

国総研セミナー
人口問題の潮流
カイロ会議から21世紀へ



平成12年11月

国際協力事業団
国際協力総合研修所

総研

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国総研セミナー
「人口問題の潮流 - カイロ会議から 21 世紀へ - 」

1. 日時：平成 12 年 11 月 28 日(火)14:00 ~ 16:00
2. 場所：国際協力総合研修所 国際会議場
3. 講師：Dr. Nafis Sadik(国連人口基金事務局長)
4. 議事
 - (1) 開会の挨拶 磯部 博昭 外務省経済協力局国際機構課課長
 - (2) 講演者紹介 加藤 圭一 国際協力事業団国際協力総合研修所所長
 - (3) 講演 ナフィス・サディック 国連人口基金(UNFPA)事務局長
 - (4) 質疑応答
 - (5) 感謝の言葉 原 ひろ子 女性と健康ネットワーク副代表
 - (6) 閉会
5. 経緯

国連人口基金(United Nations Population Fund)事務局長のナフィス・サディック(Dr. Nafis Sadik)氏が来日される機会に、「人口問題の潮流 - カイロ会議から 21 世紀へ - 」と題して講義をしていただきました。

サディック氏は、1971年から UNFPA に勤務し、1987年に女性では国連史上初めて事務局長に就任され、1994年にカイロで開催された国際人口開発会議(ICPD)では、主導的立場にたち会議を成功に導かれました。

今回のセミナーでは、ICPD で採択された行動計画(Program of Action)に基づいて、21世紀に向けて実現していこうとしているリプロダクティブ・ヘルス/ライツ(性と生殖に関する健康と権利)を中心に最新の人口問題の潮流について講演を実施していただきました。

6. 講師略歴：パキスタンドゥ医科大学 医学博士号取得
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1954 | パキスタン軍病院勤務 |
| 1964 | パキスタン政府計画委員会 保健部長 |
| 1970 | パキスタン中央家族計画評議会 委員長 |
| 1971 | UNFPA 勤務 |
| 1973 | UNFPA プログラム部チーフ |
| 1982 | UNFPA 事務局長補 |
| 1987 - 2000 | UNFPA 事務局長 |
7. 要約：PP 4-6 参照
8. 講演内容：PP 7-44 参照
9. 報道記事：
- ・「世界の目 - Global Views 人口問題、日本が指針に」毎日新聞、2000年12月1日付朝刊
 - ・(財)アジア・人口開発協会「日本の支援に感激 サディック UNFPA 事務局長がお別れ講演」『人口と開発』2001年1月号
 - ・ジョイセフ「人口問題の潮流 - カイロ会議から21世紀へ ナフィス・サディック国連人口基金事務局長講演会」『世界と人口』2001年1月号

以 上

国際協力事業団 国総研セミナー
ナフィス・サディック国連人口基金事務局長講演会
「人口問題の潮流 - カイロ会議から 21 世紀へ - 」

*The Lecture of the Executive Director of the UNFPA
“From the Cairo Consensus into the 21st Century
-Population Issues and Japan’s Response”
IFIC Seminar, Japan International Cooperation Agency*

< 日時・開催場所 >

2000 年 11 月 28 日(火)午後 2:00 ~ 4:00
JICA 国際協力総合研修所
2 階 国際会議場

< Date・Venue >

Tuesday, 28 November, 2000 PM2:00 ~ 4:00
International Conference Room, 2nd Floor,
IFIC, JICA

～ プログラム・Program ～

2:00-2:10 開会の挨拶

磯部 博昭
外務省経済協力局
国際機構課
課長

Opening Address

Hiroaki Isobe
Director,
Multilateral Cooperation Division,
Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2:10-2:20 講演者紹介

加藤 圭一
国際協力事業団
国際協力総合研修所
所長

Introduction of the Lecturer

Keiichi Kato
Managing Director,
Institute for International Cooperation,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

2:20-3:00 講演

ナフィス・サディック
国連人口基金
事務局長

Lecture

Nafis Sadik
Executive Director,
United Nations Population Fund

3:00-3:55 質疑応答

Questions and Answers

3:55-4:00 感謝の言葉

原 ひろ子
女性と健康ネットワーク
副代表

Address of Gratitude

Hiroko Hara
Vice Representative,
Japan’s Network for Women and Health

4:00 閉会

加藤 圭一
国際協力事業団
国際協力総合研修所
所長

Closing

Keiichi Kato
Managing Director,
Institute for International Cooperation,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

セミナー概要

ナフィス・サディック UNFPA 事務局長より概要以下の講演が行われた。

1. 従来人口分野では、人口爆発(急速な人口増加)に人口関係者の意識が集中していたが、1994年にカイロで開催された「国連人口と開発会議」(International Conference on Population and Development ; ICPD)以降、マクロ的な視点よりもミクロ的視点を重視する、すなわち、個人の健康と権利を尊重することに重きを置くようになった。
2. 1999年ニューヨークで開催された国連人口特別総会(ICPD+5)では、参加国の人口問題に対する取り組みが示された。多くの国が人口問題を開発政策に取り入れており、途上国のほぼ半数が人口と開発政策を再検討していた。また、途上国の3分の1以上がICPDの目標に合わせて政策を変更しており、3分の2がジェンダーの平等と女性のエンパワメントを促進する政策なり法的手段を導入していた。
3. 先進国の高齢化の問題に関して、従来、高齢者は60歳以上とされてきたが、80歳までは活動的に過ごす年齢として高齢化問題を捉えることができる。80歳以上の超高齢者の数は、今後20年間で増大すると考えられる。
4. HIV/AIDSはすべての国の問題であるが、多くの国はまだこの問題に取り組もうとしていない。HIV/AIDS問題が一般的に広く議論され、行動が起こされるようにしなければならない。
5. 1960年には途上国の人口は世界人口の70%であったが、今日ではその割合は80%となる。また、都市部の人口が毎年4千万人増加すると

いう、都市部の人口増加問題がある。2030年には、世界人口の60%にあたる50億人が、都市に集中すると予想される。

6. 毎年58万5千人以上の女性が途上国で死亡しており、少なくとも7百万人が、妊娠の結果、感染症に罹るか負傷するかしている。また、毎年7万人の女性が、安全でない中絶が原因で死亡している。途上国では、子供を産める女性の健康にとって妊娠と出産が最大の脅威である。
7. 約1億7千5百万の妊娠のうち、半数までが望まない妊娠である。ここ5年間で途上国の避妊具の使用は、毎年1.2%増という急速な伸びを示しているが、未だ20～25%のカップルの必要性は満たされていない。また、3億5千万人以上の女性が安全で効果的な避妊法にアクセスしていない。
8. 女性は、HIV/AIDSを含めた性感染症に罹りやすいが、多くの国では女性が感染を防ぐサービスも情報も持たない。また、パートナーが感染していると知っていても、多くの国では性交渉を拒絶する権利が女性にない。実際、夫からAIDSや他の性感染症を移された女性の数は多い。

講演後、以下のような質問がなされた。

- Q. リプロダクティブ・ヘルス/ライツは環境、食糧、貧困といった問題に比べて、政治家へのインパクトが弱く、そのため資金が集まりにくいのではないか。
- A. 確かに、リプロダクティブ・ヘルス/ライツのプログラムへの拠出金を増加しないドナー国もあるが、それは経済的要因や国内問題のためであり、多くの国が大きな努力をしている。今年度全ドナー国からUNFPAに集まった資金は、前年度比6-7%増の3億9千万USドルであ

る。

Q. 2004年の世界人口会議を、アジアで、できれば日本で開催されるよう願っている。これについてどう考えるか。

A. もし2004年に世界人口会議が開かれるのであれば、アジアで開催されるのは望ましい。来年二月の国連人口委員会で、世界人口会議が2004年に開催されるかどうか決定される予定。

Q. 1990年以降、UNFPAを始め、UNICEF、WHOが女性の健康に関する活動を行っているが、活動に重複があるのではないか。UNFPAには、将来どのような方向性があるのか。

A. 死亡率の減少に関しては戦略ペーパーが出ており、各機関の責任が明確化している。リプロダクティブ・ヘルスについてはUNICEFが熱心に広報活動をしているが、避妊具提供のサービス等は実施していない。HIV/AIDSや性感染症に関しては、UNFPAの役割はロジスティクス・サービスの管理、避妊具の提供による広報活動や教育活動である。また、UNFPAの役割として家族計画の普及があり、家族計画とは切り離せないリプロダクティブ・ヘルスは、女性の健康を考える上で大変重要なことである。UNICEFに関しては、その指導的役割はWHOにあり、女性と乳幼児の健康、乳幼児死亡率についての活動を行っている。妊娠、栄養、出産後の支援が、UNICEFとWHOの活動である。

以 上

Opening

Mr. Keiichi Kato, Managing Director, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA:

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for joining us. On behalf of the organizer of today's seminar, this is my honor and privilege to have Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, with us. The title of today's seminar is "From the Cairo Consensus into the 21st Century - Population issues and Japan's Response." Taking this opportunity, I would like to request Mr. Hiroaki Isobe, Director of Multilateral Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs government of Japan for the Opening Address. Mr. Isobe, please.

Opening Address

Mr. Hiroaki Isobe, Director of Multilateral Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs :

Good afternoon, Dr. Sadik, distinguish guests, ladies and gentlemen. It is my great pleasure to be here to say some words at the opening of this significant seminar. From some time now, Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, has visited Japan every year at least once and sometimes twice a year. It is our great pleasure that on this visit, prior to her retirement from her office at year end, Dr. Sadik is about to present a lecture on population and reproductive health issues for eight practitioners and audience here at Institute for International Cooperation of JICA. There are a number of people in JICA and IFIC who have been instrumental in making this lecture possible and I'm also grateful to them.

As many of you may know the UNFPA started out as a trust fund under the

Secretary General of the United Nations that was originally established as a financial vehicle for strengthening activities in area of population. In 1969, its name changed to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNFPA, which is the current name. In 1972, it became a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly as the significant growth they have achieved became widely recognized. And finally, in 1987, UN Economic Social Council Resolutions decided that from 1988, the fund was to be renamed the United Nations Population Fund, while keeping its acronym, UNFPA. Perhaps some of you may have been confused because of the discrepancy between its acronym, UNFPA, and the name. But this for the reason I have just mentioned. In the thirty years since Dr. Sadik entered the UNFPA in 1971, when it has just become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, Executive Director, Dr. Sadik, has exhibited her expertise as a professional obstetrician and gynecologist, it's a very difficult word for me, and engaged in the activities related to the population and development. Dr. Sadik took office as Executive Director of the UNFPA in April 1987, as the first woman to assume office of chief executive of a body of the United Nations. At present, as you know, there is a number of female chief executives in the United Nations, including Miss Ogata, High Commissioner of the UNHCR, Dr. Buntuan, Director General of the WHO, Dr. Balami, Executive Director of the UNICEF. But Dr. Sadik is the front-runner with respect to the empowerment of women in the United Nations. Among Dr. Sadik accomplishments is the UNFPA's position as the top UN organization in terms of the number of female staffs. Or in other words, in terms of readdressing gender inequality.

Dr. Sadik has shown great leadership at the UNFPA, which has played a critical role at such areas as population and development. Perhaps her greatest achievement is the contribution she made to the establishment of the concept of reproductive health and reproductive rights at the International Conference on Population and Development that is ICPD. And five years later, the ICPD plus five, there is a

special session of UN General Assembly on Population and Development was held in New York to review the problem of action agreed at the ICPD. Again, at that meeting, Dr. Sadik played an important role reminding the international community of the spirit of the ICPD and urging the establishment of a new target to maintain the momentum generated and we would like to express our highest appreciation to her for that effort and achievement. Here, I will not offer a detail explanation of the concept of the reproductive health, which we can expect from Dr. Sadik in her lecture. Let me simply draw your attention to a annual UNFPA publication, this one, the State of World Population, whose topic for the year 2000 is, " Lives together, Worlds Apart: Men and Women in a Time of Change. " The focus this year is on men's participation in women's empowerment and this, in a sense, crystallized Dr. Sadik's achievement. I would highly recommend this publication, this annual UNFPA report to all of you since it has much to tell to those of us in the field of economic cooperation, as well as for us, Japanese who are faced with the issues of aging. In addition to Dr. Sadik's vigorous activities in the international forum, I would like to refer her contribution to activities on population as well as women empowerment in Japan, which she made by introducing UN activities on population and development and also the concept of reproductive health and reproductive rights in the course of her numerous regular visits to which I have heard. On behalf of the Japanese government, I would also like to express my sincere thanks to her for enhancing the understanding of the contribution Japan has made to international well being through the assistance that has been provided to international population related activities conducted by highly motivated Japanese parliamentarians and Japanese NGOs.

I would like to conclude my remarks by expressing again my deep appreciations and gratitude to Dr. Sadik for her thirty years of service of UNFPA and her nearly fourteen years of work amidst many difficulties as Executive Director of the UNFPA. Thank you very much.

Introduction of the Lecturer

Mr. Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much Mr. Isobe.

Dr. Sadik, I'm glad to welcome you to the institute in spite of your busy schedule during your stay in Tokyo this time. Taking this precious opportunity, I would like to introduce your brief profile to the audience here this afternoon.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Nafis Sadik, Pakistan national, was born in Jumboo, India, received Doctor of Medicine from Dole Medical College in Karachi, and also completed further studies at the John Hopkins University in the United States of America. From 1954 to 1963, Dr. Sadik served as Civilian Medical Officer in various Pakistani Armed Forces Hospitals. In 1966, she became the Director of planning and training of the Pakistan Central Family Planning Council and in 1970, appointed as Director General. Dr. Sadik joined the UNFPA in October 1971 as Mr. Isobe has explained, and became chief of the program division in 1973 and in 1987, she was the first woman to be the head of one of the United Nation's major program, UNFPA, which is the world's largest multilateral assistance to population program extending cooperation for over 140 countries and territories through out the world with about 800 staffs. Dr. Sadik has consistently called attention to the importance of addressing the need of women and of involving women directly in making and carrying out of development policy. This is particular important for population policies and programs. In June 1994, at the International Conference on Population and Development, Dr. Sadik has said, "when the essential needs of individuals are addressed, those of larger groups, the family, the community, the nation, and indeed, the planet, are more likely to be kept in the right perspective. One of the challenges to the conference is to find the balance between individual rights and responsibilities on the one

hand and the rights and obligations of the wider society on the other."

I'm sure that some of you here today still remember, she is a member of Association of Pakistani Physicians in the United States, as well as the UNESCO international advisory panel. She received many international awards and honors including the Margaret Sanger Award from Plan Parent Federation of America in March 2000. Dr. Sadik has written numerous articles for reading publications in family planning, health, population and development field and also edited several books. And she is the recipient of several honorary degrees including the John Hopkins University and Nihon University as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, at the start of the new century, globalization seems to be about an increasing inter-connected and inter-dependent world. And with all the forces making the world smaller. United Nations called the environment as the silent emergency, while I believe population is the predictable emergency. Not only the size of six billion-world populations but also including the aging population of Japan. Now, I'm very pleased to introduce Dr. Nafis Sadik as our guest speaker of today's seminar. Dr. Sadik, please.

Lecture

Dr. Sadik:

Thank you very much, Mr. Kato, for the very nice introduction, and to Mr. Isobe also, for his very kind words about me. I'm very pleased to be once again here in Tokyo. I think this must be my fortieth or over forty times that I have visited Tokyo, and I have been to Japan. I have seen many places and many things, but there is one regret that I have, that I have not yet seen a live sumo-wrestling match. So I still have to come back. And one of the things that I am really proud of is the fact that I received this honorary degree from Nihon

University, especially as it was the first one ever given to a woman from the Nihon University. That gives me great pride and I want to thank Professor Kuroda, and one of our own staff members, Dr. Ando, who is now teaching at Nihon University.

When the United Nations Population Fund began its operations in 1969, many experts at that time felt a great urgency about human numbers, about the size of world population, and the rate at which it was growing. World population in 1970 was 3.8 billion and it was growing at that time at 60 million a year. Many observers felt that the planet simply could not support a growth rate on this scale, even for a short time. And there were many predictions of gloom and doom.

Experience of course has proven them wrong. Last year the world's population passed 6 billion and it is growing now at 78 million a year. The fact is that the world has managed to produce enough food and basic resources to sustain present numbers. But as I will detail later, population policies and programs are one of the great success stories of these last thirty years, and certainly one of the success stories of the United Nations system in which Japan has made a major contribution and played a very important role, especially through its support and through its work at the United Nations itself.

Improvements and technology have helped to provide some of the answers to questions of sustainable development, but there is of course much more to the story. Population remains a key variable in a development. In population, the key to success has been to direct our concerns, not towards numbers but towards the individual. Each one of the six billion people alive today represents both a uniquely valuable life as well as a rich resource. This applies whether the growth is fast and whether a population is young or whether the population is aging and the growth is slow; I think that fundamental fact remains. Thirty years of international

action have taught us that population is a human problem, calling for human-centered responses.

Over the last thirty years the UNFPA has been in existence, there has been a transformation in the field of population and development, in the way of thinking, and in the concepts that drive it. Life expectancy today is 20 years longer than it was in 1969; Well over half of the couples in the developing countries can now protect themselves against unwanted pregnancy, and virtually all governments of the world are supporting family planning programs. When we started, this was just a handful of countries and in fact most countries opposed family planning for various reasons. But today, contraceptive prevalence rates have increased from 10 percent in 1969 to over 60 percent of the population in the developing countries today. More young people than ever now receive some education today and many more of them are girls, but of course girl's education still lags far behind. Women are beginning to take their full part in politics, the economy and the society as a whole: gender equality and an end to gender discrimination are part of the development agenda of every country of the world. Of course this doesn't mean that we have achieved it but it means that there is an understanding of the need to promote the participation of all women and all men in all aspects of development.

One of the results of this progress is that families are half the size they were in 1969 and the rate of growth is much slower; family size in 1969 used to be six children per woman in the developing world, today it is about three. World population would have reached six billion much sooner. As you know it reached six billion last year, the UN selected the day of 12 October to commemorate this day but the original projections were that it would have reached six billion one year earlier. And this delay was because of the dedicated efforts of thousands of people working in the population field.

For the last six years, our guide has been the consensus reached at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo which was endorsed and strengthened again by a five-year review last year in 1999 and then further reinforced by the Women's Conference and the Social Summit, which was held first in 1995 but were reviewed again this year, 2000.

The Cairo consensus showed that there is no conflict between the reproductive rights of the individual and the national demography goal of slower population growth. The unique contribution of the ICPD, in fact, was to show that these two aims are complementary and converge. Experience and research both have shown that, if they have the choice, women and men, but particularly women, will have fewer children and smaller families than their parents generation, and that women today in all the developing world desire a smaller family size than they actually have. This would result in the desired rate of population growth that individual countries actually want if they just met the desired family size needs of the individual or the couple.

The Cairo consensus was a powerful boost to the idea also of gender equality as a human right; but it also clarified that attention to women's rights and needs should be a development priority, not just a human rights or moral priority. And once again, global needs, development needs and human rights actually coincide.

Last year's review of the ICPD showed that many countries have incorporated population concerns in their development policies. Nearly half of the developing countries have reviewed their policies on population and development; more than a third have updated policies to be consistent with the ICPD goals: and two thirds have introduced policy or legislative measures to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. And all these in a very short period of time because while the review is called the five year review, actually the implementation was

over a three year period because it took a while for countries to start really developing the concepts and to implementing them. And since then, in fact much more progress than what I am telling you today, which is in fact documented, has taken place.

The Cairo conference and its practical follow-up have demonstrated the validity of the United Nations process of building consensus. The ICPD process as it evolved included the executives and legislators of 185 governments; all parts of the international community; it involved the whole United Nations system, and many thousands of non-governmental organizations and many thousands of individuals. It stands as proof that inclusive international policymaking can succeed, even with a highly sensitive issue such as population, reproductive health and reproductive and sexual rights. So far it is unique, but it may well become an example for the future.

I just want to underscore here that Japan, because it is so much involved in the international system, and that it evolves its policies on international assistance to developing countries from the international consensus that is reached at the United Nations, really plays a very key and important role. And the fact that Japan has taken the lead in development assistance is particularly remarkable and important and therefore Japan should understand its really important role in the United Nations system in building international consensus on policy and development issue. Japan's influence has been crucial to development success.

This is excellent progress. But as all of us know, there is still a long way to go, and in some respects the way ahead will be more difficult. While population growth in industrial countries is slow or even static, developing countries are still adding people at the rate of 78 million people a year. That sort of growth will continue for the next decade before it actually starts to decline; and in the countries

that are the least able to afford it, for example the sub-Saharan African countries, that growth rate is in fact a very severe problem because the economic growth rate is just not keeping pace with their population growth.

In Japan, together with most industrial countries, birth rates are low and the proportion of older people is rising. The numbers of older people are rapidly increasing because of longer life expectancy and low infant mortality. For most industrial countries, the most urgent population issue is how to mobilize the potential and meet the needs of older people. We will have to rethink our attitudes to retirement as people live longer and want to stay at work longer. Sixty is no longer the threshold of old age as it was when many of the social policies were instituted; for an increasing number of people it is the start of another 20 years of active life. So if people are retired at 60 or 65, they still have 15 or 20 years more of active life where they could actually be contributing in the work place. The needs of the eldest old, the over 80s, will also increase substantially over the next 20 years. So this is an area that will affect many countries of the world increasingly and it is a group that we really have to see how we can involve them productively if they wish to be involved at all stages of the development life of their countries.

For industrial countries, this means an overhaul of the social security system and some redirection of health services, and a reexamination of educational and employment policies. For most developing countries, the extended family has been the main support of people in old age; but as populations become more urban, the extended family is not as close as it used to be. Older people are also living longer in developing countries, putting an additional responsibility on their families. Most developing countries still lack the social safety net that industrialized countries have, and for many it will be difficult to construct without significant international assistance.

For most countries, however, the prospect of an aging population is still on the horizon. Half of the world's population is under 25 years, and there are over a billion young people between the age of 15 and 24, who are the parents of the next generation. And they will determine the world's future population.

This new large generation of young people offers a unique opportunity to many developing countries. If the new generation can be offered education, health care and meaningful employment, their contribution can spur rapid development in many countries just as it did for Asian Tiger a generation ago.

But this generation is also uniquely at risk. The age of marriage in most countries is rising; at the same time, young people do not feel the constraints of earlier generations, and many are sexually active at an early age and outside of marriage. This has led to a rising rate of teenage pregnancy in many countries of the developing world and an epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. As you know, globally half of all new HIV infections are among young people.

This is a problem for all countries; but many are not yet willing to confront it. It is of course an uncomfortable and a very sensitive subject in many countries in the world; yet it must be opened for informal discussion and for action. I am glad to see that Japan's parliamentarians, as well as some of the NGOs, particularly women and youth NGOs, have taken the initiative to pursue this discussion in Asia. As you well understand, the lives and health of our young people are too important to let good manners stand in the way of good sense. We must discuss these issues in a more pragmatic and a more open way.

Globally, we are experiencing a changing distribution of the world's population. Whereas in 1960, 70 percent of the world's people lived in the developing world,

today the figure is 80 percent. Urbanization continues, with 40 million people becoming city dwellers each year. By the year 2030, the UN predict that nearly 5 billion people, that is over 60 percent of the world's population of that time will live in urban areas. And one of the fastest growing urbanization regions in the world is sub-Saharan Africa, where in fact urbanization is taking place not because there is growth in the urban area but because they are pushed out from the rural areas, which are unable to sustain them. And this adds actually to the problems of the urban areas rather than solve the problems of those that migrate from the rural to the urban areas.

International migration is moving near the top of the global policy agenda, as the numbers of the migrants increase and the issues they raise become more important. Migrants worldwide comprise about 120 million people that is about 2 percent of the population. Migrant workers send more than \$70 billion home each year in remittances, and industries in some countries depend on their labor and skills. As many as half of all migrants, which is not well known, are women, that is 50 percent of international migrants are women, many traveling on their own expense or as heads of families; and many of them are very vulnerable to exploitation and harassment.

Migration is an issue of particular importance in Asia with its wide variety of ethnic groups and economic situations. The last ten years have drawn Asian countries closer together as trading partners and political allies; but this period of fluctuating economic fortunes and increasing personal mobility has also created tensions among Asian countries.

Increased mobility in Asia is paralleled by a similar trend in other regions of the world. In Africa, there is something like 20 million people who live outside their land of birth. The result has been considerable with continuing stress on

international arrangements and understandings on migration for work or for settlement.

The first requirement is more and better information on international flows. The second requirement is an informed international discussion of migrant issues, including the benefits and the problems of both the sending countries and the receiving countries. I hope that our discussion here and from work in this country, and from your universities will contribute to the elaborations of some of these issues.

Between and within countries, the gaps between richest and poorest are growing wider and of course the issue of globalization is adding to many of the problems including the problems of trade and economic opportunities and also the problems of labor flows and migrants is one of the issues that is always brought up when the free trade and free markets are discussed at the global level.

Among the poor though, a disproportionate number are women, active discrimination and violence against women hold back human rights and development. Women as you might know are two-thirds of the world's 960 million illiterates. The gender gap is a fixture in many education systems of the world not because girls have less ability, but because they have less opportunity to go to school and therefore to progress further. One in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or abused in some other way. These statistics are only now being collected and being disseminated widely. At least 60 million girls are so-called "missing" from various populations, mostly in Asia, as a result of sex-selective abortion, infanticide or neglect of the girl infant. Infant mortality is higher for girls in many Asian countries than it is for boys.

More than 585,000 women in developing countries die each year and at least

seven million women suffer infection or injury as a result of pregnancy. 70,000 women die every year from unsafe abortion. So far the policy priority and the necessary resources for safer childbirth have not been forthcoming. The result is that pregnancy and childbirth is the greatest single threat to a woman's health in the developing world during her reproductive years.

Of the nearly 175 million pregnancies each year, up to half are unwanted or ill timed. Although contraceptive use, as I have said earlier, in the developing countries increased tremendously and by 1.2 percent annually in the last five years alone. Still, the needs of about 20 to 25 percent of couples in the developing world are not being met. Over 350 million women still do not have the access to a range of safe and effective contraception. And even in the countries where they do have access, the services are poor. Many women are unable to utilize them because of the constraints put on them by their families or other societies about women's reproductive decisions.

Women, as I have said, are more vulnerable to a variety of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. With 11 new infections a minute, the pandemic is destroying the lives and families and threatening the development in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia. Yet women in many countries have neither services nor information to protect themselves against infection. In many countries women do not even have the right to refuse sexual relations, even when they know their partner is infected. And in fact, in Africa and in other regions of the world, women are getting AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases from their spouses.

Young women are especially at risk in some parts of Africa, young women that are aged between 15 to 24, but indeed even girls younger than that, 10, 11 up to 15, are five to six times more likely to be infected than young men their own age. Young women who do not know their rights, and young men who do not

know their responsibilities are at danger to themselves and to others. But many of these young women are not getting infected from the young men because the rate in the young men is five or six times lower. They are in fact getting infected by older men, including schoolteachers. One percent of all the pregnancies in teenagers in Africa are due to relations with schoolteachers.

Women are excluded from political and economic life, and in some places still do not have even legal recognition of their equal status in marriage, divorce, property and inheritance rights. Even though this is changing, we will have to accelerate the pace of change.

Men in all countries take gender discrimination and inequality for granted. When men become full partners in women's search for equality, both women and men will reap the fruits of development. But I think one concept that we have to promote is that women do not disempower men but in fact what it does is to promote equality of rights for both. Javier Peretz Degoya, the former Secretary General, said that we must ensure full human rights for each and every individuals, which means that women must have all their rights and no less; and men should have all their rights and no more. I think that concept has to continue to be promoted.

The goals of the International Conference on Population and Development are universally accepted. Yet funding is falling short, and governments now face critical decisions about whether they will continue to commit the resources to realize their vision.

It was estimated that \$17 billion would be required in the year 2000 for population and reproductive health activities. It was further estimated that about one third (\$5.7 billion) would come from donor communities and about two thirds

(\$11.3 billion) would come from developing countries themselves.

Funding is far behind the total foreseen for the end of the century. Industrial countries have reached about \$2.0 billion today, and the developing world about \$7.7 billion annually. In percentage terms, of course the developing world is doing better.

At this point countries with smaller economies among the donors are showing the way. For example, the Netherlands recently became the number one donor to the UNFPA, and the Scandinavian, and Nordic countries and the UK are substantially increasing their contributions to meeting the ICPD goals. But contributions from some of the biggest donor economies, including Germany and the United States, lag far behind. As far as Japan is concerned, it has been the number one donor to the UNFPA until this year and I hope that it will become so again. But I want to underscore here why it is important for Japan to remain a major contributor to the UN system and to international development or cooperation, because of the importance that development progress has been in Japan's foreign policy.

Japan is a partner in the international development. It participates to contributing to the building of the consensus on practical policies and approaches. For example in the OECD, countries in the development assistance committee, Japan has taken the lead on the development of data systems and indicators to monitor and to follow the progress of all the goals that were agreed at the conferences of the nineties. Mainly the social goals but also added to it poverty reduction and some economic goals.

Secondly, Japan participates very actively because it is the key player in development assistance, very actively in the application and in the monitoring of

these policy recommendations and these goals that have been agreed at the international level, especially in the bodies of the United Nations system like the Executive Board of the UN Funds and Programs, like the Economic and Social Council and other important commissions of the United Nations, like the Commission on Population and Development. It makes field visits and therefore it participates in the monitoring at the field level, at what is happening to the resources that it contributes through the United Nations system. Japan can be very pleased that its resources have been used very effectively. The population area is a very specific example especially where progress can be demonstrated, it can be quantified; and independently verified as to what actually has been achieved because it has been done by independent evaluators. So its contribution can be seen to be effective. What it needs is to have some more public information on how these resources have been used. Japan's role in the transformation and the development of many countries is not so well known or appreciated, especially in the East Asian miracle countries. I think Japan played a key role in their development by the kinds of development assistance it provided, by the kinds of policy advice that it provided to these countries, by also promoting trade and also other forms of assistance including capacity building. And for that reason, it wields a great deal of influence in those countries and the world.

Japan's contribution to the UN system is especially important because it has been sustained, it has been predictable, and Japan is known to be a reliable partner. UN development programs are funded by voluntary contributions, which means that they get annual contributions. Therefore any reductions unexpectedly in the annual contribution can have a very significant and a devastating impact especially on areas like population and development, which are making progress in very difficult areas and that progress and that momentum can suddenly be lost with very devastating effects; for example, there will be much more unintended pregnancies, more unsafe abortions, greater disease expansion of HIV and

infections other diseases, and increases in infant mortality and so forth.

Japan in fact at the political level, now at the Security Council, is increasingly recognizing that conflicts have their basis in the lack of economic and social opportunities. So increasingly, the Security Council has started to think about human security as the key to peace and development. And here Japan has already played a very key and important role, which is recognized by the whole international community. So I hope therefore that the political discussions among the parties that is going on how to restructure the budget and the economic difficulties and the consideration that perhaps Japan might be able to reduce its foreign aid budget will not get too much support. Because for the small amount of the money that you might save, which is not going to be very much, I think you will lose very significant influence that you are wielding in the world through your support to the development programs and through being the leader in development assistance around the world. So I make a very strong plea to all those that are in charge of resources to development support and development assistance in Japan, in the political parties, but especially to people like all of you who will wield, I'm sure, a great deal of influence over these decisions, that you take up a key role and start to play that important role of influencing the political leadership. And making it known to them that you believe that their role in international affairs, is extremely important. So I make this rather impassioned plea because I think it is extremely important for Japan to maintain its leadership role in development cooperation and development assistance at the international level.

Developing countries and the international community have had great success in delivering the means of reproductive health, rights, empowerment and equality over the last 30 years. These policies have succeeded in slowing world population growth, encouraging viable families and communities all over the developing

world, and gaining time to find solutions to other problems of sustainable development.

The success of the Cairo conference, and the six years of experience since then, have shown the success of the international approach and charted a clear way ahead. We have gone into new areas for example, for the first time in history, gender-based violence is gaining worldwide attention as an intolerable social evil; for the first time also, we have been able to deliver basic reproductive health care to refugees and people driven from their homes by violence and natural disaster. Countries recognize that social norms and practices are changing; they are beginning to discuss young people's reproductive health needs.

Determined action, in countries such as Uganda, Thailand, Senegal, has shown that the tide of HIV infection can be turned back, and turned back in a short period of time with strong political leadership and support from the international community. Countries from Central America to central Asia have shown that strongly traditional attitudes can co-exist with women's reproductive rights. Areas like female genital mutilation which was not discussed a few years ago, are now on the international agenda. And I'm pleased that of the 28 countries where this was widely practiced, 17 have actually passed laws to ban it and the others are taking actions to reduce it and preparing laws try to get them their parliaments and trying to learn from the experiences of those countries that are showing some success. Just a few years ago we were not even able to discuss this issue in the international forum.

Most important is that, in many cases, in the whole area of population and development we know what the answers should be. We know what is needed and we now how to deliver it. We have learned a lesson that there is no universal approach; each approach has to be tailored to the needs of a particular country

and to the needs of particular regions of the country. We have a global agreement, we have agreement on the goals themselves and this is really, for the first time in the history of the United Nations system, that there is an agreement on a set of universal goals that have been reinforced conference after conference, especially all the social goals. Many countries have started to demonstrate how they are going to do it that there is the will to implement these goals is actually very much in action now. The greatest need now is for the biggest donor countries, including Japan, to show equal commitment.

Many of the solutions to these and other related problems will be found by acting in concert with colleagues in the international community through the United Nations system. The United Nations approach has proved its value in finding solutions to problems of high fertility and rapid population growth. It can similarly help find solutions to emerging problems such as the role of international migration in supplementing an aging workforce. I think the United Nations affords the best forum for building consensus on controversial and difficult issues.

Helping developing countries find solutions will also help Japan to solve some of its own problems. Secure and stable societies, in Asia and elsewhere, will be good neighbors and responsible business partners in an increasingly interdependent world. Japan has been a leader among the industrial countries in showing the way forward. Japan's government and parliamentarians have played a key role as have many of the NGOs in Japan like JOICFP and others like women's organizations that were mobilized very much before the Cairo conference and ever since have been an important means of support, both for Japan itself and also in the world over. They can provide the expertise and the resources and build national capacity to help find answers to population problems.

Most important perhaps, is that you have been able to share your historical

experience as a country that industrialized rapidly and moved from high to low fertility and mortality in a brief period of time. Now you are passing through a period of rapid population aging, a phenomenon that will affect many Asian nations in the years to come. Once again, your experience and policy responses will be an invaluable guide to the future of many other countries in the region and elsewhere in the world.

I might add here that countries can really benefit from Japan's experience because after the war, Japan was devastated and was in a very poor social and economic situation. And the fact that you rose in a very short period of time is an example that can be emulated by many other developing countries, some of whom might have many more natural resources than Japan was blessed with and yet Japan managed to find a way forward.

There is an urgent need to deal with constraints that still hinder the enabling environment for the program of action. These include those emerging from conflicts and economic issues, and food insufficiency and issues related to migration and the aid structure, which I have already referred to. I hope that all of these things that I have said here today will help to encourage Japan to do more in the area of population and development, reproductive health and rights, women's empowerment and gender equality and equity. I wanted to say that male involvement and participation is extremely important but one of the lessons I'm learning is that to promote male participations more rapidly, I think we also have to start to understand how male behavior is patterned through a way of thinking, and how male behaviors are influenced by their peers; and that they also face maybe some of the constraints that women faced a few years ago when they were not able to speak out even for their own rights. I think men have some difficulty in adjusting, I think therefore we need to think about how male behavior will be influenced in these emerging societies in a way that continues the partnership

and does not make it into a confrontational situation between women and men which is not meant to be. What is implied by gender equality and equity is that all women and all men, all girls and all boys, should have full opportunity, full development of their potential, able to exercise their basic rights, and contribute fully and equally in all aspects of life, including their family, their society and their nation. And I think that this will also help the population and development issues, which need to pursue a holistic, more integrated approach while looking at some of these approaches in a more detailed and conceptualized way. I think Japan has a wealth of experience that it needs to share with the other countries of the world and it needs to continue to be an active partner in the international development community.

Thank you.

Mr. Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much Dr. Sadik.

It is full of suggestions for us based on your over forty years of wide ranged, valuable experience and knowledge in the field of population and its related issues. In fact it seems that the population issues are more than a life work of yours. We have to always keep in our mind that how serious and how important population as the key global issue, and what kind of efforts have been done, and as a human being, what we should do toward the 21st century. All the ways are showed to us today. However, challenges still continue.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, please raise your hands and before you speak, please tell us your name and the name of your organization. Thank you for your cooperation.

Questions and Answers

Q1:

This is Mr. Ozaki, who is a senior advisor at JICA. He says, Dr. Sadik, I have been working with population problems for many years. I have the greatest admiration for your work as the Executive Director of the UNFPA. I personally have been involved in the population problems research council of Mainichi Shinbun, population forum 21, council on population on education etc. I have been involved in advocacy activities for population and I would like to express my appreciation to the UNFPA for their cooperation and support. Now I would have several questions that I would like to ask you. Number one concerns the paradigm shift towards the concept of reproductive health and reproductive rights. I understand the background for this and I understand how important this is. I also think that we have to consider the background of the United States of 1993, when the Clinton administration, the Democrat administration was born and they were very popular with women, and they were supported by the women's vote. Now, we are very troubled by the present situation in the United States, where they do not have a president to elect. If George W. Bush of the Republican Party becomes president, isn't that going to be a hindrance for the Cairo consensus? Especially since the Republican Party is against abortion, they have very strong views about population policy in China, etc. So will that have a tremendous effect on the population issue worldwide? That is my first question.

My second question is that, you mentioned that some countries have not kept their promises with regard to funding or resources, I may ask a very realistic problem, or I would like to play the role of the devil advocate here and say, perhaps it is difficult for heads of state, or leaders in different countries to understand population in terms of reproductive health or reproductive rights. If it were put in a context of environment, food, poverty, development instead of

micro issues, perhaps leaders of the governments would be more sympathetic; they would be more understanding. But perhaps it is difficult to have these people understand reproductive health and reproductive rights, which leads to less funding.

Lastly, we know that the world population conference is held every ten years, and in four years time, we will have Cairo plus ten, that is in the year 2004. We are very interested in where the next population conference is going to be held. And we have the council on population education, which is headed by a former colleague and a friend of yours, Mr. Akashi. I think and I'm sure he will think also that we should have the next conference somewhere in Asia and hopefully in Japan. And as you are also from Asia, perhaps you would agree with us that the next population conference should be held in Asia. What are your views?

A1:

Dr. Sadik:

There are many questions. On your first question on the US election results, I think that you are right that the Republicans have been less supportive of population policies and programs, and the Democratic Party has been much more supportive. But we will see if Mr. Bush comes in, how he does. It also depends on the Congress and the Senate. While the Congress still have a majority of Republicans, but the majority is very small, so that can be a very strong influence. And in the Senate, the number of seats will be fifty fifty, so the Senate will be a very powerful influence. And in the last three years, even with the Republican Congress and Senate, we have won the vote on UNFPA in the Congress and the Senate. So I think that with the Democratic administration, there would have been a big increase to population funding, but I'm hopeful that even with the Republican administration, the level of funding could remain at least stable for the time being. I think this is just a conjecture; we will just have to see how it works.

On your second question, which is the reduction in funding due to this. I think that it has nothing to do with this. In fact, I think we are very much appreciated for our very strong advocacy work on how to promote population policies and programs through the promotion of individual rights, especially reproductive health and rights. And in fact, our funding increased tremendously in 94, 95, and even 96. The decline in the funding that we have experienced is for several reasons. One is there is an overall decline in development systems from like 50 billion to 40 billion overall. Second, the dollar value, the exchange rate has been extremely high. So while many countries have actually increased their support from Europe, in dollar term, that has resulted in a decrease, and in the last three years we have lost like 30 million dollars from exchange rate fluctuations.

Third is that some countries like Germany in fact reduced their development budget because they are joining the EU and before that, Sweden, they had to reduce their national expenditure. But I think a lot of that restructuring is almost completed at least for the twelve major European countries. So now you start to see a rise. The Netherlands has made a substantial increase. In this year in fact, nine governments have made an increase to us. The donors keep saying to me that, "Don't say that you don't have political support. You have strong political support. It is just unfortunate that the dollar is so strong." The US funding has not kept up with the commiserate level that was expected because in Cairo the US played a very important and key role in persuading all the governments to agree to the goal of 5.7 billion from the international donor community in the year 2000. With Japan, they agreed on this global initiative, which is also to be financed by the US, but the US didn't keep its share of its bargain. They also persuaded the UK to put seven billion dollars in population and aids in reproductive health programs. The UK has been trying to fulfill its part but the US has not and similarly with Germany. Germany is also a special case where they had actually agreed to increase funding but has not kept pace because of all kinds of their own national

difficulties. Some countries like France and Italy are just contributing too little for their level of economy. Those are the countries that really have to be persuaded. Japan leads to some extent. Belgium is making a big effort to increase now as well as Spain, which is also a small contributor at the moment. But many of these countries are making a big effort. I am pleased that this year, in fact, we have like 6 or 7 percent increase in our contributions from all the donor community. And this is to our core contribution and a hundred percent increase in what is called multi by resources. Last year our resources were like 300 million, this year we have almost like 390 million dollars to spend. So I think that that is not true that is has to do with reproductive health forum, or the understanding. I think everybody understands that these are population policies but the way to implement them is to do it through promotion of individual rights. That concept has come about from the fact that surveys all around the world show that women, in particular, want a smaller family size than they actually have. The reason they have the larger family is one, because they don't have access to information and services, and secondly, because they are not able to exercise their own decision making. So there are a lot of constraints to women actually making decisions and therefore the emphasis is also on promoting empowerment of women and gender.

Your question about the population conference in the year 2004, I think that there is no question that if there is a conference, it should be in Asia because Asia has never hosted a population conference even though Asia has had the biggest population problem. So I think if there is a conference, it should be in Asia. And I know that Japan has offered through the committee on population and education to host it and if the government accepts it. But most important is for the governments of the UN and especially in the Commission on Population and Development, which will meet next year in February to make the decision as to whether they want to hold the conference or not in the year 2004. If they decide then this will go to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly

for the decision. At this moment, of course in the UN system, there is quite a fatigue as far as conferences are concerned because there have been so many five-year reviews of conferences. But the question of population is still open and I think that the next population commission in February will be the key commission to make the decision because they must make it in the year 2001 in order to allow sufficient time for preparation. They must also decide what kinds of issues will be discussed in the next conference that is also something quite important. In the case of the population conference, there was no agreement on future conferences. But that in the case of women's conference, in the case of the environment, the Rio conference, there was already agreement in the original conference that there will be a conference five years and then ten years from the date of the conference whenever that was held. But in the case of the population conference, I think because this had a twenty-year time frame of goal that they did not agree on the next conference. So that's where we are today on the question of the conference.

Mr. Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much. Next question please. Yes, over there, please.

Q2:

Thank you very much Dr. Sadik for the nice presentation. I sincerely admire your achievement as a head of a UN agency as well as a role model for us, women working in the field.

I have a question, after 1990s, sort of everybody talk about women's health. Not only UNFPA, even UNICEF, WHO, I would say almost every UN agency is willing to work for women's health. But I'm sort of afraid because that work is may be overlapping and resources are so scarce. So I think somebody must coordinate these activities. And I would like to ask you the UNFPA is going to be a coordination body regarding women's health, or somebody else is going to do

and what direction is the UNFPA going? Because when I talk to the UNFPA people in the field, they say they would do everything about women's health, but I think it is sort of difficult. You need to concentrate in something. So I would like to know the future direction of the UNFPA. Thank you very much.

A2:

Dr. Sadik;

I think that is a very important question. In the UN system, there are in fact three bodies, three organizations that are very active in this field, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. There is now a coordinating policy group of the three organizations, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA and we have identified areas where we need to work out and divide our responsibility. So in the area of mortality reduction, there is a strategy paper, which has been launched by and informed to all our field officers on what will be the role of each one of us. Secondly, in the area of adolescent reproductive health because UNICEF for example is very active in the advocacy and in the information education, but UNICEF actually doesn't provide services, doesn't provide contraceptive services. So there we have a division of roles and responsibilities. The same for female genital mutilation, we have agreed on what roles each one of us have that is the policy agreement and papers on these areas. In the case of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, as you know, UN system co-sponsored program of six organizations. And again, for each of the organizations, what will be the role of each organization is very much agreed in the case of HIV/AIDS for example, the UNFPA role will be the advocacy, information and education, and the attention to attitude and behavior, which we have demonstrated our capability in doing, and in the provision of supplies and commodities and managing the logistical services, the contraceptive commodities and supplies. In mortality for example, what we have agreed will be the UNFPA role will be the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and therefore we would like to promote increasing of the age of marriage. But even if they are

married, we still promote prevention of pregnancy in adolescent, regardless of whether they are married or unmarried. Proper attention to the help of the woman, so that she is fully recovered from the last pregnancy before she has the next pregnancy and therefore promoting family planning to space pregnancies and then helping women with iron supplements, vitamin A supplements and helping with the nutritional status in collaboration with others because they could support that but we will promote the advocacy part of this as an important element of protecting the health of mothers. The third is of course to help all couples with family planning information services that are for both men and women. But here also in the case of mortality reduction, we are working on male behavior in protecting the health of their partner, the women. In area of family planning, the UNFPA is more or less the main actor in this field still though we are trying to get other partners to be a little more active in the information and the advocacy. I don't think that we have ever want to think of ourselves as promoting women health though we talk about the idea of the holistic approach to women's health. We believe that in the developing countries, reproductive health is a very big part of the women's health; therefore it should be particularly promoted. We also are very much active in promoting the concept of the rights to reproductive health, which I think we are doing a lot more with the high commissioner for human rights as part of the social and economic rights of people, and therefore within that, the rights of women and the reproductive rights of women and men. But that is a concept we are very much engaged in. so I'm just trying to define for you what UNFPA particular role will be in these areas and I'm glad that you bring to my attention that not everyone in this field knows this so I think obviously I have to reinforce this to our field officers as to what our role is. Cannot be all women's health because we are not equipped for that. The leadership role has to be with WHO as far as UNICEF is concerned, it deals with those things that affect women and bear effect on infant and child health and mortality, and that is why they work in pregnancy, nutrition and postnatal support. I think the roles are more

delaminated than it looks because the terms we use are the same but what we do within those are somewhat different and this we have actually carefully discussed among ourselves so that there is always going to be some overlap and duplication but it is not totally duplicating. We are trying to have different roles and comparative advantage within each of these sectors that we work together in. Thank you.

Mr. Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much. Any more questions? Yes, please.

Q3:

Thank you very much for your splendid speech. Let us hear about your most memorable experience in UNFPA and your future plan after leaving UNFPA.

A3:

Dr. Sadik:

I'm not sure what was my most memorable experience. I have to say there must be many, but I think one of my most memorable experiences was after the end of the conference in Cairo when all of the delegations got up and gave us a standing ovation. I think that was because they were also happy with the outcome of the conference but that was one moment that I especially cherish. I also remember particularly my visit to the NGO community in Cairo and how well I was greeted there, and I think that was also a very touching moment for me. I also had a very good tribute from my executive board at my farewell, which was also very touching. So, I can't tell you how many, there are so many moments in one's life that one remembers but there are some that come to mind very quickly.

As far as my future plans are concerned, I'm going to live in New York. My five children, as you know, three of my own and two adopted, three of them are

in New York, and I have seven grandchildren in New York. So I think I have to spend more time where there are more of my immediate family. I will be on the board of some foundations and some NGOs, and maybe do some public speaking on issues that I'm interested and committed to, but I don't want to lead such a hectic life as I have been leading now. But I hope that I will be able to continue to speak out about the issues that I'm interested and to which I think I can contribute for a few years to come. Thank you.

Mr. Keiichi Kato: Thank you very much. Next question please.

Q4:

My name is Sugishita, I work at the Ibaraki University and also am a researcher at JICA. At the beginning of this month, the three governing collision partners met and they said that they would cut the ODA by thirty percent and the people working at the Economic Cooperative segment are all talking about this. Now, even if we were to be able to avoid this from happening next year again, the end of next year, we will be having more or less the same discussion and we are worried that there might be eventually, one of these days, the cut of ODA from Japan. Now, if there is this deduction, then I think that the international institutions' budget would be very much influenced because of the contributions, the arbitrary contributions that Japan is making. When we had the budget cut in 1998, the first discussion was about what to do about our contributions to the international community, the organizations and Mrs. Ogata and all these people approached the Japanese government and convinced them that that should not take place and we were able to regain the budget. But we as people engaged in international cooperation once again worried that this discussion has a reason. Dr. Sadik will be leaving the fund but you have stressed the responsibility of the Japanese government within these international institutions. Even a small budgetary cut may have major negatives on these organizations. So if with your advice we

would like to somehow avoid this from happening, we want something to convince the Japanese people, especially the parliamentarians, the politicians here, that this is not a wise decision. So if we could have your advice please.

A4:

Dr. Sadik:

I think that I have said quite a lot on why Japan should continue to maintain its contribution to the international development community. I think that Japan exercises a great deal of influence on international development policy making and what developing countries are actually doing in this field and that it is very much respected as a leader in this field. And it will lose that influence if it becomes an inconsistent partner.

Secondly, I think the public should perhaps be told what the positive role Japan has played in the international development field and especially in the United Nations system, but also what the effect of this would be on the life of individual men and women in the world. I think we should try to bring this out in a more quantified way like how many life would be affected and in what way number of deaths would increase, number of HIV infection. I think we have that data, what we need to do is to publicize it and put it together so that parliamentarians and policy makers can use it. I think also that Japan has played a very key role in the institutions like the development assistance of the OECD group, the development country group in Paris. Because Japan is known to be a leader in international development assistance, so in fact, the new policies on shaping the 21st century that have been adopted by all the other donors, under the leadership of Japan has come about because Japan is recognized as the great leader in the international development field. Also the Japanese leadership in promoting the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, TICAD, the meeting 1 and 2, and the last one, which was really very successful because many heads of African

governments came, participated in panels, and stayed there throughout the discussion. They never left, usually heads of state come, they attend the opening and they go away. But in this case, in Tokyo, they attended the meeting for the whole day and participated in all of the discussion. And that again, because Japan is a model of success itself because it had experience devastation in the war and then have build itself up. So what Japan does and did was considered an example as a model for other developing countries to use. And then Japan through its development assistance and the way it provided development assistance by using the international consensus as the approach not having its own bilateral policies and individual policies towards country. But really using the international agreement as the basis for promoting human rights, development policies, economic policies, that they were able to influence some many African countries and I think it was only when Japan took the lead on African development that African development started to get some attention because before that there are so many programs, we have so many plans on African development, which was just never used. I think also that experience of Japan in supporting the East Asian economies is not well recognize, at least out side of some people. I think Japan has played a key role more than the World Bank and IMF in promoting the economic miracle and development progress of the East Asian countries by the way it provided technical assistance, by the models that they use. They have a lot of technical cooperation, capacity building from Japan to these Asian economies and also the fact that Japan also promoted trade between these countries and itself between Japan. They linked many things together, development assistance rate and economic policies with advice on policies and programs suitable for their own situation. So I think that Japan's role in the international development thinking and its leadership in promoting international development, programs and policies is just not well known even in side of Japan. Because Japan does not provide troops and does not participate in peace keeping and military operation, its key role is seen in development, therefore if they start to reduce their

contribution to development assistance, I think that they will really lose a great deal of influence, influence, which is more valuable and recognized and appreciated by developing countries than perhaps the contribution to war and conflict resolution, which is not necessary always so well appreciated. I think that there are many reasons that why Japan must maintain. And finally as I have said, UN programs get annual funding, sort of unstable and unpredictable, is going to be a devastating problem for the UN development institutions, because they are dependant on annual contributions and if you don't get your money one year, you suddenly have to disrupt programs, programs get totally a lost of momentum and to build that again will take many years again. You can undo something very fast but to rebuild it again, as you're very well know, takes several years to do. So I hope that all these factors can be brought to the attention of parliamentarians and the party leadership. I hope that other colleagues in the UN system will also come to Japan and perhaps speak out on these issues. And even though Mrs. Ogata is leaving now, but I hope that she will influence. And we have many Japanese colleagues in the UNESCO now, and in the ITU. ITU is going to have this huge conference two years from now on information technology. I hope that they will come to Japan and maybe speak out on these issues as well.

Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much for your good suggestions. Any more questions, please. We have time for another question or two and this is a wonderful opportunity to ask your questions, so don't be shy.

Thank you very much Dr. Sadik for your excellent speech and the questions and answer session.

Ladies and gentlemen, the seminar is almost end. On this occasion, I would like to request Dr. Hiroko Hara, the vice representative, Japan's network for women and health, professor emeritus of Ochanomizu University and also professor of

the University of the Air, to speak a word of gratitude please. Dr. Hara, please.

Address of Gratitude

Dr. Hiroko Hara, the vice representative, Japan's network for women and health, professor emeritus of Ochanomizu University and also professor of the University of the Air:

Dear Dr. Nafis Sadik. Let me speak here today about your contribution to the ICPD processes on behalf of Japanese citizens and Japanese NGOs. Today, we have many demography specialists and family planning experts who have been working in the field for many decades and I'm only a newcomer, since ICPD in 1994. Well, please let me mention my first memorable encounter with UNFPA and Dr. Nafis.

I'm a vice representative of Japan's Network for Women and Health, which was started on January the tenth 1994 by Yuriko Ashino and other people here, with Keiko Higuchi as a representative. Two days after our inauguration we held a symposium on the twelfth of January at the Press Center in Hibiya, Tokyo, and we asked Nafis to send somebody to be the main speaker. Then Catherine Pierce, who was then the executive coordinator of the ICPD task force of UNFPA, gave a wonderful speech to the audience, which was full house. And the cooperation of the media in Japan was very important. And later in the same month, in the last week of January of 1994, Dr. Nafis attended the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Population and Development (人口と開発に関する賢人会議) in Tokyo. Prior to this Eminent Persons meeting, which is translated or said in Japanese as 賢人会議, wise men, Prior to this wise men conference, NGOs in Japan, both environmental NGOs and population and health NGOs, held an ordinary persons conference, the 凡人会議, and Catherine Pierce was also a speaker there for UNFPA. When Dr. Nafis came to this Eminent Persons Conference, she kindly

took time to come to the session, held by the Japan's Network for Women and Health. We had an audience of women and men (men were in a smaller portion then). She explained what are the goals of ICPD and what is important in enhancing the programs in the spirit of respecting human rights. And she also made a very persuasive presentation to promote NGOs involvement in the United Nations processes, but which had been long absent in Japan. Particularly those NGOs such as Keidanren have been active but small NGOs with not much funding were treated like bugs and flies by the ministries. But through these ICPD processes, the whole outlook of the Japanese government, which was ~~led~~, in our view, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during this past ten years, various ministries including Environment Agency, the MITI, and the Ministry of Construction, have been shifting their attitudes towards NGOs in general.

I would like to emphasize that the scope of Dr. Nafis's work is not limited to women but encompasses both men and women who are concerned with urgent issues of population, environment, human rights and peace among others. For one thing, her claim that the high consumption, high risk life style of the top five of the world population including Japan cannot continue without imperiling the rights of the bottom to satisfy their basic need is something we Japanese have to take very seriously and some of us have been taking this very seriously already.

One of her notable contributions to women and also, particularly in the recent five years, young people all over the world was that the concept of reproductive and sexual health and reproductive and sexual rights won public recognition. Even though the term sexual health and rights was deleted from ICPD document in 1994, the adoption of this document meant a great step forward for all women and young people in the world, particularly who were voiceless in the United Nations processes. But now things have been changing and youth caucus and various international young people's networks have been built very rapidly. This year when the Women's Conference for Beijing plus Five was held in New York,

the young people were very active.

I have long wondered what is the source or origin of your energetic contributions, including the lives of women, the young people and men and older people, particularly women in developing countries who have no control over their lives, but we have those types of women in Japan too. From several documents, I learned that her experience from 1954 and 1963 of working with women in rural villages in Pakistan as part of the army community service program, marked the very starting point of her life-long activity probably, I hope I'm not wrong. Oh, Dr. Nafis is nodding. I was right. Please look at this United Nations publication, which Mr. Kato and Mr. Isobe showed us, the Japanese version is entitled "男女共生と見えない格差 変革の時", and in English, "Lives Together, Worlds Apart: Men and Women in a Time of Change". The title does not say women and men, it says men and women; that is very important because as Dr. Nafis has just mentioned, at this time of transition many women in the world have been contemplating how to express themselves in as clearly as possible to people in general but especially to women ourselves. We women have been thinking how to express in writing things never expressed. However, now men are facing the same challenge. The Men used to think, "yes, we have been working for all the people in the world or for our family and we have nothing wrong." However, unconsciously, men have been also suffering from the system. And we have to come together at the same table to have a dialogue. And I think this is what Dr. Nafis has been trying at various occasions from diverse perspectives. And I think this is really our homework, which was given by Nafis for this coming ten or twenty years.

Finally I would like to thank Dr. Nafis from the bottom of my heart for all your aspiring efforts for the well being of all people on earth, while at UNFPA, which I always admire and respect, and I strongly believe that even after you leave

UNFPA, you will continue to collaborate with us to attain our common goals, based in New York , as you have told us.

I wish you many successes and good health in the future. And also please help us promoting this male and female dialogue and come back to Japan to see sumo wrestling, cherry blossoms, plum blossoms, and golden autumn color. Thank you very much.

Closing

Mr. Keiichi Kato:

Thank you very much Dr. Hara with your warm words to Dr. Sadik. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for your presence this afternoon with us and once again I would like to express my deep thanks and appreciation to Dr. Sadik for your wonderful and significant speech here today with us. Thank you very much once again. Thank you very much.

