. Some 20 delegations expressed reservations about specific parts of the text.

Chapters I & II: The Preamble and the Principles set out the development and human rights context of the Programme.

The Preamble places the ICPD in global context, noting the interdependence of population and development; recent rapid population growth; the need to mobilize partnerships and international resources; and the links to agreements from other major world conferences and universal standards of human rights.

The set of 15 Principles states positions on basic issues discussed in the rest of the document. These include: the universal equality and rights of all as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; people-centered sustainable development; gender equity; the context of population programmes; the relationship of population, resources, the environment and development; the eradication of poverty; the rights to education and to physical and mental health; support for the family; the health and development of children; the treatment of documented migrants; the right to asylum; the rights of indigenous people; and sustained economic growth that benefits a broad social base.

Each subsequent chapter contains Bases for Action, Objectives, and Actions.

Chapter III: Interrelationships Among Population, Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: Outlines links between the needs and acts of growing numbers of people and the finite "carrying capacity" of natural resources.

Action recommendations include: integrating population, production and consumption dynamics into sustainable development policies; investing in human resources, including education, employment and health services, particularly in needs of women and the poor; promoting socially responsive economies; and taking extra measures to end poverty in ecologically vulnerable areas.

Chapter IV: Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women: Addresses imbalances between women and men and the need to empower women, protect the girl child, and achieve gender equity.

Action recommendations include: policies and programs to empower women; promoting equal treatment and preventing the neglect and abuse of girl children; and promoting equal responsibility of men in family life, in health, communication and economics.

Chapter V: The Family, Its Roles, Rights, Composition and Structure: Recognizes that the family, in all its forms, is the basic unit of society and that population and development policies should promote the family in all its diversity.

Action recommendations include: promoting the earning power of poorer families and greater compatibility between work and parental duties; and developing innovative policies to assist families with health, social and/or political disadvantages.

Chapter VI: Population Growth and Structure: States that countries where demographic growth outstrips economic growth face special challenges in ensuring a quality of life based on human rights and sustainable development.

Action recommendations include: integrating demographic trends with social and economic development; reducing high maternal and child mortality levels that often lead to high fertility rates; meeting the health, education, social, training and employment needs of children and youth; enhancing equity, self-reliance and support systems for elderly people, particularly women; and recognizing the perspectives of indigenous cultures and persons with disabilities and developing responsive policies and programs.

Chapter VII: Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health: States that all couples and individuals have the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health.

Action recommendations include: providing universal reproductive health services by 2015, including participatory programs for adolescents, men, migrants and displaced persons; seeking universal access to safe, appropriate and adequately-funded family planning programs by 2015, based on the principles of voluntary and informed choice and quality of care; helping women avoid abortion; promoting the prevention, detection and treatment of sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS; developing policies and programs that support comprehensive sexual education and services based on an improved understanding of the need for responsibility, the realities of current behavior, and the prevention of abuse, including female genital mutilation; and ensuring access to appropriate and supportive reproductive health programs and services for adolescents.

Chapter VIII: Health, Morbidity and Mortality: Focuses on international and national level commitments to increasing health and life span and improving the quality of life of all people.

Action recommendations include: promoting strategies to reduce morbidity and mortality, to recognize the custodial role of women in health, and to reduce local and large-scale environmental health hazards; reducing high infant and child mortality rates to 35 and 45 per 1,000, respectively, and maternal mortality by half by 2015; and mobilizing to prevent and assess the impact of HIV/AIDS, protecting the rights of all those affected.

Chapter IX: Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration: In the context of human rights, outlines the need for countries to foster balanced and sustainable patterns of population distribution through sustainable development and the reduction of "push factors" related to migration, including ending all forced migration and "ethnic cleansing."

Action recommendations include: keeping population distribution policies consistent with other development goals, policies and human rights; encouraging the growth of small-to-medium urban centers; reducing urban bias through rural development incentives, conservation and infrastructure; promoting urban development responsive to growth; maintaining consistency with the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949); improving conditions for the urban poor, especially women and street children; and providing displaced persons with basic social services, including health, education, and employment opportunities.

Chapter X: International Migration: Considers documented and undocumented migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons, emphasizing the need to address the root causes of migration and vulnerabilities of the displaced.

Action recommendations include: addressing economic imbalances between developed and developing countries; addressing circumstances of environmental refugees; gathering sound data on migration factors; addressing discriminatory attitudes and practices; promoting integration and re-integration of the displaced; adopting sanctions for international trafficking, especially against exploitation, prostitution and coercive adoption; enhancing mechanisms for cross-border responsibility; and respecting the principle of non-refoulement, the non-forcible return of persons whose freedom is threatened.

Chapter XI: Population, Development and Education: Focuses on the need for universal access to quality education, the relationship between population and sustainable development, and the need to enhance people's ability to "exercise their basic right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children."

Action recommendations include: achieving universal access to quality education; promoting job training, non-formal education and literacy programs; integrating reproductive health, gender sensitivity, demographic, health and environmental perspectives into existing programs as appropriate; using the media to expand culturally-appropriate knowledge and motivation in population, health and development; disseminating information on the relationships between population, consumption, production and sustainable development through databases and networks; and strengthening research about population and development issues.

Chapter XII: Technology, Research and Development: Outlines the need to collect, analyze and disseminate population, socio-economic, and reproductive health-related data.

Action recommendations include: encouraging collection and use of data; setting up databases to link categories such as population, education, environment, health, poverty, family well-being, migration and development issues, including consumption and women's role in economic development; implementing appropriate training programs; refining research on reproductive and sexual health at social, medical and technical levels; improving program recognition of social, cultural and economic differences; applying operations research to evaluations; and investigating gender discrepancies revealed in research.

Chapter XIII: National Action: States that each country should incorporate population concerns into national development strategies, involve all sectors of society in development decisions, and mobilize and allocate resources.

Action recommendations include: working with partners to promote awareness of population and development strategies, plans, policies and programs; developing human resources, especially women as leaders; promoting experience-sharing and database networking; developing client-centered information systems; mobilizing resources through cost-recovery measures, including more involvement of the private sector, to ensure "universal availability of and access to high-quality reproductive health and family planning services"; and increasing public and development assistance spending in social sectors, including developing reliable cost estimates.

Chapter XIV: International Cooperation: States the need for the international community to create an enabling economic environment for implementing the Programme, to develop "people-centered" population and development strategies, and to make a strong commitment to funding population and development programs.

Action recommendations include: offering technical assistance and appropriate technology transfer to reinforce national capacity-building; promoting economic policy favoring sustained economic growth; strengthening cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations; striving to fulfill the consensus target of .7% of GNP for overall official population and development assistance; coordinating financing and planning based on evaluation, needs assessment, and complementary programs; exploring innovative financing mechanisms and direct South-South funding; and expanding financial aid in population, reproductive, sexual health, and family planning.

Chapter XV: Partnership with the Non-Governmental Sector: Calls for greater cooperation and partnerships among all levels of government and the full range of NGOs and the private sector in program design, implementation, coordination, and evaluation.

For governments, action recommendations include: promoting partnerships with NGOs, especially women's groups through dialogue, decisionmaking, program planning, training, outreach and other activities; and promoting partnerships with the private sector and NGOs. For NGOs, action recommendations include: strengthening interaction with communities while joining national, regional and international debates on population and development. For the private sector, action recommendations include: channeling financial and other appropriate support to non-profit NGOs and meeting their employees' needs for information, education and reproductive health services.

Chapter XVI: Follow-up to the Conference: Calls for creation of national, subregional, regional and international follow-up mechanisms to promote implementation of the Programme of Action through appropriate, coordinated and specific policies and programs.

Action recommendations include: prioritizing political leadership and commitment, dissemination, spending levels, accountability, multi-disciplinary expertise and evaluation, and increasing efficiency in U.N. and aid groups. The ICPD made a global commitment to mobilize $17 billion annually by the year 2000 and over $21 billion by 2015 for population and reproductive health programs. So far less than $10 billion per year is being directed to these programs, four-fifths of it from developing countries. International assistance remains well below the $5.7 billion per year that the ICPD agreed would be required by 2000.

Sources: Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; Document/ Conference Summary, Population Communications International; Chapter Summaries, International Women's Health Coalition; State of World Population 1998, United Nations Population Fund.

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1999

The Hague Forum

6 BILLION PEOPLE

DAY OF

The Cairo Consensus

global population

1999

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AIDS/HIV: The New Trends

AIDS/HIV is reversing decades of progress in improving the quality of life in developing countries. It has slashed life expectancies and forces choices between health and dozens of other investments vital for development. If AIDS affects 5% of the population, for example, total national spending on health will increase by 40%. (1)

- Affected governments need to place AIDS at the center of their development priorities, not just on the health agenda, to ensure that the crisis is addressed in every policymaking arena. They need to lead in creating a helpful legal environment and programs for education and counseling so as to raise awareness of the disease and to promote behavioral changes, safe sex practices, the use of condoms and treatments for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Partnerships are vital — among governments and NGOs, churches and the private sector.

- Prevention education works. In several southern African factories, the rate of new infections was reduced by over a third at the cost of only $6 per employee through peer education, condom distribution, voluntary testing and counseling, and job-sponsored health benefits and disability packets.

AIDS Is the Number One Killer

Worldwide, 33.4 million people are infected with AIDS/HIV, including 1.3 million children. The incurable disease has claimed 13.9 million lives since the epidemic began, 3.2 million of them children. In 1998, 2.5 million people died of AIDS. Fully 30% of all tuberculosis deaths are due to HIV/AIDS infections, and if those deaths are counted, AIDS in 2020 will be the single largest cause of adult death from infectious diseases (2).

AIDS Is Spreading Fastest in the Developing World

By 1990, AIDS had already caused more adult deaths than malaria in the developing world. By 2020, it will cause 37% of adult deaths due to infectious disease in those nations.

New infection rates are slowing in most of the industrialized world, but 5.8 million infections still occurred in 1998, 70% of them in sub-Saharan Africa. A total of 21.5 million adults are infected there and 75% of all adult deaths result from AIDS or AIDS-related diseases. The vast majority are age 20-50, the most productive years (2).

- In Botswana, 25% of all adults are HIV-positive. In Zimbabwe and Namibia the rate is 20%; Zambia 19%; Swaziland 18% and in several other African countries, 10% or more.
- In Botswana, where relatively few HIV cases have progressed to AIDS, the virus in 1997 cost companies 0.7% of their wage bill. In 2002, an expected sevenfold rise in HIV infections will bring health-related costs to nearly 12% of the wage bill.
- Women, the most important agents of development, are especially vulnerable because of social and economic inequality. In Africa, women under 25 have the fastest-rising infection rate.

- In South and Southeast Asia, 6.4 million people now live with HIV/AIDS, while another 1.7 million became infected in 1997.
- The latest UN report described an "explosion" of the disease in cities of India, evidently because of migrant workers and truckers. The epidemic in Asia could be bigger than the one in Africa.
- The HIV infection rate is not expected to level off in Africa until the next decade, and in Asia not until after 2010.

AIDS has slashed life expectancies in many developing nations. Average life expectancies increased from 39 years to 55 years by 1990 in most of the developing world. But AIDS has wiped out 2/3 of this advance in Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire.

- Botswana's 1990 life expectancy of 61 years has dropped to 47 years.
- In Zimbabwe, life expectancy was on course to reach 66 years by 2005, but because of AIDS, children born today can expect to live only 35 years. The population is expected to stop growing because of AIDS and by 2015 will be 19% smaller.

AIDS Orphans Are a Growing Tragedy

More than 8 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS since the epidemic began. In 23 countries studied by UNFPA, the number of these "AIDS orphans" is expected to double by 2000, and the total in the worst-hit 19 African nations will be 40 million by 2010. AIDS orphans typically suffer from malnutrition and are more likely to stop going to school, to have to support themselves and take on adult responsibilities in the home, and to leave home or lose their homes. Often they become street children. Girls may feel increased pressure to marry. In Uganda, where HIV infection rates have fallen from 35 to 30% and apparently leveled off, AIDS orphans are estimated to number 1.7 million.

Signs of Hope

Concerted government-led programs involving health education, promoting condom use and discouraging sexual promiscuity have slowed HIV infection rates in some poor nations including Thailand, Uganda and Brazil.

- In Thailand, a vigorous campaign involving brothels raised condom use to over 90%. The number of patients with STDs other than AIDS has dropped dramatically, and the HIV infection rate among army conscripts has dropped from 4% to less than 2%.
- In Nairobi, Kenya, a programme that treated STDs of 500 prostitutes raised their condom use to 80% and is estimated to have prevented 10,000 infections per year among their clients, clients' wives and other partners.
- In Brazil, condom sales rose from 406,000 in 1991 to nearly 27 million in 1996.

Sources: (1) Except where noted, all figures in this paper are taken from UNFPA, *State of the World Population 1998* (New York: 1998) and from UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Estimates and Projections, 1998 Revision* (New York: October 1998); (2) Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS and World Health Organization, *AIDS Epidemic Update: December 1998,* (New York: Dec 1998), www.unaids.org/highband/document/epidemio/wadr98e.pdf

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Equality, Equity and The Empowerment of Women

Despite many international agreements affirming women's human rights, girls and women are still much more likely than men to be poor, malnourished and illiterate, and to have less access than men to medical care, property ownership, credit, training and employment. They are far less likely than men to be politically active and far more likely to be victims of domestic violence.

Where women are poor, uneducated and have little participation in the wider society, family size tends to be large and the population growth rate high. Population and development programs are more effective when they center on improving the education, rights and status of women.

- Childbearing has been women's chief source of security and status for centuries. This is still the case, especially where women are denied education, reproductive health care, secure livelihoods and full equal rights. Successful population and development programs must offer women options for their lives beyond childbearing.

- Women in developing nations are usually in charge of securing water, food and fuel and of overseeing family health and diet. Therefore they tend to put into immediate practice whatever they learn about nutrition, preserving the environment and natural resources, and improving sanitation and health care.

- Of the 960 million illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are female. Higher levels of women's education are strongly associated with both lower infant mortality and lower fertility. In poor countries, every additional year of a woman's schooling is associated with a 5 to 10% decline in child deaths. (1)

- Children born to mothers below age 18 are 1.5 times more likely to die before age 5 than those born to mothers age 20-34. Yet three of every four teenage girls in Africa are mothers, and 40 percent of births there are to women under 17. (2)

- Programs that offer girls alternative life choices can help them stay in school and, consequently, delay childbearing. This lengthens the time span between generations. Such women tend also to have fewer children — three or four rather than six or more. (3)

- Laws and customs often deny women the right to own land, inherit property, establish credit, receive training or move up in their field of work. Laws against domestic violence are often not enforced on behalf of women. Achieving gender equality in these areas will require the support of men who exercise most of the power in these spheres of life.

- The involvement of men is critical to women's rights and to population policy success. In Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal, for example, men want between two and four more children than their wives do; in Cameroon, Mali and Senegal, fewer than half of men approve of family planning. Birthrates in those West African nations are higher than in most of East Africa, where with the exception of Tanzania, more than 90% of both men and women favor family planning. (4)

- The roles that men and women play in society are not biologically determined — they are socially determined. Often justified as required by culture or religion, they still vary widely by locality and change constantly; they are not immutable. Slavery, torture and racial and ethnic prejudice are also centuries-old practices now rightly condemned worldwide when they involve people of color, political dissidents, Jews or other ethnic groups. Violations of women's human rights must receive the same international censure.

- Because roles are deeply embedded social practices, programs are needed that work with young people to orient them toward gender equality.

The ICPD Programme of Action commits nations to:

- Close the gender gap in education and political life; eliminate illiteracy and legal political and social barriers to women; and ensure equal representation of women in aid programs.
- Combat violence against women and girls, including sexual violence.
- Ratify all agreements that further women's rights.
- Design programs for the aging that address the special needs of elderly women.
- Urge employers to help workers manage their family and work responsibilities through flexible hours, parental leave, daycare facilities and so on.
- Involve men in family planning and responsibilities and in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.
- Ensure that children receive appropriate financial support by enforcing child support laws, among other things.
- Enforce laws on minimum age of consent and marriage.
- Eliminate female genital mutilation.
- Provide adolescents not only with information and services, but also education and life choices.

Sources: (1) UNFPA, "Population Issues Briefing Kit 1998," (New York: 1998); (2) Alan Guttmacher Institute, "Issues in Brief: Family Planning Improves Child Survival and Health" (Washington DC: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1997), and Nafis Sadik, "Investing in Women: The Focus of the '90s," in Laurie Ann Mazur (ed.), *Beyond the Numbers: A Reader on Population, Consumption and the Environment* (Washington DC, Island Press, 1994); (3) Population Reference Bureau, *A Citizen's Guide to the International Conference on Population and Development*, 1993; (4) James E. Rosen and Shanti R. Conly, *Africa's Population Challenge: Accelerating Progress in Reproductive Health* (Washington DC: Population Action International, 1998).

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People on the Move: Urbanization & International Migration

People leave their native lands for many reasons: to find better work, escape political conflict or personal danger, and to find a better environment to live in. They may migrate again or return home when conditions change or their purposes are accomplished. These factors are often related to population pressures. Both the communities gaining population and those losing it may view the change either as threat or benefit.

Reliable statistics on the movement of people from country to country do not exist. The best current "guesstimate" from the United Nations Population Fund, however, is that roughly 120 million people were living outside their countries of birth or citizenship in 1998. The number is thought to be rising for a number of reasons; one is that the native labor pool in the industrialized world is shrinking while the developing world's workforce will soon double. (1)

Migration Affects Urbanization Patterns

- Cities are growing faster than ever. The world was 45% urban in 1995 (2), and cities are expected to hold most of the projected increase in humanity for the next 25 years.

- The number of cities with more than 1 million people rose from 111 in 1960 to 280 in 1995, and two-thirds of those are in developing nations.(3)

- By 2010, the developing-world total will be 368 such cities, up from 173 in 1990. This will further strain those nations' capacity to provide services such as energy, education, health care, transportation, sanitation and physical security.

Violence Attends Much Migration

- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that most of the 22 million people who came under its wing in 1997 were fleeing from conflict, both domestic and international. Most of them fled to poor countries — only 406,000 sought asylum in Western nations, up from 318,300 in 1997.(4)

- Refugees, especially women, often suffer beatings, rape and other abuses of their human rights while losing access to systems of justice and medical care. The lack of reproductive health care for refugee women is especially acute.

Migrants Do Not Fit Stereotypes

- Immigrants to industrialized nations from developing ones tend to have higher fertility rates for the first generation (25 years). Thereafter their fertility rates equal those of the host country. (5)

- For the most part, voluntary immigrants are not the world's poorest and most destitute people but those with the energy, intelligence, courage and resources to seek a better life.

The ICPD Programme of Action commits nations to:

- Recognize and address the root "push" causes of migration — armed conflicts, human rights violations, environmental degradation, lack of sustainable economic growth, and insufficient social resources — and also acknowledge the influence of economic "pull" factors.

- Improve urban planning by encouraging the growth of small or medium-sized urban centers and sustainable development in rural areas.

- Assess the impact of national economic and environmental policies on residential patterns, and build capacity to manage urban development.

- Stem undocumented migration by improving law enforcement (especially against profiteering smugglers of aliens) while safeguarding the human rights of undocumented migrants.

- Protect refugees and asylum-seekers, reduce pressures that lead to refugee movements and support international refugee assistance.

Sources: (1) Population Action International, *Why Population Matters* (New York: 1996), p. 19; (2) UNFPA, *The State of World Population 1998* (New York: 1998), p. 70; (3) UNFPA, *The State of World Population 1995* (New York: 1995); (4) Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies, and U.S. Committee for Refugees (World Wide Web site: wttp://www.refugees.org/world/statistics/wrs98 table10.htm); (5) Joseph A. McFalls Jr., "Population: A Lively Introduction" (Third Edition), *Population Bulletin* 53.3 (Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau, 1998), p. 10.

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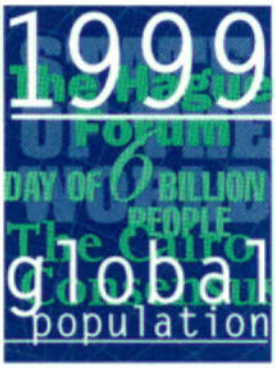

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Money Matters: Financial Resource Commitments

To reach the ambitious goals of the ICPD, participating governments — after hard negotiations and much research — agreed to increase spending on population and related programmes to $17 billion per year by 2000. The figure, less than one week's global spending on armaments, was to climb to $22 billion by 2015.

- Two-thirds of the total was to come from developing nations and one-third from the industrialized world.
- The developed nations set a target of development assistance spending totaling 0.7% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) each year. Population funding was to total 4% of each nation's official development assistance.

That commitment was a departure from trends prior to 1994, which had showed a steady slight decline in overall development assistance. But the ICPD saw that just to maintain the levels of contraceptive use that had led to global fertility declines, about 100 million more couples would need access to reproductive health and family planning services by 2000.

A Good Start

In 1995, a global total of $9.5 billion was earmarked for population programmes and projects, a substantial rise from 1994 spending.

- Donor countries increased their assistance to $2 billion, the highest percentage in a decade.
- Developing nations provided $7.5 billion, about 78% of total investments, more than projected. China, India and Indonesia accounted for more than half that amount.

The funds were channeled to projects directed at the education of girls; expansion of reproductive health care and family planning information and services for women and men; and production and distribution of safe, effective and inexpensive contraceptives. These were the programmatic priorities agreed upon at the ICPD.

Follow-through is Lacking

Since 1995, however, donor nations with a few exceptions have been reducing their support for population measures rather than increasing it as promised.

- Only five nations have managed to reach the target of devoting 0.7% of their GDP to development assistance: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands. Most others are far short of their commitments.

- Population aid from all donor nations was 2.46% of official development assistance in 1996, up from 2.32% in 1995 but still short of their share. (2)
- In 1996, 94% of all population assistance funding came from ten countries: the Netherlands and the United States (55% together); and the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Canada and Australia. (2)
- Final 1996 spending by region was as follows: Sub-Saharan Africa $422 million (28%); Asia and the Pacific $367 million (24%); Latin America and the Caribbean $197 million (13%); Western Asia and North Africa $104 million (7%); Europe $25 million (2%). The remaining 26% went to global and interregional aid. (2)

The Consequences of Continuing to Fall Short Will Be Severe

The UN Population Fund has projected scenarios for low, medium and high rates of shortfall from the Cairo commitments. (1)

Constant growth of commitments, the most optimistic, assumes that donor nations continue their current below-target rate of growth in contributions 1995-2000, and that developing nations meet the Cairo targets. This means a shortfall of $2.1 billion in 2000.

- Some 97 million people who would have chosen contraception will not be able to do so. The number of unintended pregnancies will rise by 130 million.
- Abortions will increase by 50 million. Unwanted births will rise by 59 million. Maternal deaths will rise by 300,000, and an additional 3.6 million infants and 1.3 million children will die from inadequate health care.

Intermediate growth of commitments assumes assistance rises 20% more slowly than in the above scenario. This leads to a $2.9 billion shortfall in 2000.

- About 130 million people who would have chosen contraception will not be able to do so. The number of unintended pregnancies will rise by 170 million.
- Abortions will increase by 68 million. Unwanted births will rise by 79 million. Maternal deaths will rise by 400,000, and another 4.8 million infants and 1.8 million children will die from inadequate health care.

Low growth of commitments assumes that developing nations also fall short of their targets. This results in a $3.8 billion shortfall in 2000.

- Some 170 million people who would have chosen contraception will not be able to do so. The number of unintended pregnancies will rise by 230 million.
- Abortions will increase by 92 million. Unwanted births will rise by 110 million. Maternal deaths will rise by 540,000, and an additional 6.5 million infants and 2.4 million children will die from inadequate health care.

Sources: (1) Except where indicated, all figures are from UNFPA, *Falling Short: Struggling to Implement the Cairo Programme of Action*, (New York: 1997). (2) UNFPA, *Global Population Assistance Report*, 1996 (New York: 1997),

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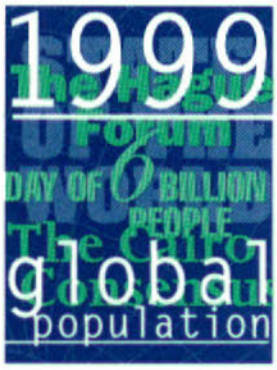

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Contact: Sarah Kovner, Special Assistant to the Secretary, (202) 690-6347, *www.os.dhhs.gov*.

U.S. State Department, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, Margaret Pollack, Director, Office of Population. Contact: Suzanne Petroni, Program Officer, *statepop@erols.com*, (202) 663-3029, *www.state.gov/www/global/prmr*; U. S. Information Agency Electronic Journal, "Population at the New Millennium: the U.S. Perspective," *www.usia.gov/journals/journals.htm*.

International

World Population Foundation, Wouter Meijer, Executive Director. Contact: Joke Van Kampen, *joke@xs4all.nl*, (31) 35 642 2304, *www.wpf.org*.

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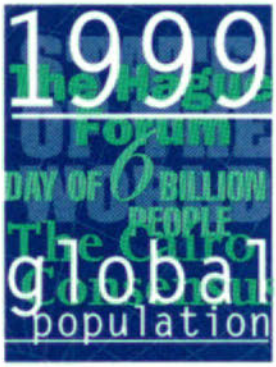

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The Human Population: Six Billion and Growing

October 12, 1999 marks the day the Earth's population reaches 6 billion. Over one billion will be adolescents, just entering their reproductive years.

In 1804: world population reached 1 billion
1927: 2 billion (123 years later)
1960: 3 billion (33 years)
1974: 4 billion (13 years)
1987: 5 billion (12 years)
1999: 6 billion (12 years)

The fact that the fifth and sixth billion both took 12 years is a sign that at last the rate of increase has begun to slow. (1) But humanity's numbers continue to rise. The seventh and eighth billion will probably take another 14 to 15 years each, but that rate is not guaranteed.

The current pace is adding about 78 million more people every year — the population of France, Greece and Sweden combined, or a city the size of San Francisco every three days. Nearly all the increase occurs in the less-developed countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, where women continue to have four to seven children each over their lifetimes. Early in the next century, nearly all the net annual gain in global population will come in developing countries, as fertility rates in the industrialized nations stabilize at or slightly below 2.1 children per woman. (1) Birth rates are falling worldwide, and death rates are falling even faster.

The ultimate peak global population size will depend on the availability of information, access to family planning services and the individual decisions of every person on earth. Those choices will depend in part on whether nations fulfill their commitments to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

The United Nations projects high, medium and low population-growth scenarios for the next half-century. The ICPD Programme of Action is dedicated to achieving the "medium" scenario or better:

- The "high" scenario assumes that the slowing of fertility rates continues at its current pace, so that today's global 1.33% annual population growth rate declines to 0.86%, with 10.7 billion people on earth by 2050.

- The "medium" calculation, regarded as most likely, assumes fertility rates fall still faster worldwide, so that growth slows to 0.34% per year by 2050, bringing the population to 8.9 billion.

- The "low" projection of 7.3 billion would require an average annual net loss in population of -0.23% by 2050. That means women would be bearing fewer than two children each worldwide over their lifetimes. This is considered unlikely.(1)

ICPD participants generally agreed with world demographic researchers on the chief causes of continued population growth:

- Population momentum from the global postwar baby boom, with the planet's unprecedented 1 billion teenagers just entering their reproductive years;
- Unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, where an estimated 350 million couples lack access to the full range of contraception and other reproductive health services.(2)
- A demand for large families where, for example, childhood death rates are high, or where poverty reduces people's options.

The ICPD and researchers also generally agreed on the reasons fertility rates decline:

- Broader horizons for girls and women in education, rights and health care, including reproductive health care; and in opportunities for work, credit, training, and political and economic activity, which lead them to postpone childbearing;
- Availability of better quality health care and affordable family planning services and technology that allow women and men to make their own choices; and
- Urbanization, which tends to reduce family size.

Modern medical knowledge and better living conditions have dramatically lowered the global death rate, especially for infants and children but also for women of childbearing age and for the elderly. The result: with continued commitment of resources to expanded primary and reproductive health care, the world population profile is beginning to shift from a short pyramid toward becoming a taller pillar, where the number of people over 65 will begin to approach the number of children.

- In 1950, average life expectancy in the developing world was just under 40 years. Today it is 61, although AIDS and other factors are expected to bring it down once more in some nations, mostly in Africa. At the same time, life expectancy in the industrialized nations rose from 66 to 75 years. (3)
- In about 71 nations and territories in Africa, Asia, the Mideast and Latin America, more than 40% of the population is under 15.
- In the 46 nations with fertility levels below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman, mostly in Europe and the industrialized world, people older than 65 are an unprecedented 10 to 15% of the population today and are expected to reach 20 to 30% by 2050. (4)
- The number of older people is increasing so fast worldwide that for the first time, the UN this year lists separate categories for people aged 80 to 90 (58.6 million), 90 to 100 (7.3 million) and over 100 (100,000). In 2050, these numbers are expected to be 11.1 million, 56.9 million and 2.2 million, respectively — more than a sixfold increase. (1)

Sources: (1) United Nations Population Division, "1998 Revision, World Population Estimates and Projections" (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Nov. 28, 1998). (2) UNFPA, *Advocating Change* (New York: 1998). (3) Population Reference Bureau, 1998 World Population Data Sheet (Washington DC: PRB 1998). (4) UNFPA, "The State of World Population 1998" (New York: UNFPA 1998)

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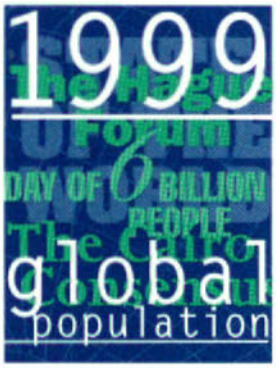

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The Myth of Shrinking Population

Women worldwide are having half the number of children that their mothers did in the 1950s. Lifetimes are lengthening and child survival rates are improving in most of the world, while opportunities and education for women and men are generally on the rise. In 61 nations, women's fertility rates have fallen below the "replacement level" of 2.1 children per woman. (1) However, world population continues to rise by 78 million people per year.

The reasons for falling fertility are many: broadened horizons for girls and women, who respond by delaying childbearing; health care advances that keep babies alive, reducing the demand for more; broad availability of reliable and inexpensive family planning services; and urbanization.

In short, the planet seems to have averted — at least for now — the threat of a population bomb. However, environmental security and sustainability require continued effort. We have come perhaps half the distance to population stability. The danger now is that we will declare victory and go home.

Some vocal contrarians are recommending just that. They argue that the trends leading to our current progress are irreversible and could lead to depopulated nations of a few lonely young people struggling to support vast numbers of dependent senior citizens. They oppose further work to curb population growth.

They are wrong. The trends are not irreversible. The need instead is for renewed commitment to the steps outlined at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

- Of the world's 6 billion people, more than 1 billion are teenagers, the largest "youthquake" ever. (2) Now just entering their reproductive years, their sheer numbers guarantee an enormous "momentum" of population growth through 2050 and an urgent global need for reproductive health information and services, even with a continued decline in fertility rates.

- More than 95% of those teens live in less-developed nations (2) where many governments are already struggling to meet current needs for social and infrastructure services, education, jobs, family planning information, and reproductive and other health care.

- While 44% of the world's people (2.6 billion) live in the 61 nations where women have fewer than 2.1 children each, these "total fertility rates" don't give the full picture. A country's population growth rate includes migration *and* longevity. Among those 61 nations, for example, 31 will experience population declines by 2050, but population will rise in the other half, because of their young population structures and migration patterns. (1)

- Just to stay even with current living conditions, the world must somehow provide for 78 million more people every year — another Great Britain plus New York City — for another generation.

- More than 840 million people, one in 7, do not have enough to eat. (3) Mostly, they are too poor to pay for food, even with historically low prices. Clearly, the "Green Revolution" has not reached many poor farmers, and in 75 nations, per capita food production has declined over the last 15 years. (3)

- Opportunities for women, key to lowering fertility rates, are being circumscribed rather than expanded in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

- Health care advances have not reached millions of people where resurgent disease is challenging impoverished medical systems, especially in the developing world.

- Rising urbanization has led to declining fertility, chiefly because of urban prosperity. But nothing guarantees that prosperity will continue to rise as population does. And, most people in poor nations still live in rural areas where birth rates remain high.

- Developing nations pay 80% of the costs of family planning services themselves, relying on industrialized nations for help with the rest. But that help has not always been forthcoming. U.S. aid has been cut severely in recent years.

- Any projection of depopulation in some countries ignores the likely migration from crowded places. The world may change its appearance but it is in no danger of being depopulated.

The keys to further progress are obvious: the roles of women, whose options and opportunities in every sphere of life must continue to expand; and the education and participation of young people, women and men alike, in the changes necessary to construct a workable future. Their demand for reliable and inexpensive family planning services, currently unmet in many crucial places, must be satisfied on a continuing basis well into the next century.

Sources: (1) United Nations Population Division, "1998 Revision, World Population Estimates and Projections" (New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Nov. 28, 1998); (2) UNFPA, The State of World Population 1998 (New York, 1998); (3) UN Development Programme, Human Development Report 1998 (New York: 1998)

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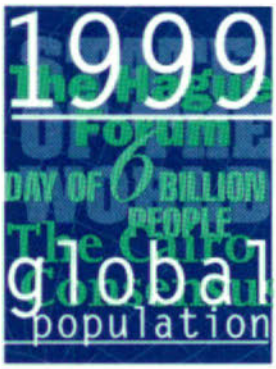

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NGOs and the Role of Civil Society

One of the many contributions of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was increased visibility and participation for civil society in all UN proceedings thereafter. Before the ICPD in Cairo, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had only an informal presence at best at UN conclaves.

In 1994, however, hundreds of NGOs took part in the ICPD as members of delegations, activists and lobbyists, providing much of the language for the Programme of Action. They helped set the agenda that focused clearly on improving the quality of people's lives instead of on achieving demographic targets. Their work was recognized in Programme language promoting NGO involvement in global policymaking and implementation, the strongest such language ever to emerge from a UN conference.

Many nations have reformed their population and family planning efforts in large part due to NGO participation:

- Most nations no longer accept targets, incentives or coercion, instead using integrated approaches that make services, education and quality of care the central elements.

- India dropped numerical targets and is progressing on a major project in the north that integrates family planning with maternal and child health services.

- Several developing countries, particularly in Africa, are reorganizing reproductive health programs so as to reach more young people and the unmarried.

NGOs have made substantial progress in networking for advocacy and lobbying:

- In Europe, NGOs have forged an advocacy movement through formal and informal alliances to build political support for the ICPD Programme in donor countries as well as in developing nations.

- Communication among NGOs and decisionmakers has increased in quality as well as quantity in many countries, where NGOs are being invited more and more to take part in policy debates.

- NGO advocacy has shaped national population policy development and helped mobilize financial resources in a number of donor and developing countries, including Denmark, the Netherlands, India and Uganda.

NGOs have certain advantages over government agencies that allow them to design and implement more innovative, flexible and responsive programs with extensive grassroots participation.

- NGOs often have constituencies that are poorly served by government or hard to reach through government channels.

- NGOs may be more free to approach sensitive issues. In Pakistan, for example, an Islamic NGO can discuss reproductive issues more openly than the government can.

- NGOs' functions can vary according to need. They have helped establish sexual and reproductive health as a movement, acted as watchdogs, set and monitored performance standards, become donors and provided technical assistance, among other work.

The Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) has monitored and documented the promises each government has made at all UN conferences since Cairo. Their findings are publicly available and posted on their World Wide Web internet site: www.wedo.org.

Future Needs and Challenges

NGOs need to strengthen their policy expertise and capacity for advocacy, especially in countries where the political environment remains unreceptive to the ICPD Programme of Action.

NGO partnerships with government need strengthening in countries where governments still view NGOs as unwelcome competitors for donor funds.

Governments need to increase their transparency in decision making and information, and to be more open to NGO involvement in policy development. Such NGO involvement should be institutionalized.

Governments need to modify cofinancing requirements, overhead limitations and other bureaucratic procedures that constrain NGOs' effectiveness in advocating for population and reproductive health programs and in implementing them.

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Youth and Population Momentum

At 1.05 billion, this is history's largest generation of young people between 15 and 24, and their number is rapidly expanding in many countries. It is critical that all societies address their education, health and employment needs. (1)

The reproductive behavior of these young people will determine the planet's future. If they are enabled to realize their potential, they will be a real "demographic bonus" — an unprecedented bulge of human resources for future development.

Ending Discrimination Against Girls

Discrimination against girls and women is a persistent barrier to generational achievement. Several national declarations and treaties have labeled it a violation of human rights as well as a threat to development. Ending discrimination must be a priority worldwide.

- Discrimination against girls often begins before birth in the preference for sons, and in too many places continues with denial of medical care and education and with forced teen or even preteen marriage, sex and pregnancy.
- Women may be restricted to the home, sexually and physically abused without remedy, and denied rights to own or inherit property, to receive training or credit, or to take part in political and social discourse.
- Girls may be prepared by their societies only to be mothers, restricted in education and employment. Boys may be prepared only to be providers and heads of families, restricted in emotional, communication and caring skills. At puberty, both girls and boys have specific needs that should be addressed.

Adolescents, more than other age groups, are exposed to reproductive health risks.

- As the average age of marriage goes up worldwide, the period of sexual activity before marriage is increasing. But young people are often denied the information and the means they need to avoid unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).
- Of the 260 million women aged 15-19 worldwide, about 11% (29 million) lack access to effective contraceptive protection. A majority of these (16.2 million) are married and say they want to delay childbirth; 9.8 million are unmarried and sexually active; 3.2 million are adolescents, both married and unmarried, who use traditional methods. (2)
- Half of all new HIV infections occur in people aged 15-24. The infection rates among young women are higher than among young men. Marginalized young people, such as street children, show higher infection rates than do better-off young people. (2)

Providing Quality Information

In most of Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, more than 60% of adolescents (often more than 80%) have heard of a modern method of family planning. (2) But that does not mean they always know how to use it properly. Better communication about sexuality, gender relations, unwanted pregnancy and STDs is essential if young people are to make responsible choices and broaden their life options.

- A survey of secondary school students in Kenya found that only one in three males and one in four females knew that contraceptive pills had to be taken by the woman and not by the man. Even fewer knew the pills had to be taken daily, not just before sex. (2)
- In Latin America, surveys show that 44 to 76% of the pregnancies of young unmarried women are unwanted. In Kenya, 74% of unmarried women aged 15-19 (and 47% of the married women) report their current pregnancy unwanted. (2)
- Many women suffering from an unwanted pregnancy seek abortion whether it is legal or not. Young women are more likely to get an unsafe abortion because they often lack the money and the information to get it done in a safe way. (2)

Families remain the strongest influence on adolescents' behavior and choices, but traditional sources of sex and gender education — grandparents, teachers and community leaders — are losing influence to modern media culture and urbanization. Teens see their elders' lives and priorities as less relevant to their own. While teenagers and service providers may seek to avoid pregnancy and other consequences of sexual activity, their elders may see sexual activity itself as the problem.

- A tribal chief of southern Malawi responded this way to a sex education radio program: "A foreign dress mode is something we can easily accept, but should we wholesale adopt everything foreign, including shamelessly talking about sex in public?" Family and community leaders need to be included in population policy decisionmaking so that the helpful effect of such programs is understood.
- Sex education does not increase promiscuity. Of 68 studies on family life and sex education in a scientific review, 65 found no associated increases in sexual behavior. Of the 53 studies that evaluated specific interventions, 21 found that young people taking part in such programs had higher levels of abstinence, later start of sexual activity, higher use of contraceptives, fewer sexual partners and/or reduced rates of STDs and unplanned pregnancy. (3)

Broadening Sex Education Beyond the Schoolroom

Sex education must not be restricted to school students. Not all young people are students, and in some countries they are not even the majority.

- Restricting sex education to secondary schools further reduces those reached, because the gender gap in education is biggest in secondary school and a large percentage of girls will be missed. In many countries, students may also enter primary school as teenagers and go no further. In sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, a majority of adolescents who are in school are in primary schools. (4)
- Millions of young people, many of them children, live on their own and/or on the streets. They are more at risk than their peers. Special rehabilitation programs, including sex education and reproductive health services, are needed to reach them.
- Mass media campaigns have succeeded in addressing some reproductive health needs, such as HIV/AIDS. Soap operas, comic books, posters, teenage magazines, drama and music are effective ways to inform young people. Surveys show they are especially useful when combined with training programs for young people who can then spread the word among their peers.

Sources: (1) UNFPA, *State of the World Population 1998* (New York: UNFPA), p. 2; (2) Alan Guttmacher Institute, *Into a New World* (Washington DC: 1998), pp. 24-29; (3) UNFPA, *State of the World Population 1998* (New York: UNFPA), p. 31; (4) Ibid., p. 32; (5) IPPF, *Generations*, 1998.

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From Family Planning to Reproductive Health

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action calls for an approach to reproductive health that is comprehensive and client-centered. This consensus resulted from intense discussions in the field among governments, policymakers and international donors.

- The ICPD or Cairo consensus process worked to build a bridge between advocates for women and family planning organizations. The family planning groups wanted to provide services in a more inclusive and empowering way. Advocates realized that the ability to make responsible and informed choices about sexual and reproductive health is both a condition and a vehicle for improving the status of women.

- Service providers worldwide, facing the spread of HIV/AIDS, found it increasingly irresponsible to provide the means of family planning without counseling clients on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

- The Cairo consensus rejected coercion in any form in reproductive health services.

Implementing the Cairo Consensus

Ideally, reproductive health services should include: (1)

Family Planning
Range/choice of methods
Delayed childbirth for adolescents
Male responsibility
Attention to unmet need/demand
Research on safety/side effects
Sterilization reversal
Implant removal
Quality services

Pregnancy Care
Prenatal care
Tetanus toxoid
Iron folate/iodine supplements
Safe delivery
Access to caesarean section
Access to blood transfusions
High-risk birth screening
Transport
Complications detection/ management/referral
Postpartum care
Postpartum contraception

Breastfeeding
As a family planning method
Lactation management
For newborn/child care

STD/AIDS Service
Prevention
Condom promotion/ distribution
Treatment/referral/ screening
Prenatal screening (syphilis)
Symptomatic case management
Adolescent treatment
Identification of high risk-takers
Policy dialogue
Data collection

Abortion-related Services
Management of complications
Post-abortion family planning
Improved sex education and family planning services where abortion is restricted

Infertility Services
Prevention and management

Provider Training
Technical competence
Gender sensitivity
Adolescent nutrition
Training for physicians, nurses, midwives and traditional birth attendants

Counseling on:
Sex/sexuality education
Safe sex
Male support
Women's support
Parental/family support
Pre-/early adolescence AIDS/ STDs
Abortion
Family planning/methods
Sterilization

Public Education on:
AIDS/STDs
Violence
Gender discrimination
Female genital mutilation
Legal matters
Nutrition
Sexual/reproductive rights
Unintended pregnancy
Smoking/substance abuse

Management Information System (MIS) for male/female clients

Key Factors in Implementation of the ICPD

Advocacy: Political will and commitment are needed at every level. The support of community leaders is effective if not essential for the success of reproductive health programs.

- In South Africa, reproductive rights are now part of the constitution.
- In Uganda, government officials implemented the new system with support from community and religious leaders.
- Among the Sabiny people in northern Uganda, elders were included in a campaign to eradicate female genital mutilation.

Program development: The process can be as important as the outcome. Those involved should range from grassroots organizations and client representatives through service providers and policymakers.

Setting priorities: Providers may need to choose between providing basic services for everybody in an area or a broad range of services for fewer people. They may need to make crucial choices at the clinic level — for example, whether or not to provide IUDs where no screening is available for reproductive tract infections. Clients' involvement is essential, as their priorities are not necessarily the same as those of service providers. A clinic in Indonesia, for example, learned that clients saw information supported by drawings on family planning as more important than blood pressure testing, which was available at the market for little money.

Infrastructure, referral and logistics: Reproductive health providers function properly only with a guaranteed regular supply of drugs and equipment. Clients lose interest when they make time and effort to visit a clinic, only to find nothing available for them. Referrals can direct clients to other providers. For example, birth assistants in some areas have been trained to diagnose complications at an early stage of pregnancy.

Training: Service providers need continuous training and support to face their new challenges. Issues to be covered include quality and continuity of care, technical competence, sensitivity to client needs, and commitment to informed choice.

Monitoring and evaluation: As for any new concept, monitoring and evaluation at every level will ensure that follow-up visits are useful for clients and that timely Programme adjustments can be made.

Sources: (1) This list was compiled from documents of the International Planned Parenthood Federation; USAID; the World Bank; UNFPA; The International Projects Assistance League; International Women's Health Coalition; the Older Women's League; Population Action International; the Rockefeller Foundation; and the World Health Organization.

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Poverty, Population and Development

Few people now deny the link between economic development and slower population growth. But development is neither an automatic product of slower population growth nor vice versa. Instead, family planning, reproductive health care and development programs can work together to reduce the rate of population growth and improve the quality of life.

Sustainable development must include the following:

- Provision of reproductive health care reduces child and maternal mortality rates, which encourages smaller families, later childbearing and planned spacing of births.

- Investment in education for women and in expanding their access to credit, training, property and legal rights gives them options for achieving status and satisfaction in life through more means than childbearing. It also liberates their economic potential.

- Smaller family size releases resources that individuals can then invest in work, health care, education, or other economic activity. Fewer children to educate means higher achievement levels for all of them and a smaller total bill.

- In developing nations, 800 million people are unemployed or under-employed — a number greater than the entire current workforce of the industrialized countries.(1) Those nations must create 40 million new jobs per year just to stay at this level.(2) They also need to guarantee the health and education of their record number of young people (one billion teenagers in 2000) in order to generate prosperity and to care for the growing number of the elderly, and for future generations.

Globalizing markets bring benefits and dangers:

- A village in rural China is now as likely to be linked to Hollywood movies and advertising on a community TV as it is to be linked to the next town by road or railroad. Expectations for the future are changing accordingly, increasing pressure on governments for advanced development.

- Every nation now receives a constant stream of new products, often produced far away in unknown conditions. Advertising, now a $435 billion business (3), is the predominant source of product information; consumer safety laws or movements are absent or rudimentary in many developing nations. Unfamiliar products have often brought dangers: tobacco from the New World, alcohol to the Americas, infant formula to areas where no clean water exists.

- Developing nations seeking income are vulnerable to the "dumping" of commercial imports that may be hazardous such as expired medications, toxic wastes, contaminated food or pesticides banned in the country of origin. Impoverished areas are also the most likely to be the site of polluting industries and waste dumps that threaten their health and livelihoods.

- Products grown for export purposes may be capital-intensive cash crops, replacing or crowding out those that make up the local food supply. Yet the poor often cannot afford imported replacement foods.

Disparities continue and investment is needed:

- In 1960, the richest 20% of humanity claimed 70% of all income; by 1997 their share had risen to 86%. Meanwhile the poorest fifth saw their share fall from 2.3% to just 1.3%. The three richest people in the world have assets that together exceed the combined gross domestic product of the 48 least-developed nations.(3)

- Of the 4.4 billion people in developing nations, a fifth have no access to modern health services of any kind. A quarter do not have adequate housing. A third have no access to clean water. Fully 60% lack access to safe sewers. (4)

- Attention to the needs of the poor for basic sanitary and transportation services, education, access to productive land and job opportunities will reduce pollution, resource use and stress on the environment. Institutional solutions are needed for management of common global resources of air, water, fisheries, forests and pasture, and for controlling emissions and wastes.

- Some of the gains in health, education and nutrition during the 1960s and 1970s have since been reversed. In Africa, the proportion of malnourished children rose from 5% to 25% between 1983 and 1993, and primary school enrollment fell from 79% to 67%.(5) The average African household today consumes 20 percent less than it did 25 years ago.(4)

Sources: (1) International Labor Organization, World of Work, (Washington DC: 1998); and United Nations Population Fund, The State of World Population 1998 (New York: 1998); (2) Population Action International, Why Population Matters, (Washington DC: 1996); (3) United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1998 (New York, 1998), p. 63; (4) UNDP, Human Development Report 1998, p. 30; (5) UNDP, Human Development Report 1998, p.2; (6) Lawrence H. Summers, US Government, statement to members of the African Development Bank, Abidjan, May 1993.

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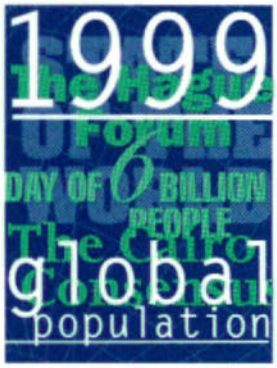

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Population and the Environment

The he link between population growth and environmental impact seems obvious at first glance: more people consume more resources, damage more of the earth and generate more waste. Humans are a force of nature. As nations develop, they increase consumption. This simple reasoning is true as far as it goes, but the larger picture is more complex.

- A very small proportion of the population consumes the majority of the world's resources. The richest fifth consumes 86% of all goods and services and produces 83% of all carbon dioxide emissions, while the poorest fifth consumes 1.3% of goods and services and accounts for 3% of C02 output. (1)

- Per capita municipal waste grew 30% in developed nations since 1975 and is now two to five times the level in developing nations. (1)

- An average American's environmental impact is 30 to 50 times that of the average citizen of a developing country such as India. (1)

The need is to balance the requirements of a growing population with the necessity of conserving earth's natural assets.

Human action has transformed between one-third and one-half of the entire land surface of the earth. We have lost more than one-quarter of the planet's birds, and two-thirds of the major marine fisheries are fully exploited, over-exploited or depleted. (2)

- Every 20 minutes, the world adds another 3,500 human lives but loses one or more entire species of animal or plant life — at least 27,000 species per year. This is a rate and scale of extinction that has not occurred in 65 million years. (3)

- Spreading deserts and declining water tables in a third of the planet are contributing to famine, social unrest and migration.

- Two thirds of the world's population lives within 100 miles of an ocean, inland sea or freshwater lake: 14 of the world's 15 largest megacities (10 million or more people) are coastal. Their impacts include growing loads of sewage and other waste, the drainage of wetlands and development of beaches, and destruction of prime fish nurseries. (4)

Technological advances can mitigate some of the impact of population growth, and market mechanisms raise prices for some diminishing resources, triggering substitution, conservation, recycling and technical innovation so as to prevent depletion.

- But market systems often subsidize industries such as logging, mining and grazing without tallying environmental costs. No market considers commonly held resources such as groundwater levels or atmospheric and ocean quality. Nor do markets consider earth's "services," such as regulation of climate, detoxification of pollutants or provision of pollinators, much less questions of human equity and social justice. When water quality is degraded, well-off people can buy bottled water, for example, but poorer people cannot.

- A world conclave of 58 national Academies of Science agreed in 1993 that unchecked consumption and rapid population growth are likely to overwhelm technological improvements in affecting the environment. (5)

Clearly, the greatest environmental threat comes from both the wealthiest billion people, who consume the most and generate the most waste, and from the poorest billion, who may damage their meager resource base in the daily struggle to avoid starvation. In addition, the billions in between are doing their best to increase their standard of living, in part through increased consumption.

- Although the world's supply of water remains constant, per-capita water consumption is rising twice as fast as world population. Humanity now uses more than half of the available surface fresh water on earth (2); at least 300 million people live in regions that already have severe water shortages. By 2025, the number could be 3 billion. (6)

- The world's forests have shrunk from 11.4 to 7.3 square kilometers per 1,000 people since 1970. The loss is concentrated in developing countries, mostly to meet the demand for wood and paper by the industrialized world. Wild species are becoming extinct 50 to 100 times faster than they naturally would. (1)

- Over the last 50 years, 12% of the planet's soils have been severely degraded. That's nearly 2 billion hectares, the size of China and India combined. (1)

- The global emission of carbon dioxide, a "greenhouse gas" most researchers say causes global warming and disruption in weather patterns, has quadrupled since 1950, largely from deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels. The atmosphere now contains 30% more CO2 than at the beginning of the industrial revolution. (2) Where the industrialized world produces 60% of it today, the developing world will be producing 60% of it by 2015. (1)

Sources: (1) United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1998* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998); (2) Jane Lubchenco, past president, American Association for Advancement of Science, speech: "Women, Population and Science in the New Millennium," Dec. 1, 1998, AAAS, Washington DC. (3) Ken Strom, *Population and Habitat in the New Millennium*, National Audubon Society and The Global Stewardship Initiative (Boulder CO 1998); (4)Population Action International, *Why Population Matters* (Washington DC: PAI, 1996); (5)Report, *Population Summit of the World's Scientific Academies* (Washington DC: The National Academy Press, 1993); (6)Simon, Paul, *Tapped Out* (New York: Welcome Rain Publishers, October 1998).

December 1998

1999 The Hague Forum DAY OF 6 BILLION PEOPLE The Cairo Consensus global population

the facts of life

Consumption and Resources

In 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) saw that industrialized nations' level of consumption of natural resources was unsustainable worldwide. One U.S. citizen was consuming 30 times what one citizen of India did; developed nations were 20% of the world's population yet used two-thirds of all resources and generated 75% of the world's pollution and waste. (1) World consumption patterns were undermining the environmental resource base.

Yet the 1 billion people living in absolute poverty require increased consumption so as to alleviate their malnutrition, disease and illiteracy.

The ICPD agreed that countries should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption so as to meet people's needs without compromising future generations.

Such changes would conserve resources long enough for new policy options to be implemented that would contribute to human development.

Consumption disparities are increasingly stark:

- With world population at 6 billion and rising, the richest 20% of humanity consumes 86% of all goods and services used, while the poorest fifth consumes just 1.3%. The wealthy consume 45% of all meat and fish, use 58% of all energy produced and own 87% of the vehicles.(2)

- Meanwhile, 2.6 billion people lack basic sanitation, 1.5 billion have no access to clean water, 1.1 billion lack adequate housing and nearly 900 million have no access to modern health services of any kind. (2)

- According to the United Nations, Americans and Europeans together spend $17 billion a year on pet food, $4 billion more than the estimated yearly additional amount needed to provide everyone in the world with basic health and nutrition. (2)

Production techniques are eroding the resource base:

- The burning of fossil fuels has almost doubled since 1950. Consumption of fresh water has doubled since 1960, and wood consumption (for household and industry use) is 40% higher than 25 years ago. (2)

- Commercial fishing is threatened worldwide by over-fishing: one-quarter of all fish stocks are listed as "depleted" or in danger of being depleted; another 44% are being fished "at the biological limit." This is driven by export demand for animal feed and oils, not by food needs, but it strains the primary protein source for nearly a billion people in 40 developing nations. (2)

- Producing a quarter-pound of hamburger requires 100 gallons of water, 1.2 lbs. of feed grain and energy equal to a cup of gasoline, causing the loss of 1.25 lbs. of topsoil and producing greenhouse gas emissions equal to a 6-mile drive in a typical U.S. automobile.(3) Americans each consume 260 lbs. of meat per year on average, most of it hamburger; the average in Bangladesh is 6.5 lbs. (2)

The trend is toward more consumption worldwide:

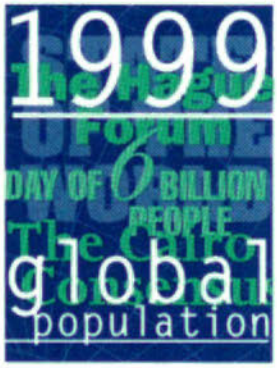
- Global spending on advertising, which stimulates consumption, multiplied nearly sevenfold from 1950 to 1990, when the total was $257 billion, or $48 for each person on the planet. It has nearly doubled again since then, to $435 billion, and is increasing faster than incomes or population, especially in developing nations. (2)

- Surveys of U.S. households found that the income desired to fulfill consumption aspirations doubled between 1986 and 1994. (2) The definition of "necessity" is changing worldwide.

- Increased consumption is not producing a parallel increase in happiness. The National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago has found that the proportion of Americans who say they are "very happy" has remained at about one-third since 1957, although personal consumption has more than doubled.(4)

Sources: (1) United Nations Population Fund, *Population and the Environment: The Challenges Ahead* (New York: United Nations, 1991); and R. Paul Shaw, "The Impact of Population Growth on the Environment: The Debate Heats Up," *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, March-June 1992; (2) United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1998 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998) p. 5; (3) Alan Durning, Ecological Wakes: The Story of Six Everyday Objects (Seattle: Northwest Environment Watch, 1994); (4) Alan Durning, How Much is Enough? The Consumer Society and the Fate of the Earth (New York: W.W. Norton, 1992)

December 1998



the facts of life

Journalist's Notebook: What's in a Word?

What's in a word? Plenty when it comes to population terminology. Demographic language is often freighted by controversial associations with geopolitics, sex, power, gender, race, religion and personal rights.

"Population control" is a prime case in point. The term is now out of favor with experts in the field, because it implies force — a negative thing to most. To some it evokes men trying to control women, industrialized nations trying to weaken the power of developing nations' increasing numbers, or whites trying to reduce the future numbers of people of color.

To stress the voluntary nature of the actions sought, experts use terms like **"stemming," "stabilizing"** or **"slowing"** population growth. Similarly, **"family planning"** is preferred to **"birth control,"** a term that dates back to the time of Margaret Sanger's crusade for women's right to use contraceptives.

"Overpopulation" is also a misnomer. If we have too many people, who are the unneeded? Developing nations and the poor suspect that the wealthy may be referring to them. Besides, a newborn can represent not only a new mouth to feed but two new hands with which to build and a new mind to create the future.

The subject of debate is better described as **"global population issues"** or **"population policy,"** in order to stress the need to assess human numbers in the context of desired living conditions and development.

"Immigration" is taking on negative connotations in the United States and in western Europe as a globalizing economy and population crowding bring rising numbers of newcomers who could threaten jobs, social services and the predominant culture. As the new wave is largely nonwhite, some whites fear that immigration will dilute their power.

In the developing world, however, **"migration"** tends to connote an admirable ambition and courage to seek work or a better life away from home. Many immigrants migrate again, or return home when conditions change or they achieve their purposes. More than 90% of all births now take place in developing nations, a fact that helps explain relative attitudes toward trans-national human traffic.

Doomsday scenarios are passé. Thomas Malthus' dire warnings of rampant disease and famine sparked talk of "triage" and "lifeboats" to describe the coming necessity of deciding who should be allowed to live in a world eaten out of house and home by too many people.

The **"population bomb"** is somewhat discredited. Growth rates peaked in the early 1970s, and we are now living in that explosion's fallout: global numbers doubled from 3 billion in the 1960s to 6 billion in mid-1999, and continue to rise but at a slower rate. Improved health services have managed to keep the increased billions alive, though often in a deprived state. Population specialists now concentrate on "quality of life" of the millions of newborns who will be hard-pressed to find education, health care and work needed for a meaningful life.

Today, **"population momentum"** from the 1960s baby boom continues to drive human numbers upward. Growth will continue for at least another generation as the new millennium's record 1 billion teenagers enter their reproductive years. The question now is: when will we achieve **"population stabilization,"** where growth stops?

The answer depends upon whether commitments that the world's nations made at the ICPD in 1994 are fully honored: to programs furthering **"birth spacing," "reproductive health"** and **"women's rights"**; boosting **"sustainable development"**; and improving the earth's **"carrying capacity"** and the human **"quality of life."** These terms stress not sheer population numbers but the broader vision of global well-being.

"Acceptable risk" describes the health risks associated with many modern contraceptives, while **"relative risk"** compares that small danger to, say, riding a motorbike in city traffic. The definitions of each are under challenge from women's groups, who note that all but two modern methods (condoms and male vasectomies) make women take the risk.

Not Just Words

It's not just political correctness to watch your population language. Many of yesterday's terms were rooted in detached calculations that dehumanized people and the process of family-building. People universally resist bean-counter reckoning in deciding the size of their families. Population specialists have moved beyond mere number-crunching to understand what population increase means to individuals — and this change in perspective has changed policy and language.

Most governments in developing countries have adopted family planning policies in an effort to balance their national populations with available resources. They have shouldered two-thirds of the costs involved, asking industrialized nations to help with the rest. The term **"commitment"** involves not only political will but the provision of human and material resources as well. It is this commitment that is at stake today.

December 1998

Saturday, February 6, 1999

8:00 am WHEELS UP Andrews AFB
[flight time: 7 hours, 25 minutes, +6 hours]

9:25 pm WHEELS DOWN Schipol

NOTE: Drive from Schipol to the Hague is approximately 45 minutes - 1 hour

Sunday, February 7, 1999

2:30 pm EMBASSY EVENT - TENTATIVE

4:00 pm ADDRESS UN Population Forum's NGO Conference
Netherlands Congress Center, The Hague

7:00 pm RECEPTION at Ambassador's Residence for American Delegates

Monday, February 8, 1999

10:00 am KEYNOTE Address to UN Population Forum
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11:45 am COURTESY CALL with Prime Minister Kok
Het Torrentje, The Hague

12:30 pm LUNCHEON for First Ladies - TENTATIVE
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11:15 pm WHEELS DOWN Andrews AFB

WHO - Bio
War Crimes Tribunal meeting
Gabe McDonald
Nafis Sadiq - UNFPA -

Dutch Women Leaders → informal meeting
(8)

meeting with Prime Minister

First Ladies luncheon (?) drop by

Visit to school - drop-by

reception for American delegation
reception for Conf. speakers

Photo-op w/ youth when go to NGO forum Embassy meet + greet

NGO Forum 1:30-5 Sun.
(15 minutes)

Mon. am. 10 - opening session } press
UNFPA

TOBI GRAF

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Population Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
Fax: (212) 557-6416
Telephone: (212)297-5023
Website: www.unfpa.org

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND WELCOMES U.S. PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL TO REINSTATE FUNDING

NEW YORK, 22 January – The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) today welcomed an announcement by United States First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Vice President Al Gore that President Clinton's fiscal year 2000 budget proposes a $25 million voluntary contribution to UNFPA.

The First Lady was speaking with Vice President Al Gore in Washington at the unveiling of a series of new steps to prevent unintended pregnancy, including a multi-million dollar initiative to ensure access to safe, high quality family planning services.

"We are very encouraged by this news," said Dr. Nafis Sadik, the Executive Director of UNFPA. "This money, if approved, will help women all over the world. It will give many people in developing countries the right that Americans take for granted – the right to individual choice in regard to the size and spacing of the family."

"It will strengthen population programmes aimed at providing voluntary, high-quality reproductive health services, including family planning, assisted childbirth and STD, HIV/AIDS prevention to women and men who would otherwise not have access to services," she said.

"The restoration of U.S. funding to UNFPA would send a strong signal that the United States continues to be committed to supporting internationally-agreed approaches to population problems," Sadik said.

In October of last year, the United States Congress eliminated funding to UNFPA. United States funding for UNFPA in fiscal year 1998 was $20 million. UNFPA's total resources in 1997 were $290 million.

Hillary Rodham Clinton is a keynote speaker at The Hague Forum, an operational review of the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, which took place in Cairo in 1994 and at which Vice President Al Gore was a keynote speaker.

The Hague Forum will take place from 8 to12 February in The Hague, Netherlands. Details about The Hague Forum and Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which marks the culmination of the ICPD review process, are available at UNFPA's Web site at www.unfpa.org

Note To Editors

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the largest internationally funded source of population assistance to developing countries. The Fund, which began operations in 1969, is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly.

UNFPA assists developing countries to improve reproductive health and family planning services on the basis of individual choice, and to formulate population policies in support of efforts towards sustainable development.

For more information contact Corrie Shanahan Tel: 212-297-5023 E-mail: shanahan@unfpa.org or Abubakar Dungus Tel: 212-297-5031 E-mail: dungus@unfpa.org

the facts of life

About the Cairo Consensus & The Hague Forum

In 1999, the international community will be engaged in a five-year review of the ICPD *Programme of Action*. Dubbed "Cairo Plus Five" or "ICPD + 5," this process will assess the progress made to date, examine the obstacles remaining, and produce practical recommendations aimed at making the conference's 20-year goals a reality.

About the Cairo Consensus

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in September 1994, was a watershed for global population and development initiatives.

Countries now accept that population concerns are at the heart of sustainable development strategies. Rapid population growth and high fertility hold back development. They help to perpetuate poverty. They make it hard for countries to concentrate on the future, because resources are soaked up by present needs.

But the Cairo conference also put an end to the concept of "population control." The conference recognized that smaller families and slower population growth depend not on "control" but on free choice — the idea, borne out by 30 years of experience, that most women, given the choice, will have fewer children than their mothers did.

Choice means access to reproductive health care, including a range of family planning information and services, but it doesn't stop there. Women and men must feel that the services available and the quality of care meet their reproductive health needs.

The Cairo agenda also means more attention to education for women and girls. It means leadership, encouraging family and community support for women's choices. It means more women active in the community, in government at all levels and in the private sector. It means protection for women's legal rights. It means, in three words, empowerment, equity and equality. It is a powerful idea. It is an idea whose time has come.

The ICPD's 20-year programme is ambitious but practical. It is the outcome of three years' hard negotiation, and was agreed to by all 179 countries, rich and poor, north and south, industrialized and developing, that attended the Cairo conference.

By 2015, it calls for:

- Universal access to quality and affordable reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual health;
- Significant reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality;

- Broad-based measures to ensure gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women;
- Universal access to primary education; and
- Closing the "gender gap" in education.

About The Hague Forum in 1999

The five year review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD *Programme of Action* provides non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other elements of civil society with an opportunity to take stock of what has been achieved since 1994 — what has worked, what obstacles have been encountered and where to go from here.

An international forum — The *Hague Forum* (HF) — will be convened at the Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC) in The Hague from 8-12 February 1999.

Immediately before The Hague Forum, an NGO Forum and a Youth Forum will take place at the Netherlands Congress Center in The Hague. A Parliamentarians' meeting will also be held in The Hague. The dates for the NGO Forum and the Youth Fora are 6-7 February 1999.

The Cairo Plus Five process will not end in The Hague, but will continue at the 32nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD). The CPD session is the preparatory meeting to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) that will convene in June 1999 to review implementation of the ICPD *Programme of Action*.

NGO Forum Secretariat

For registration forms and extensive information about the NGO Forum, concurrent Youth Forum, and related activities
Go to: http://www.ngoforum.org

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
For information on the Hague Forum and other U.N. activities related to ICPD + 5
Go to: http://www.unfpa.org/ICPD/ICPD.HTM

UNFPA – MEDIA PLAN FOR HAGUE FORUM

UNFPA Media Services Team

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Bill Ryan, Editor	Tel: 212-297-5279
Abubakar Dungus, Information Officer	Tel: 212-297-5031
Jesper Jensen, Information Officer	Tel: 212-297-5040
Radha Bhattacharji, speech writer	Tel: 212-297-5009
Dova Levin, secretary	Tel: 212-297-5022

Emails: lastname@unfpa.org except ryanw@unfpa.org
Fax: 212-557-6416

PRE-HAGUE

- January 12 - Press lunch for Dr Sadik in New York to brief UN journalists on Hague Forum and ICPD+5 process.
- Press Kits distributed to UNFPA field offices and to developing country journalists who have attended UNFPA media seminars in the past.
- All relevant information is being posted on UNFPA Website, including link to press kit materials; the conference paper will also be available shortly.
- Ongoing – contacting US and European media to brief on Hague Forum and forward media accreditation forms.

ACCREDITATION

- Details of how to apply for media accreditation have been distributed to US, European and Asian journalists; UN journalists; UN information centres; UNFPA/UNDP offices.
- Details and application forms available at website at www.unfpa.org/ICPD/hague.htm
- Applications for accreditation screened and processed by UN media accreditation unit.
- Registration of media at Hague will begin at 3pm on Friday in main registration area.
- Unfortunately UNFPA is not able to help with hotel rooms for journalists at The Hague Forum. Information on hotel rooms can be obtained from: The Hague Forum, c/o Expo & Hoc, PO Box 11632, 2502 AP, The Hague, Netherlands, Tel: +31-70-3766733 Fax: +31-70-4272770.

Media Seminar

Saturday 6 February at NCC , 10:00 am to 3.00 pm; Mondriaan Hall;
Open to all accredited media.
UNFPA is sponsoring 20 journalists from developing countrues to attend media seminar and Hague Forum.
Topics of seminar will include:

- 1998 Revision, World Population Estimates and Projections
- Evolution of Population Policy
- Aids & Population
- ICPD+5 Process / Conference Paper
- Gender
- Reproductive Health
- Generations – Of Youth and Age
- Financing the Future – Funding and ICPD+5

Final list of topics and panelists to be posted. Will be made available on website.

Media Facilities

Ruysdael Foyer – Press Lounge
TV monitor of plenary
12 PC's; 10 laptop outlets; 2 Printers
Work areas, desks
Payphones
Coffee Machine
All phone lines in this area are ISDN lines.

Press Kits and other background information will be displayed in this area.
Daily news releases, updates and upcoming events etc will be posted here.
Press Conference timetable posted here.

Media services team offices located in Room Ruysdael 3+4,
Providing:
Daily updates for internet
News releases which will be distributed by fax via London
Interview facilities, briefings etc
UNTV, providing coverage of Forum, camera team; room Ruysdael 1 – Video edit and record suites.
UNTV will provide TV agencies Reuters/APTN etc with daily rushes.
UN Radio sending three people English/French/Spanish

Press Conferences

Opening and Closing press conferences - Rembrandt Hall
Daily press conferences - Ruysdael 2 room.
Daily press conference room can be booked for press conferences by contacting Corrie Shanahan at UNFPA, details above.

Goodwill Ambassadors

The following UNFPA Goodwill Ambassadors and Face to Face campaign spokespeople will be at the Hague. They will be filming for their own TV documentaries. They will be accompanied by Walter Coddington.

Goedele Liekens – Belgium
Kattis Ahlstrom – Sweden
Xavier Sarda – Spain
Mikko Kuustonen – Finland
Magenta Devine - UK

C. Shanahan 20 January 1999

Saturday, February 6, 1999

8:00 am WHEELS UP Andrews AFB
[flight time: 7 hours, 25 minutes, +6 hours]

9:25 pm WHEELS DOWN Schipol

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[flight time: 8 hours, 45 minutes, -6 hours]

11:15 pm WHEELS DOWN Andrews AFB

Subject: UNFPA media Plan
Date: Wed, 20 Jan 1999 08:49:03 -0500
From: Corrie Shanahan <shanahan@unfpa.org>
Organization: UNFPA
To: toby_c._graf@who.eop.gov

Toby
Good to talk with you yesterday - pls advise if you receive this.
Attached is a word.doc with an outline of UNFPA's media plan for the Hague Forum.
There is much information at www.unfpa.org
Talk to you soon.

Best regards
Corrie

Un-plan.doc	**Name:** Un-plan.doc **Type:** Microsoft Word Document (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Toby

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Jim Kellerman

OF (Organization) USIA

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ (Enter area code, if necessary) 619-4150 ☐ DSN

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Doing press for their delegation to the Hague. His understandi is that there will be no or limited coverage. Please call this a.m.

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
	1/28	10:11

NSN 7540-00-634-4018
50363-111
UNICOR FPI-SST

OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 7-94)
General Services Administration

netwerk

To: The Office of the First Lady
p.a. Mrs.M.Berry
00.1.202.4567805

Hilversum, 16 Januari '99

Dear Mrs.M.Berry,

Thank you so much for your reply to our request for an interview with Mrs.Clinton on the occasion of her visit to The Netherlands. Of course we understand that her time in The Netherlands is limited, therefore we thought that it might be possible to do an interview in Washington, before she departs for The Netherlands. Naturally we could come to your Capitol at any moment.

We are committed to covering the conference in depth and still would very much like for Mrs. Clinton to adress the Dutch people about the issues that are being discussed at the 'The Hague Forum'. It is therefore our hope that an interview could take place in Washington at the convenience of Mrs. Clinton.

Thank you again so much for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

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Dorent Hotel
Dept. of State
Jim Calhoun
Daily press brfg.

The Hague Forum

The United Nations General Assembly
Special Session on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)
30 June - 2 July 1999

ICPD +5

THE HAGUE FORUM
to Review Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)
The Hague, Netherlands, 8-12 February 1999

PROCEDURES TO APPLY FOR MEDIA ACCREDITATION

Bona fide representatives of the mass media -- press, photo, radio, television and film -- will be accredited to cover The Hague Forum to Review Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The Forum, which is organized by the United Nations Population Fund and hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, will be held at the Netherlands Congress Centre (NCC), The Hague, on 8-12 February 1999. This accreditation will also be valid for the NGO Forum and the Youth Forum in the same venue on 6-7 February 1999.

(A Parliamentarians' Forum hosted by the Netherlands' Parliament, will be held on 4-6 February 1999 at The Ridderzaal, The Hague; see separate accreditation details below.)

Completed application forms must be accompanied by a letter of assignment, issued on official letterhead and signed by the Editor or Bureau Chief. They should be **mailed or faxed before 29 January 1999 to:**

UNITED NATIONS
Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit
Media Division
Department of Public Information
Room S-250
New York, NY 10017
Fax: (212) 963-4642

Click here for an **application form** (also available as an Adobe Acrobat PDF file).

Applications will not be acknowledged. Passes will be issued at the Media Registration desk at the Netherlands Congress Centre, Churchill Plein 10, The Hague, starting at 3 p.m. on Friday, 5 February 1999, on presentation of two forms of photo ID (passport, official national press pass, driver's licence, work ID, etc.).

Please note: Application forms will be considered ONLY if accompanied by a letter of assignment. INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED. Accreditation is free of charge.

Journalists wishing to attend the Paliamentarians' Forum should email or fax their details to Mr. Shiv Khare at International Forum of Parliamentarians, Fax: +662-246-8827; E-mail: skhare@mozart.inet.co.th. Passes for the Parliamentarians' Forum only will be issued on Wednesday 3 February, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at Novotel Hotel, The Hague on presentation of two forms of photo ID. These passes are valid for the Parliamentarians' Forum only.

21 December 1998

Press Release

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS APPLICATION FORM FOR MEDIA ACCREDITATION TO THE HAGUE FORUM AVAILABLE ON UNFPA WEBSITE

NEW YORK, 21 December (UNFPA) -- Government delegations from over 180 countries will be present at The Hague Forum, to be held from 8 to 12 February to review progress on implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and recommend further steps to be taken.

The Cairo Conference was a watershed for global population and development initiatives. Countries now accept that rapid population growth, high fertility and gender inequality hold back development and help to perpetuate poverty. The conference recognized that the key to smaller families and slower population growth is empowerment and free choice, not demographic targets. Most women, given the choice, will have fewer children than their mothers did. Choice means access to reproductive health care, including family planning.

Invited speakers at The Hague Forum include: Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States; Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund; Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General of the World Health Organization; James Gustave Speth, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and Dr. Peter Piot, Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Media accreditation application forms to The Hague Forum and other information about the event are available at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) website at www.unfpa.org/ICPD/hague.htm. For additional information, call Corrie Shanahan at UNFPA New York, tel: (212) 297-5023; fax: (212) 557-6416 or e-mail: shanahan@unfpa.org. Information about NGO, Youth and Parliamentarians' Forums, which are also taking place in The Hague, is also available at the site.

Although the UNFPA will not be able to help with hotel rooms for journalists at The Hague, information on hotel rooms can be obtained from: The Hague Forum, c/o Expo & Hoc, P.O, Box 11632, 2502 AP, The Hague, Netherlands, tel: +31-70-3766733; Fax: +31-70-4272770.

* **** *

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Publications and Documents	ICPD
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FAX MESSAGE

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OF AMERICA
Lange Voorhout 102
2514 EJ The Hague
The Netherlands

Executive Office

Fax (31) (70) 310-9322
Telephone (31) (70) 310-9318

DATE: January 8, 1999 **No. of Pages:** Cover + 3

TO: Ms. Melanne Verweer

FAX NO.: **202/456-6244**

FROM: Ambassador Cynthia P. Schneider CPS by CP

SUBJECT: **FLOTUS Schedule in the Netherlands**

Here is a revised draft schedule. I hope that it will appeal. We have tried to put together a good combination of business, pleasure and interesting people.

I am hoping to be able to cybercast the John Adams Institute Roundtable with Dutch female leaders. If there is any way you can give me some indication of interest (or not) in this idea by my OOB Tuesday morning, that would be extremely helpful. Tuesday I will be hosting a lunch for 8 potential technological sponsors for cybercasting the John Adams Institute's events. Needless to say, I have said nothing about the First Lady, but if I could, I suspect they would volunteer on the spot.

Please let me know your reaction to the draft schedule. Of course, we will make any changes or adjustments you would like – just let us know.

SENSITIVE

Visit of Hillary Rodham Clinton to the Netherlands
February 6-9, 1999
Draft Schedule

Saturday, February 6:

-- Arrive at Valkenburg Airport. Motorcade to Ambassador's Residence.

-- Morning: Private tour of Mauritshuis (View of Delft; Girl with Pearl Earring; Rembrandt's Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp).

-- Free Time courtesy call on Kok

-- Afternoon: Roundtable discussion at Ambassador's residence with international women's leaders. Possible participants include (1) leaders visiting The Hague in conjunction with Israeli-Palestinian "Engendering Peace" meeting (Frene Ginwala, Speaker of the South African Parliament; Elisabeth Rehn, Special Representative to the UN Secretary-General; Rita Suessmuth, former speaker of the German Bundestag, Hanan Ashrawi, leader of Palestinian delegation; and Naomi Ghazan, Speaker of the Knesset and leader of the Israeli delegation) as well as (2) selected residents of The Hague, such as War Crimes Tribunal Prosecutor Arbour, War Crimes Tribunal Chief Justice McDonald, International Court of Justice Judge Higgins, Canadian Ambassador Meunier, British Ambassador Spencer, Czech Ambassador Bambasova, and Polish Ambassador Wodzynska-Walicka. Possible "Vital Voices" theme: The Role of Women in Emerging Democracies. ? Louise Frechette - Dep Sec Gen

-- Evening: Reception at Ambassador's Residence for members of official US delegation and American participants in NGO Population Forum. Dutch @ reception?

Other Fun Options for Saturday or Sunday:

-- Visit the Pieterskerk, the church in Leiden in which the Pilgrims worshipped before leaving Europe. Followed by visit to Pilgrims' Museum, also in Leiden.

-- Gemeentemuseum, The Hague (modern art museum, beautiful 1930's design by the great Dutch architect Berlage, recently restored and reopened, Mondriaan, etc.).

-- Madurodam (miniature village with all famous buildings in Holland – really an amazing place and fun for all ages, right near the residence).

SENSITIVE

Sunday, February 7:

-- 1115: Attend American Protestant Church of The Hague (under leadership of Michael Bailey, a great young Methodist minister).

-- 1430: Meet and greet Embassy community.

-- 1600: Address UN Population Forum's NGO Conference, Netherlands Congress Center, The Hague.

-- 1700: Press event, Congress Center.

-- Evening event at Ambassador's residence with the cast of Ain't Misbehavin', featuring leading jazz singer Denise Jannah.

Monday, February 8:

-- 1000: Keynote address to UN Population Forum, at the Congress Center, The Hague.

-- 1230: Attend luncheon for first ladies hosted by Mrs. Kok at Prime Minister's official residence, Catshuis. Other participants: Mrs. Mubarak (Egypt), Mrs. Rollins (Ghana), Mrs. Aguirre (El Salvador), others TBA.

-- 1500: GLOBE Program: Visit the American School of The Hague for discussions with Dutch, American, and other international students participating in the Vice President's GLOBE Program, under which students around the world collect environmental data.

-- 1700-1800: Roundtable discussion with Dutch female leaders in The Hague's new town hall, designed by US architect Richard Meyer. Moderated by Ambassador Schneider. Possible participants: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Economic Affairs Jorritsma, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health Affairs Borst, Minister for Development and Cooperation Herfkens, Transport Minister Netelenbos, and President of the Second Chamber of Parliament (speaker-equivalent) van Nieuwenhoven. Sponsored by John Adams Institute. Possible theme: Women's Rights and Children's Rights are Human Rights. Possible cybercast.

-- 1900: Reception hosted by the Dutch Government for keynote speakers and heads of delegations, at the Kurhaus.

SENSITIVE

-- Evening: Dinner hosted by Minister for Development and Cooperation Herfkens.

Tuesday, February 9:

-- Depart Valkenburg Airport.

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STICHTING JOHN ADAMS INSTITUUT

FOUNDER OF THE LECTURE SERIES AMERICAN LITERATURE TODAY AND AMERICAN FOCUS

"American culture, alive and well in Amsterdam.." Cynthia P. Schneider, Ambassador of the United States to the Netherlands.

Amsterdam, 16 November 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C.
USA

Our ref: 98.310 Invitation to speak in the lecture series American Focus

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

To celebrate your work in health care for women and children, as well as the planned U.N. world population conference in February next year, the John Adams Institute would like to invite you to speak in its lecture series American Focus. Our audience is of course familiar with your book *It Takes a Village and other Lessons Children teach*, published in 1995. We have in mind a date in February 1999, and sincerely hope you may be able to fit a visit to Amsterdam into your schedule at that time for that month.

The John Adams Institute promotes cultural exchange between the Netherlands and America. Through its two lecture series, **American Literature Today** (fiction) and **American Focus** (non-fiction), is has distinguished itself over the past ten years as the organization for American culture in Europe. As the Gateway to Europe and a city of bookshops and publishers, Amsterdam offers an internationally diverse, young, and sophisticated audience.

Our podium has been graced in recent years by men and women who have shaped American history, including Saul Bellow, Susan Sontag, Derek Walcott, Gore Vidal, John Irving, and Stephen Jay Gould, as well as former Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, and architect Richard Meier. Malcolm Bradbury and Seamus Heaney have appeared as *special guests from other countries*.

In September our program opened with Bill Viola and Peter Sellars. On February 4, 1999, the Honorable Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg will speak about the American constitution. In spring 1999, our guests include Dorothy Allison, Paul Auster, John Walsh, and Philip Glass.

We would like to ask you to give a lecture on a subject of your own choice, lasting about 45 minutes. Our evenings open with a brief introductory talk by a Dutch moderator, who will also hold an open interview with you and lead a question and answer session. The evenings are held in historical venues in the center of Amsterdam, and usually last two hours (including a 20 minutes intermission).

We will be delighted if you can accept our invitation, and eagerly await your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Anne Wertheim

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The John Adams Institute is sustained by the generous donations of friends and benefactors, and is the 1998 recipient of the Canadian Cultural Merit Award

United States Department of State

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

Washington, D.C. 20520–5824

TO: Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady

FROM: Julia V. Taft, Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: The First Lady's Involvement in ICPD+5

The United Nations is leading a five-year review of the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. We would be honored to have the First Lady actively involved in the review on behalf of the United States.

The ICPD held in Cairo in 1994 was the first time the international community recognized that achieving population and development goals required collaboration among the development, education, health, population and women's status fields. Among the goals of the 20-year Program of Action were: achieving universal access to a full range of reproductive health care and family planning services; reducing infant, child and maternal mortality; and gaining universal access to education, particularly for girls.

The focal event of the UN five-year review will be an International Forum hosted by The Netherlands, to be held at The Hague February 8-12, 1999. We are currently working with interagency and NGO groups to prepare for the Forum. With her experience, knowledge and interest in so many of the areas relevant to the ICPD, we feel that the First Lady would be the ideal choice to lead the U.S. delegation to the Forum.

Cynthia Schneider, our ambassador to The Netherlands, told me recently that Mrs. Clinton has expressed an interest in the event. I understand that the UN Population Fund is planning to send an invitation to the First Lady shortly.

Please call me at (202) 647-7360 if I can provide you with any additional information on this matter. I hope you and the First Lady are as excited about this opportunity as I am. I look forward to hearing from you soon.