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POPIN-AFRICA

# The Ethiopian Herald

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## POPIN-Africa Issues Bibliography on Ethiopia

by a Staff Reporter

The Commission of the African Union... The publication of this... The Commission of the African Union... The Commission of the African Union... The Commission of the African Union...



**ANNUALLY  
PLANNING**

by the year 2000

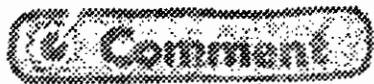
# The Press on African Population Issues

An index to selected sources  
1989-1991

# The Herald

Incorporating The Nation

ADDIS ABABA, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1991



Warning over  
population explosion.



62581

# **The African Press on Population Issues: An index to selected sources 1989-1991**

Prepared by the  
Coordinating Unit  
Population Information Network for Africa  
(POPIN-Africa)

**1992**



Population Division  
UNITED NATIONS  
Economic Commission for Africa  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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## **FOREWORD**

**As African countries slowly but steadily go through various levels of development, the media of mass communication continue to demonstrate their potential for bringing about social change through their agenda-setting role.**

**The influence of the press in our countries is such that while it may not always be able to tell the citizens what to think, it can suggest to them what to think about and, sometimes, can be quite successful in doing so. For example, the press can and do attract and direct attention to problems and solutions, confer status on matters of public interest such as population issues, and act as a channel for persuasion and mobilization.**

**Since population policies and programmes succeed only if the public, for whose well-being they are formulated in the first place understand the issues involved, the role of the media in popularizing and diffusing information about population issues is a critical one. Although the media themselves acknowledge the importance of their role in this respect and have been giving some attention to population issues, the truth remains that the depth and frequency of popular press coverage of population issues has not exactly matched the treatment given to such other traditional journalistic "beats" as politics, government, social events and entertainment.**

**It is therefore no surprise that in 1989 the international Forum on Population in the Twenty First Century adopted the AMSTERDAM DECLARATION which, among other things, called on the press and the media to play a central role in the creation of awareness of population and related issues so that people could make their own informed choices on family planning, and their collective well-being.**

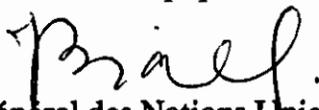
**Given the very close relationship between population growth and economic development, it is of the utmost importance that the media have access to information which they can use not only to create a more favourable climate of opinion about population issues but also to sensitize the citizenry which needs such information to take personal decisions that might have far-reaching consequences on society.**

Il est utile de dire que le sujet choisi par les médias, a une influence certaine sur le choix du thème à lire par les individus et, par conséquent, sur leur réagissement. De surcroît, les questions qui font la une de la presse sont souvent reprises, presque immédiatement, par le public et ensuite par le gouvernement. C'est là où réside le pouvoir de la presse, à faire en sorte que les facteurs population et persistance de la crise soient une réalité actuelle en Afrique, principalement à tous ceux qui sont concernés.

Dans le but de tenir les organes d'information en Afrique informés sur la persistance des questions en matière de population, afin qu'ils puissent, à leur tour, faire passer le message au public. L'unité de coordination de POPIN-Africa a élaboré le présent recueil contenant des articles sur la population. Ces mêmes articles ont été publiés dans quelques journaux africains.

Dans un continent caractérisé, non seulement par une faible technologie de base et l'insuffisance des sources d'information et de matériels, mais aussi par leur éparpillement dans divers lieux géographiques, l'effort accompli jusqu'ici par POPIN-Africa pour présenter, sous forme de bibliographie, l'information concernant la population et publiée dans la presse ne devrait pas échapper à l'attention de ceux qui s'intéressent véritablement au développement économique de l'Afrique.

J'espère que le présent recueil sera un moyen d'assurer un échange constant d'expériences entre les organes d'information en Afrique, éveillera encore davantage la curiosité des journalistes africains et suggérera une enquête sur les domaines y relatifs ainsi que des reportages sur des questions concernant la population et le développement. Les spécialistes chargés de la planification du développement national ainsi que de la formulation et de l'exécution des politiques en matière de population gagneront aussi à consulter le recueil.



Le Sous-Secrétaire général des Nations Unies  
et Secrétaire exécutif par intérim  
de la Commission économique pour l'Afrique

Issa B.Y. Diallo

## AVANT-PROPOS

Au fur et à mesure que les pays africains passent lentement mais régulièrement par diverses étapes de développement, les moyens de communication de masse continuent de démontrer qu'ils sont capables de provoquer un changement social en polarisant l'attention et en amenant à agir sur certaines questions.

L'influence de la presse dans nos pays est telle, que bien qu'elle ne puisse pas toujours dicter aux gens ce qu'il faut penser, elle peut leur suggérer ce sur quoi réfléchir, et, quelquefois, elle obtient de très bons résultats. Par exemple, la presse peut attirer et en fait attire l'attention sur des problèmes et des solutions touchant à des sujets d'intérêt public telles que les questions en matière de population et devient un moyen de persuasion et de mobilisation.

Etant donné que les politiques et les programmes ne donnent de résultats que si le public à qui ils s'adressent, en premier lieu, comprend les questions en jeu, le rôle des organes d'information dans la popularisation et la diffusion de l'information concernant les questions sur la population, est crucial. Certes, les médias reconnaissent l'importance de leur rôle à cet égard, et, consacrent une certaine place aux questions qui ne sont pas aussi bien et aussi souvent traitées que d'autres "Dada" de journalistes tels que la politique, le gouvernement, les mondanités et les spectacles.

Ce n'est donc pas une surprise si, en 1989, le Forum international sur la population au 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle a adopté la DÉCLARATION D'AMSTERDAM qui notamment demandait à la presse et aux médias de jouer un rôle central en vue de sensibiliser les gens aux questions ayant trait à la population et aux questions connexes afin qu'ils puissent faire des choix raisonnés en ce qui concerne leur planification familiale et leur bien-être collectif.

Compte tenu des relations très étroites entre l'accroissement démographique et le développement économique, il est extrêmement important que les médias puissent avoir accès à une information qu'ils puissent utiliser, non seulement, pour créer une atmosphère plus favorable pour l'expression d'idées sur les questions en matière de population mais aussi sensibiliser les citoyens qui ont besoin d'une telle information pour prendre des décisions personnelles pouvant avoir des conséquences de grande portée sur la société.

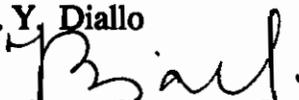
Needless to say, what the mass media choose to report influences what individuals learn and respond to. What is more, issues reported by the press sometimes move quickly from the media agenda to the public agenda and thence to the government agenda. Herein lies the power of the press to make the population and development crisis in Africa both real and current to all concerned.

In an effort to keep the African media informed of persistent population issues so that they can, in turn, keep the general public informed about these issues, the POPIN-Africa Co-ordinating Unit has compiled this sourcebook containing published population-related stories appearing in a selection of African newspapers.

In a continent whose technological base is weak and where information sources and materials are not only few but also scattered in geographically disparate locations, this attempt by POPIN-Africa to promote bibliographic control of press-related population information should not escape the attention of people with genuine interest in Africa's economic development.

I hope that this sourcebook will serve as a medium for a continuing exchange of experiences among African media practitioners, ignite the curiosity of African journalists even further and suggest areas for further investigation and reportage on population and development issues. Professionals assigned responsibility for national development planning and population policy formulation and implementation should also benefit from consulting this sourcebook.

Issa B. Y. Diallo



United Nations Assistant-Secretary-General and  
Acting Executive Secretary of the  
Economic Commission for Africa

## INTRODUCTION

In 1987, the Advisory Committee of POPIN-Africa demonstrated a recognition of the central role of the press in creating awareness of population-related issues when, at its second session in Nairobi, it established the POPIN-Africa Working Group on Information Dissemination (PAWID). This group of communication experts, media practitioners and representatives of media houses and communication training institutions met in Addis Ababa in October 1989 to review and draw up strategies for addressing the population information dissemination and communication challenges facing the network.

Among the institutions represented were the Pan African News Agency (PANA), a continental wire service, and the Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (URTNA), both of which have since become strong allies of POPIN-Africa in its efforts to "popularize" population information and population-related issues in the Africa Region.

As if to justify the accent which POPIN-Africa was beginning to place on the popularization of population information and population issues, the international Forum on Population in the Twenty First Century adopted the AMSTERDAM DECLARATION which among other things, called on the press to recognize the value and cost-effectiveness of using modern and traditional forms of communication with strong audience appeal, as well as various innovative approaches, to inform and motivate large numbers of people including those living in isolated areas, so that they can make their own informed choices on family planning.

Admittedly, population is not yet a very popular subject in African newsrooms but the steadily growing interest in this new news "beat" has encouraged POPIN-Africa to organize and maintain a file of population-related stories appearing in the African press.

Not only are the clippings of archival value (as many new projects can be carried out using them as a point of departure), they can also be used by journalists in the print and electronic media as background information to enrich fresh stories.

In this endeavour, POPIN-Africa network members were requested to send information on their newspaper clippings collections to the Co-ordinating Unit so that such information could be integrated into a specially designed database, POPRES, which comprises press-related information and news items on popula-

tion issues. The entries in the database indicate the new and emerging perspectives on population questions as perceived by politicians, planners, public policy commentators, etc.

Since many have not yet responded to this request (for press clippings), a wider variety of information could not be entered into the database. Given the time and appropriate mechanisms, this effort could be improved upon.

With the availability of this database at the Co-ordinating Unit, journalists who prowl daily have to scout for news can now fall back on POPRES for backgrounders to package or re-package new information that is disseminated to members of the public who, in turn, digest such information and generate further (reaction) information that is fed into the database. In the process, journalists are exposed to, and stumble on, new ideas that can generate further investigation.

This unending pendulum motion confirms information as experience for growth and an essence of living. If the present effort can help inform journalists and media practitioners about where some sources of information on African population issues as gleaned from newspapers and news agency casts are located in the Region, the present publication would be justified.

This little sourcebook contains 80 different items which have been extracted from newspaper clippings and the cast of wire services mainly from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe and the Pan African News Agency (PANA).

While the Co-ordinating Unit is pleased to acknowledge the co-operation of some participating centres like the Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS), which kindly sent a collection of their clippings, it would like to take this opportunity to encourage other pertinent agencies to forward contributions for subsequent issues, and updating of POPRES.

In an effort to provide the fullest possible information about each news item or commentary cited here, the following elements of information are given:

- A:** Accession number in the database
- B:** Title of article
- C:** Source of information and date of issue
- D:** Setting (in which statement was made)
- E:** Abstract
- F:** Descriptors

Wherever a piece of information is missing, the space is left blank to be verified in subsequent publications.

As the Co-ordinating Unit is anxious to update and augment the information in the POPRES database, and also to ascertain the usefulness or otherwise of the sourcebook, it encourages all recipients of this publication to send available materials, and provide comments, observations, etc. to:

The Co-ordinator  
POPIN-Africa  
UN Economic Commission for Africa  
Population Division  
P. O. Box 3001  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## INTRODUCTION

En 1987, le Comité consultatif de POPIN-Africa a reconnu le rôle de premier plan de la presse pour ce qui est de sensibiliser l'opinion publique aux questions démographiques lorsque, à sa deuxième session tenue à Nairobi, il a créé le Groupe de travail de POPIN-Africa sur la diffusion de l'information. Ce Groupe, qui rassemble des spécialistes de la communication, des professionnels de l'information et des représentants des médias et des établissements de formation aux sciences de la communication, s'est réuni à Addis-Abeba en octobre 1989 pour examiner et élaborer les stratégies permettant de faire face aux défis que doit relever le réseau dans les domaines de la diffusion de l'information démographique et des communications.

Parmi les institutions représentées, figurent l'Agence panafricaine d'information (PANA) et l'Union des radiodiffusions et télévisions nationales d'Afrique (URTNA), qui apportent un appui sans réserve à POPIN-Africa dans ses efforts visant à populariser en Afrique l'information démographique et les questions relatives à la population.

Comme pour justifier l'accent que POPIN-Africa commence à mettre sur la popularisation de l'information démographique et des questions liées à la population, le Forum international sur la population au XXIème siècle a adopté la Déclaration d'Amsterdam qui, entre autres dispositions, invite la presse à reconnaître l'utilité et la rentabilité des formes modernes et traditionnelles de communication très prisées par le public ainsi que de diverses méthodes novatrices pour informer et motiver un grand nombre de personnes, y compris celles qui vivent dans les régions isolées, afin qu'elles puissent prendre, en connaissance de cause, des décisions en matière de planification familiale.

Certes, la population ne constitue pas encore un sujet très populaire dans les salles de rédaction d'Afrique, mais l'intérêt croissant suscité par ce nouveau "filon" d'information a encouragé

POPIN-Africa à organiser et à gérer un fichier d'articles concernant la population et publiés dans la presse africaine.

Outre qu'ils ont valeur d'archives (étant donné qu'ils peuvent servir de points de départ à l'exécution de nombreux projets nouveaux), ces articles peuvent également être utilisés par les journalistes pour enrichir de nouveaux articles.

Dans le cadre de cette activité, il a été demandé aux membres du réseau POPIN-Africa d'envoyer au Groupe de coordination des informations sur leur collection de coupures de journaux afin que cette information soit incorporée dans une base de données spécialement conçue à cet effet, à savoir POPRES, qui renferme des informations liées à la presse ainsi que des articles sur des questions démographiques. Le contenu de cette base de données traduit les perspectives nouvelles et naissantes concernant les questions démographiques, telles qu'elles émanent des hommes politiques, des planificateurs, des commentateurs publics, etc.

Etant donné que beaucoup n'ont pas encore envoyé les coupures demandées, on n'a pas pu intégrer dans la base de données une grande variété d'informations. Avec le temps et grâce aux mécanismes adaptés, des progrès sont possibles dans cette voie.

Grâce à cette base de données, les journalistes qui sont à la recherche quotidienne de l'information peuvent à présent se rabattre sur la base POPRES pour obtenir des informations générales permettant de confectionner ou de reconditionner de nouvelles informations à l'intention du public, dont les réactions alimenteront à leur tour la base de données. Ce faisant, les journalistes tombent sur de nouvelles idées qui peuvent faire l'objet d'enquêtes plus poussées. Ce mouvement pendulaire confirme que l'information est une source de croissance essentielle à la vie moderne.

Si cette activité peut aider à renseigner les journalistes et les professionnels des médias sur la localisation des sources d'information sur les questions démographiques africaines, alors la parution de la présente publication n'aura pas été vaine.

Cette petite publication contient 80 différents articles extraits de journaux et de dépêches d'agence, principalement d'Ethiopie, du Ghana, du Kenya, du Niger, du Nigéria, de la Tunisie, du Zimbabwe et de la PANA. Tout en appréciant la coopération de certains centres participants, notamment le Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS), qui ont bien voulu envoyer une collection de leurs coupures, le Groupe de coordination voudrait saisir cette occasion pour encourager d'autres organismes compétents à envoyer des articles pour les numéros à venir et pour la mise à jour de la base de données POPRES.

Afin de fournir des informations aussi complètes que possible sur chaque article ou commentaire cité ici, on utilisera les rubriques ci-après :

- A : Numéro d'accès à la base de données
- B : Titre de l'article
- C : Source de l'information et date de parution
- D : Cadre (dans lequel la déclaration a été faite)
- E : Principal sujet (de l'article)
- F : Termes descriptifs.

Chaque fois qu'une donnée fait défaut, on laisse un blanc que l'on cherchera à combler dans les publications à venir.

Parce qu'il souhaite mettre à jour et renforcer le contenu de la base de données POPRES et évaluer l'utilité de l'ouvrage de référence, le Groupe de coordination encourage tous les destinataires de la présente publication à envoyer les articles disponibles et leurs observations à l'adresse suivante :

The Co-ordinator  
POPIN-Africa  
UNECA, P.O.Box 3001  
Addis-Abeba (Ethiopie)

**SECTION A**

**GUIDE TO PRESS INFORMATION  
ON POPULATION ISSUES**

**GUIDE AUX INFORMATIONS EN MATIERE  
DE POPULATION PARUES DANS LA PRESSE**

A: 001

**B: Dad of 46 feels the pinch, urges smaller families**

C: *Kenya Times* 16/8/90

D: Fund raising ceremony for father of 46

14-/8/90

Nairobi

Kenya

E: A Kenyan small-scale farmer who is struggling to educate his 46 children has advised his compatriots to have smaller families, saying it was no longer "prestigious" to have many children. Mr. John Mwando, 58, said this on Tuesday night while thanking well-wishers who had come to his rescue by raising funds to enable him pay school fees for his children. Some Sh80,127.45 (US\$ 3,205.50) was raised at the harambee (fund-raising ceremony) in Nairobi. Mr. Mwando, who told the gathering that he had five wives, said large families had become increasingly difficult to manage as resources diminished because of the rising population. He said couples should have three to four children at most so that their needs could be catered for. He also advised young people not to follow his example.

F: /Children/ /Education/ /Family size/ /Family planning/

A: 002

**B: Accra to host POPIN**

C: *The Ethiopian Herald* 10/10/90

D: POPIN-Africa Advisory Committee Meeting

15-18/10/90

Accra

Ghana

E: The third meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) is scheduled for 15-18 Oct 1990 in Accra, Ghana. According to a press release issued by the POPIN-Africa Coordinating Unit, the meeting will be discussing various issues, with priority going to the 1991 work plan and the 1992-1996 medium-term programme of the UNFPA-funded project, which has been operational since

1984. The meeting will also consider reports from POPIN-Africa's network members and the two sub-committees of the Advisory Committee, the first on technical operations and the second on population information dissemination and diffusion. Among members of POPIN-Africa's network are RIPS, CAFS, ESAMI, CDC, RESADOC and IFORD. Other organisations expected to attend the meeting are the Global-POPIN, CELADE/DOCPAL, POPLINE, UNFPA and IDRC.

F: /Planning//Information dissemination//Information networks//Information systems/

A: 003

**B: Nous combattons aussi la stérilité des couples**

C: *Population Info*      Avril 1990

D: Interview  
Avril 1990  
Maradi  
Niger

**E:** Au Niger la planification familiale signifie tout simplement espacer des naissances. Mme Djataou Oussa, directrice du Centre Nationale de Santé Familiale (CNSF) explique ce choix par "une volonté politique de protéger la mère et l'enfant." Cette politique d'espacement des naissances au Niger a été instituée par la création du CNSF en 1984 à Niamey. Il y a en outre l'intégration et la diffusion des activités du dit Centre dans tous les structures qui concernent la santé de la mère et de l'enfant. Une autre activité très importante du CNSF est, de l'avis de Mme Djataou, la consultation des couples stériles. Ceux-ci proviennent de tous coins du Niger pour suivre les traitements qui durent parfois de longues années.

F: /Planification familiale//Stérilité//Espacement des naissances//Santé de la mère et de l'enfant/

**A:** 004

**B:** Pope challenged on birth control

**C:** *The Standard* 10/9/90

**D:** Response to an address by the Pope at the Kigali stadium  
(Rwanda)  
9/9/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** A Rwandan official has publicly challenged Pope John Paul II over the Catholic Church's teachings on birth control and AIDS. Addressing the Pope at a stadium in Kigali on 9 September, the Director of Rwanda's Information Department, Mr. Christophe Mfizi, suggested that the church should adapt to modern times. On the church's opposition to artificial birth control, Mfizi asked: "What should I tell a couple laid low by poverty and ignorance, who don't stop having ghost-like children who are certain to die from malnutrition?" Attacking the church's opposition to "safe sex" campaigns promoting the use of condoms Mfizi said: "What should I tell a young man who is condemned to eternal unemployment and who is forced by rules of society and religion to remain chaste, but who, although a Christian, has no control over his sexuality when all the while AIDS is killing?." He concluded: "We want the church to answer these questions ...It should tell us how to live the gospel according to our times and our environment ..."

**F:** /Birth control/ /Malnutrition/ /Unemployment/ /Christianity/

**A:** 005

**B:** Population et développement

**C:** *Population Info* Avril 1990

**D:** Pas disp[onible  
Avril 1990  
Niamey  
Niger

**E:** Avec un taux de croissance de 3,1 pourcent, le Niger fait partie du peloton de tête des pays du monde à croissance rapide. Par

ailleurs, il fait partie des 25 pays les plus pauvres de la planète. A son rythme de croissance actuel, sa population doublera au bout de 21 ans et passera ainsi à 18.502.409 habitants à l'an 2.038. Paradoxalement sur le plan de la production, force est de constater, que le taux de croissance est nettement inférieur à celui de la croissance démographique. Le taux de croissance de la production agricole n'est que 0,9 pourcent; celui de la production industrielle 1,3 . Les aléas climatiques et les sécheresses persistantes qui réduisent les efforts du paysan nigérien expliquent pour une large part les faibles performances sur le plan de la production agricole.

F: /Population et développement//Croissance de la population//Taux de croissance/

A: 006

**B: Africa needs more information on population**

C: *People's Daily Graphic* 17/10/90

D: Meeting of POPIN-Africa Advisory Committee  
15-18/10/90  
Accra  
Ghana

E: Dr.Patrick Ohadike, Director of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), has called for a sustained and systematic effort to organise the continent's population information needs on a more efficient and cost-effective scale. He stated that the challenges of the future called for a useful and relevant information gathering, processing, storage and dissemination system in Africa. Dr.Ohadike was addressing the opening session of a four-day Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) Advisory Committee meeting in the Ghanaian capital. He also appealed to members of the network to institute effective mechanisms for coordinating and promoting the activities of POPIN-Africa.

F: /Population information//Information dissemination//Information networks/

A: 007

**B: Workshop assesses impact of population growth on national development plan**

C: *Ethiopian Herald* 14/7/90

D: Workshop on impact of population growth on development plans  
13/7/90  
Awassa  
Ethiopia

E: A three-day workshop organized by the Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia on the impact of population growth on the implementation of national development plans opened here yesterday with heads of various government agencies drawn from five administrative regions taking part. The workshop also aimed at examining the relationship between annual population growth levels and other related factors with a view to devising an efficient strategy for maintaining an ecological balance in the country.

F: /Population growth/ /Development planning//Workshops//

A: 008

**B. How to bring down the population rate**

C: *Kenya Times* 24/7/90

D: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements  
(Habitat)  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: A high population growth rate has often been cited as the root cause of the many socio-economic problems experienced by the majority of Third World countries. Participants at a recent meeting organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat) in Nairobi, attributed problems such as congestion, shortage of public transportation and pollution to the uncontrolled influx of people from rural centres to urban centres. One of the suggestions aimed at alleviating some of these problems was to decentralize some of the services concentrated

in the large urban centres. An ultimate solution lies in reducing urban growth rate to keep it in step with the economic growth rate. Kenya's population growth rate has dropped from 3.8 per cent to 3.5 per cent during the last five years but the economic realities dictate that efforts to control population growth be intensified.

F: /Population growth /Socio-economic problems//Pollution/

A: 009

B: **Sh 612m spent annually on family planning: figure to triple by the year 2000.**

C: *Kenya Times* 16/7/90

D: Not indicated  
16/07-90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: Kenya spends over Sh612 million (US\$25 million) annually on family planning services and other related activities and this figure is expected to triple by the year 2000. According to a 1990 United Nations report on progress towards population stabilization, the cost of family planning in Kenya in 1995 is projected to reach Sh892.6 million (US\$39.2 million) and Sh1.7 billion by the year 2000. The report strongly suggests that industrialised countries should increase annual contributions to international population efforts. It also indicates that action taken over the critical decade of the 1990s will largely determine whether the world's population will merely double before stabilizing or triple.

F: /Family planning programmes/ /Population control//Family planning assistance/

A: 010

B: **WHO warns on AIDS**

C: *Daily Champion* 1/12/90

D: On the occasion of World AIDS Day  
1/12/90

**Lagos  
Nigeria**

**E:** As World AIDS Day is observed today, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said in a statement that more than 60 per cent of all HIV infections worldwide in 1990 were acquired through heterosexual intercourse. The same method is expected to account for 75-80 per cent of all HIV cases by the year 2000, as heterosexual transmission is already the predominant mode of transmission in developing countries where HIV is also on the increase at an alarming rate. The WHO statement added that in Africa, more cases had also begun to emerge in rural areas. "While in 1985 developing countries accounted for an estimated half of the world total infections, the proportion is now estimated to be two thirds", it said.

**F:** /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome//AIDS//Sexually transmitted diseases/

**A:** 011

**B:** Solving population problems

**C:** *The Standard* 7/11/90

**D:** On the occasion of the World Population Day  
7/11/90  
New York  
USA

**E:** World population, now estimated at 5.3 billion, is increasing by three people every second, about a quarter of a million every day and a billion more people will be added over the coming decade, says Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA. Ninety-four per cent of this growth will be in developing countries, those least equipped to sustain these numbers. The impact of this rapid growth will have irrevocable environmental consequences, in both developed and developing countries, Dr. Sadik said in a statement. She sought every one's co-operation in the celebration of this year's World Population Day in as many countries as possible, and requested appropriate government authorities, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, and other bodies to assist in ensuring that this year's World Population Day was celebrated at the national and local levels.

**F: /Population growth/ /Developing countries/ /Environment//Growing population**

**A: 012**

**B: One third of Third World people are poor:  
report attributes poverty to population growth**

**C: *Kenya Times* 7/17/90**

**D: Excerpts form World Development Report , 1990  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: Although the Third World has made tremendous economic progress over the past three decades, this growth is threatened by rising levels of poverty-stricken individuals roaming the land in futile search of livelihood. According to the World Development Report for 1990, more than one billion people in the third world live in poverty and the number is increasing each year. Despite some improvement in health, education and other social indicators, poverty is on the increase in many countries. The 1980's have been dubbed the "lost decade" for many Third World countries by economic analysts.**

**F: Population Growth// Economic development// /Poverty/  
/Health/ /Education//Developing countries/**

**A: 013**

**B: Population, debt: the trouble spots**

**C: *Daily Nation* 23/2/90**

**D: Not indicated  
23/2/90  
London  
England**

**E: An ever-increasing population and rising foreign debt constitute two major problems for Kenya. The country now has the highest percentage of children under five in sub-saharan Africa. Kenya stands up well in the field of education and health care compared with other African countries and has one of the best**

statistics of nurses per population, but there is still only one doctor per 10,000 people. The growth of Kenya's urban informal sector has been the main factor holding down increases in open urban unemployment.

**F:** /Underdevelopment//Population growth//Debt//Urban population /Social conditions/

**A:** 014

**B:** Baby boom hurts poor nations

**C:** *Daily Nation* 12/7/90

**D:** Not indicated  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** The imbalance between the growth of population and that of other resources has placed a heavy burden on Third World countries in meeting their social and economic needs. Quoting the UNFPA Executive Director, Dr. Nafis Sadik, the author asserts that a growing population means a greater need for land, food, and work. When population growth is out of balance with resources, an unduly heavy burden may be placed on governments in meeting the need for schools, health care, employment and family planning. The author also quotes Dr. Sadik as calling on developing countries to formulate national plans which regard investments in education, health care and family planning as a priority. She further said that World Population Day should serve to remind all that the future depends on a balance between human numbers on the one hand and physical resources on the other.

**F:** /Population growth/ /Environment/ /Developing countries/

**A:** 015

**B:** **Population explosion alert is sounded**

**C:** *Kenya Times* 25/10/88

**D:** Report of an address by Ian Howie, ILO Project Advisor at an orientation seminar on Labour, Population and Welfare  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** Kenya's high population growth has flooded the country's labour market with surplus manpower, an International Labour Organization project adviser, Mr. Ian Howie, said while addressing a shopstewards orientation seminar on "Labour Population and Family Welfare Education". The project adviser is also quoted as having said that the rate of population growth, apart from impeding economic development, had also hampered the creation of new jobs. He added that a number of people, many of whom are jobless, had entered the informal sector, noting that this posed a serious problem, especially since many of these jobless people will be tomorrow's parents.

**F:** /Population growth//Labour market//Unemployment//Economic dedevelopment/

**A:** 016

**B:** **One billion live in poverty**

**C:** *Daily Nation* 17/7/90

**D:** Not indicated  
17/7/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** More than one billion people or about one-third of the total population in developing countries live in poverty, according to the 1990 World Development Report released by the World Bank on July 16. The report defines the world's "poorest of the poor" as those living on less than \$370 a year. The figure is equivalent to the average per capita income for Kenya. The World Bank report calls for effective strategies to deal with poverty and

achieve rapid and "politically sustainable" improvements in the quality of life of the poor.

**F: /Poverty//Per capita income//Population growth /**

**A: 017**

**B: Family planning course given**

**C: *Ethiopian Herald* 17/11/90**

**D: Family planning course for health professionals  
16/11/90  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia**

**E: Certificates of participation were handed out on 16 November to 29 health professionals drawn from various institutions under the Ministry of Health in Addis Ababa on completion of a one-month course in family planning. Participants were briefed on new methods of teaching the importance of birth spacing and family planning. Presenting the certificates to the participants, the Vice Minister of Health, Dr. Getachew Tadesse, called on the trainees to design an intensive and coordinated strategy which takes into account local customs and social values to enable beneficiaries to make the best use of family planning services.**

**F: /Medical personnel//Teaching methods/ // /Family planning//  
Birth spacing/**

**A: 018**

**B: Census will be conducted in 3 days**

**C: *Daily Times* 2/3/91**

**D: Statement made by President Ibrahim Babangida  
at a state dinner  
28/2/91  
Katsina  
Nigeria**

**E: The Nigerian National Census scheduled for later this year will be carried out in three days, President Ibrahim Babangida**

said at a state dinner in Katsina, Northern Nigeria, on 28 February. Babangida said at least 600,000 persons would be engaged by the National Population Commission as enumerators and called on all Nigerians to contribute towards the success of the exercise.

F: /Population censuses//Enumerators/

A: 019

**B: Ambitious population plan: growth rate to be cut to 2.5 per cent**

C: *Daily Nation* 20/8/90

D: Inauguration of the National Council for Population and Development  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: Kenya aims at reducing its population growth rate to 2.5 per cent per annum by the turn of the decade, the Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, Mr. Davidson Kuguru stated recently while inaugurating the National Council for Population and Development in Nairobi. Mr. Kuguru said that in 1984 the target was to reduce the population growth from 4 per cent to 3.5 per cent by 1988. Noting that this target had been achieved, he said that, today, the Kenyan woman was willing to have one child less than she did five years ago. Mr. Kuguru added that there had been a 50 per cent increase in the use of family planning by Kenyan women between 1984 and 1989, and reiterated government's determination to encourage wananchi (citizens) to have small families.

F: /Population growth/ /Family planning//Fertility rate//Family planning policy/

A: 020

**B: Family planning now a must for Kaduna State  
Commissioners, Directors-General**

C: *Daily Times* 2/3/91

D: Not indicated  
Lagos  
Nigeria

E: Commissioners in Nigeria's Kaduna State are now to practice compulsory family planning as the state government steps up its population control programme. Governor Tanko Ayuba announced this when the Executive Director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (PPFN), Dr. Abdullahi Sulaiman, called on him in his office recently. The Governor said the Commissioners and Directors-General (Permanent Secretaries) were expected to, in turn, persuade their subordinates to take to family planning. He noted that the people were not sufficiently enlightened on the need for birth control, and urged the PPFN to carry out an extensive campaign to educate the people on the dangers of population explosion.

E: /Family planning//Population policy//Family planning education/

A: 021

**B: Population growth strains food supplies**

C: *Daily Nation* 9/8/90

D: Preparatory meeting on UN Conference on Environment  
and Development  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: The increasing world population has led to land degradation and climate change, a special adviser to the Director-General of FAO, Mr. P.J. Mahler, has said. This growing world population, he continued, had threatened the successes that could be achieved in the areas of sustainable food supplies and agricultural development. Mr. Mahler was addressing delegates attending the preparatory meeting of the United Nations Conference on En-

vironment and Development at UNEP's headquarters in Nairobi.

F: /Environment//Population growth/

A: 022

**B: Thirteen women, one man sterilized at clinic**

C: *Kenya Times* 17/8/90

D: Not indicated

15/8/90

Nairobi

Kenya

E: Thirteen women and one man on Wednesday underwent sterilization operations performed at the Kenya Family Planning Clinic at Phoenix House in Nairobi. Dr. James Machoki, a consultant at the Nairobi National Hospital, performed the operations which were sponsored by the Lions Club of Kenya. The Kenya Family Planning Clinic handles about 50 such operations every month. The administrator in charge of family planning programmes in Nairobi area, Mr. Mugun, said the sterilization operations were performed on Wednesdays and Fridays in the Clinic at a cost of Sh.50 (US\$ 2) each. According to Dr. Machoki, there has been a remarkable increase in sterilization in the country. He said this was an indication that men had started being responsible for family planning.

F: /Sexual sterilization// Contraception//Contraceptive methods/

A: 023

**B: Reduced population growth rate call**

C: *The standard* 27/8/90

D: Seminar on population communication

Nairobi

Kenya

E: "The major challenge facing Kenya today is the population growth rate," says Meru District Population Officer, Mr. Willy Nyambati. He said that for the last 50 years, Kenya's population

had grown from five million to over 23 million. Mr. Nyambati made this remark while closing a three-day seminar on population communication for field Information Officers from the Rift Valley, Nairobi, Central and Eastern provinces at a Meru hotel. He called on the seminar participants to communicate effectively with the masses now that the seminar had armed them with the necessary communication strategies to reach the people.

**F:** /Population growth //Family planning//Population communication/

**A:** 024

**B:** Curb unwanted pregnancies, advises expert

**C:** *Daily Nation* 27/8/90

**D:** Seminar for population communicators  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** Thousands of women die every year in Kenya as a result of complications resulting from abortion, the UN Regional Adviser on Population Activities, Dr. A. Johnstone, has said. He has therefore called on government field Information Officers to be in the forefront of efforts to win more people to the cause of family planning with a view to avoiding unwanted pregnancies which result in abortions. He was addressing participants at a seminar for population communicators at the Pig & Whistle Hotel in Meru town last week. He said it was sad that though 80 to 95 per cent of Kenyans had heard of family planning and had positive attitude towards it, only 20 per cent actually practiced it. He attributed this to "physical and social stress" saying "the last thing a sexually active youth worries about is the national population growth rate."

**F:** /Abortion//Unplanned pregnancies//Family planning//Contraceptive users//Population communication/

A: 025

**B: Family planning insurance package launched in Harare**

C: *Kenya Times* 27/8/90

D: Not indicated  
27/8/90  
Washington, D.C.

E: Zimbabwe's Commercial and Industrial Medical Aid Society (CIMAS) made a landmark decision in October 1989 when it became the first and largest private insurance company in the country to add family planning to its overall benefits package. Others soon followed CIMAS, which - with 155,000 members - is the industry leader. BankMed, for example, has introduced similar benefits for its 10,000 members while some 24 other medical aid societies are considering coverage for family planning to stay competitive. "The insurance field is highly competitive" explains Joseph Deering, Director of the US Agency for International Development-funded Technical Information on Population for the Private Sector (TIPPS) project which was initiated in 1985 to encourage private sector investment in family planning.

F: /Family planning//Insurance//Medical aid/

A: 026

**B: Population explosion hits city**

C: *The Standard* 28/8/90

D: Discussion between Nairobi City Commission  
Chairman and the Vice Mayor of Oakland, California, USA  
28-08-1990  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: The population of the Kenyan capital has doubled over the last ten years to two million thereby putting a serious strain on services available to the residents, the Nairobi City Commission Chairman, Mr. Fred Gumo, said during a meeting with the visiting vice mayor of Oakland, California, USA, Ms Aleta Cannon. In her remarks, Ms Cannon, said that although Oakland was

a small city compared to Nairobi, development problems in both cities were the same. She added that Oakland had a population of 365,000 of which African-Americans accounted for 47 per cent.

F:/Urban problems//Public services//Urban Development//Urban population/

A: 027

B: "Seven-minutes vasectomy"

C: *The Standard* 30/8/90

D: Conference of the Kenya Obstretical and  
Gynaecological Society  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: The Kenyan Government has been called upon to launch a "seven-minute vasectomy" education campaign to encourage men to undergo operation for sterilization. Speaking at the recent annual conference of the Kenya Obstretical and Gynaecological Society in Nairobi, Dr. J. Obwaka said surveys show that African men were not opposed to vasectomy as a means of contraception. "Its application is largely hampered by lack of information and counselling services", he added. The technique contrasts with the standard vasectomy in that it does not require a scalpel, reduces surgical time, is less likely to lead to complications and causes less pain to the patient.

F: Vasectomy//Male sterilization//Sterilization///Contraception/

A: 028

B: **Men urged to support family planning**

C: *The Standard* 30/8/90

D: MP addressing his constituents  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: Kenyan Member of Parliament Kenneth Mukuna has urged men in his constituency to change their attitude towards family

planning. Mr. Mukana said some men had neglected the use of contraceptives despite pressure from their wives and urged such men to cooperate with their spouses with a view to controlling the country's ever increasing population. He praised women in the area for the vital role they were playing in family planning.

F: /Men/ /Family planning/ /Contraception/

A: 029

**B: Pope's population plea**

C: *The Standard* 5/9/90

D: Pope John Paul's homily at an outdoor mass

4/9/90

Mwanza

Tanzania

E: Pope John Paul II has reaffirmed the Catholic Church's opposition to artificial birth control which he listed as one of the dangers to the dignity of human life. Celebrating an outdoor mass on Tuesday in Mwanza, Tanzania, the Pope spoke of the "unspeakable crime of abortion and methods of birth control that are contrary to the truth of married love as a gift by which husbands and wives become co-operators with God in giving life to a new human person." The only birth control method approved by the Catholic Church, according to the Pope, is natural family planning - the rhythm method in which couples abstain from sex during the woman's fertility period. In the homily of the mass which was on the theme of family and married life, the Pope also referred to polygamy saying: "It is God's will that this sacred union (marriage) exist between two people. When a man marries a woman, he pledges to give his love to her and her alone."

F:/Populationgrowth//Birthcontrol//Catholicism//Religion//  
Marriage/

A: 030

**B: Population bodies told to work as a team**

C: *Kenya Times* 2/5/90

**D:** Family Planning Association of Kenya charity dance  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** The Nairobi branch chairman of the Kanu-Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization (KMWYO), Mrs. Diana Chui, has asked Kenya's ruling party and the Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK) to operate as a team if family planning methods were to reach everyone in the country. Addressing participants who attended the Nairobi branch of the Family Planning Association of Kenya dance at Charter Hall. She appealed to all and sundry to take an active part in the implementation of the country's family planning programmes.

**F:** /Family planning programmes//Premarital sexual behaviour//Early marriage/

**A:** 031

**B:** Birth control the key, seminar told

**C:** *The Standard* 9/9/90

**D:** Workshop on sustainable small-scale agriculture  
for family nutrition and food security  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** Mr. A. K. Kiriroti, Director of the National Environment Secretariat said Kenya was faced with two critical issues-rapid population growth and poverty. Opening a workshop on "sustainable small-scale agriculture for family nutrition and food security", Mr. Kiriroti said that Kenya's population growth rate outstripped other development indicators, and was putting pressure on land, forests, educational and other social services. In his words: "Within this decade, it is absolutely essential that we see a decline in our population growth if we hope for sustainable development in this country".

**F:** /Family Planning//Family size//Population growth//Poverty/

A: 032

**B: Africa's economies fall: population outstrips growth**

C: *Daily Nation* 07-10-1990

D: Not indicated

Nairobi

Kenya

E: The economic performance of sub-Saharan African countries has barely managed to match population growth, averaging three per cent a year, the World Bank says. The Bank asserts that a country-by-country analysis of the continent's annual growth rates during the last 30 years showed figures ranging from 8.3 per cent recorded in Botswana to minus 2.2 per cent in Uganda. Kenya experienced an average economic growth rate of about 2.2 per cent over the period. Variations by country also reflected socio-political differences between African countries, the report adds. On social conditions, the report says growing open unemployment was becoming of significant concern in virtually every African country. It attributed this to urbanisation which transforms rural under-employment into open urban unemployment.

F: /Population growth/ /Economic development/ /Living standards//Unemployment/

A: 033

**B: Pope firm on "safe sex"**

C: *Kenya Times* 12/9/90

D: Papal visit to Africa

12/9/90

Yamoussoukro

Côte d'Ivoire

E: Pope John Paul II during a ten-day tour of Africa, asserted his uncompromising stands on contraception and sexuality in a continent facing problems of a high population growth rate and the scourge of AIDS. Speaking on the spread of AIDS, he said it could be stopped only by changing sexual behaviour, not by the use of condoms. In Africa, the twin problems of high birth rates and spread of AIDS hover over some countries like a nightmare.

Africa's population of more than 550 million is growing at 3.1 per cent annually, the world's highest rate, and could reach 1.6 billion by the year 2020, overtaking China. Faced with soaring birth rates and frightening statistics of AIDS hitting particularly the professional class, many public officials in Africa find it hard to accept the church's opposition to contraceptives to stem population growth, and condoms to control the spread of AIDS.

**F:** /Contraception//Sexuality//Birth control/Religion//Safe sex//AIDS/

**A:** 034

**B:** Pope should give in now

**C:** *Daily Nation* 20-09-1990

**D:** Reader's letter to a newspaper Editor  
20/9/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** The Pope has decried Africa's failure to end poverty saying that hopes have been dashed by hunger, malnutrition, crime and corruption. How right he is! The underlying cause of it all is population explosion: there is simply not enough land or employment for all the people in this continent. But there is a solution to the problem--artificial methods of birth control--interference with the course of nature, which, in principle, is not different from taking medicine. The Protestant churches have accepted artificial birth control and the Roman Catholic church will eventually do so.

**F:** /Religion//Poverty//Contraception//Population growth/

**A:** 035

**B:** A strange teaching aid

**C:** *The Standard* 4/10/90

**D:** Zimbabwe Medical Association meeting  
3/10/90  
Harare

## Zimbabwe

**E:** - Zimbabwe's National Family Planning Council has ordered 5,000 wooden penises for use in demonstrating how condoms should be worn, Health Minister Timothy Stamps has said. He told a meeting of the Zimbabwe Medical Association yesterday that the penises would be made of hardened wood but gave no further details. The Health Minister said the quarterly statistics on AIDS in Zimbabwe showed that there were 5,086 reported cases of the disease in the country.

**F:** /Family planning//Family planning education//Contraceptives//AIDS/

**A:** 036

**B:** Addis birth rate worries UN

**C:** *Kenya Times* 5/10/90

**D:** Statement by UNFPA  
4/10/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** The United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA] has urged Ethiopia to curb its population, which it said could double in the next two decades. The UNFPA said in a statement in Addis Ababa that Ethiopia's population was expected to rise to 50.4 million in 1990 from 49 million in 1989. "Should the population continue to grow at the current yearly rate of between 2.8 per cent and three per cent, it will more than double by the year 2013," it said. The UNFPA called for a campaign to educate poor Ethiopians on the need to have smaller families. "Parents' response to high mortality in Ethiopia is high fertility," the statement noted.

**F:** /Birth rate//Population growth//Family planning education/

**A:** 037

**B:** Build contraceptives factory, urges scholar

**C:** *Kenya Times* 9-10-90

**D: Course for management and administration of population programmes and dissemination of findings from the study on male motivation for family planning practice in Kenya  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: Dr. Mugo wa Gachuhi of Kenyatta University's Bureau of Education Research has appealed to the Kenya government to establish a contraceptives factory in the country to give interested wananchi (citizens) easy access to the drugs. Dr. Gachuhi, who also said that Kenya currently depended on imported contraceptives observed that "... at times motivated users encounter delays which are inconveniencing." Dr. Gachuhi's appeal and observation were contained in a paper he presented to participants attending a course on management and public administration on population programmes and dissemination of findings from the study on male motivation for family planning practice in Kenya. He contended that to encourage potential and retain current users of contraceptives, there was a need for the Kenya government to consider setting up a contraceptives factory to cater for domestic needs and some foreign markets.**

**F: /Contraceptives//Contraceptive practice//Family planning programmes//Men//Acceptors/**

**A: 038**

**B: "Don't care" husbands rile Kuguru**

**C: *Kenya Times* 9/10/90**

**D: Seminar on Information, Education and Communication Strategy Review for Male Motivation for Family Planning Acceptance  
8/10/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, Mr. Davidson Kuguru, has hit out at husbands in Kenya who portray a "don't care" attitude towards family planning. Mr. Kuguru said some men were "Iron Animals" who turned a deaf ear to issues related to family planning. The Minister made these remarks when he opened a seminar on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Strategy Review and Male Motivation for**

Family Planning Acceptance in Kenya at Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri, yesterday. He also said that male involvement and participation in population control and family planning activities was a worrying issue because after women had accepted it, men were still stubborn and unwilling to do so.

F: /Family planning/ /Husbands//Men//Non-acceptors/

A: 039

**B: Mwangale warns on food: population outstripping output**

C: *Kenya Times* 18/10/90

D: World Food Day  
17/10/90  
General Public  
Kenya

E: Kenya's high population growth if left unchecked poses a major challenge to the country's efforts in attaining self-sufficiency in food for current and future generations, says the country's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Elijah Mwangale. In a speech read on his behalf by his deputy in Nyahururu Municipal Stadium on 17 October to mark the International Food day, Mwangale said that Kenyans needed to appreciate the amount of pressure on land and try to conserve resources for future generations. He also stressed the importance of increasing production per unit area and maintaining quality agricultural products.

F: /Population growth//Food production//Economic Development/

A: 040

**B: Population hinders growth**

C: *The Standard* 22/10/90

D: World Population Day  
21/10/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** More than 100 countries around the world recently marked the World Population Day. For Africa, the Day was particularly important as the continent is going through a "population crisis" that could be disastrous and difficult to deal with, writes **Standard Correspondent Joseph Owiti**. The ever-increasing world population is sure to further scuttle any development initiatives particularly in the Third World where social and economic resources are already overstretched. The skyrocketing population in Africa is outpacing the rate of food production which would also have a bearing on literacy and education levels. However, some schools of thought see no need for population control. These, like Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni argue, for example, that people should be educated to bring forth those children they are capable of caring for, thus ensuring health for both mother and child.

**F:** /Population growth//Literacy//Education//Economic Development/

**A:** 041

**B:** Family planning succeeds in Kenya

**C:** *Daily Nation* 24/10/90

**D:** IPPF Secretary-General speaking to staff of the Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK)  
23/10/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** Kenya is recognized all over the world for its successful family planning campaign in Africa, the Secretary-General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Dr. Halfdan Mahler, said. Addressing members of staff of the Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK), Dr. Mahler said Kenya had become the reference point all over the world as an example where family planning had succeeded. He acknowledged that the success was due to the support given to the Association by President Daniel arap Moi and his government. He said between 50 and 60 million women died world-wide yearly due to illegal abortions and suggested that easier access to contraceptives be facilitated to minimize this tragedy.

**F:** /Family planning//Abortion//Contraception/

**A:** 042

**B:** 1989 census 'still being processed'

**C:** *The Standard* 25/10/90

**D:** Not indicated  
25-10-1990  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** The results of Kenya's population census and post-census enumeration survey would be ready early 1991, the Minister for Planning and National Development, Dr. Z. Onyonka, announced on 25 October. He said the 1989 population census, which was carried out between 24 August and 2 September was conducted in accordance with Legal Notice No. 466 of November 1988 and that the data was being processed at the time of this report. Dr. Onyonka was responding to a question from the MP for Kanduyi, Mr. Maurice Makhanu, who sought to know the outcome of the national census conducted in August 1989.

**F:** /Population censuses//Post-enumeration surveys/

**A:** 043

**B:** Condoms abet immorality

**C:** *Daily Nation* 26/9/89

**D:** Statement by Mr. Denis Akumu, former President of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity  
26-09-1988  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**F:** Condoms, known to men as "socks," are said to prevent the contraction of venereal diseases including AIDS. For some time now, we have been reading in the press of a number of teachers being dismissed for making their students pregnant. Now that condoms are available, teachers and their likes are now holding their heads high as they can continue having affairs with students without fears of grave consequences. Government should restrict the issuing of condoms as they obviously encourage prostitution.

**F: /Condom//Sexually transmitted diseases//Contraception//Teenage pregnancy//Sexual permissiveness/**

**A: 044**

**B: Demographers' advice sought**

**C: *Daily Nation* 21/2/90**

**D: Conference on migration and African development  
21-02-1990  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**D: Researchers should make available to African governments, recommendations on appropriate population distribution since population is also an economic factor as well as an agent of social change and development, the Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage, Mr. Davidson Kuguru has said. Mr. Kuguru who was opening a conference on migration and African development said 93 per cent of African countries had already expressed concern at the uneven spatial distribution of their population.**

**F: /Population distribution//Urban areas//Employment/**

**A: 045**

**B: The world's population battleground**

**C: *Daily Nation* 26/3/90**

**D: Population Crisis Committee report  
25/3/90  
Washington  
USA**

**E: World leaders have 10 years to expand birth control if they want to avoid a disastrous tripling of the globe's population by the end of next century, a US group has warned. The Washington based Population Crisis Committee (PCC) suggests in a report that \$10.5 billion a year should be invested by the end of this century if the population is to be stabilised at 9.3 billion by 2095. "To stop population growth, worldwide birth control use must grow from the current 50 per cent to 75 per cent and the average**

family size must decrease from about four to two children," said the PCC vice-president Mrs. Sharon Camp. "This is a preventable disaster .... but we have to act immediately. We cannot dither away another decade," Mrs. Camp warned.

F: /Population growth//Birth control//Family size/

A: 046

B: **Why some Kenyans shun contraceptives**

C: *Kenya Times* 15/3/90

D: Seminar on research in reproduction  
14/3/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: Kenyans are likely to take up contraceptives in larger numbers if they were assured that such family planning methods were not injurious to their health, says Kenya's Minister for Health Mr. Mwai Kibaki. He said simple methods that needed little effort to use were likely to be appreciated. "Safe and long-acting methods of contraception are much needed" he stressed. The Minister, who was opening a seminar on "A Decade of Research in the National Centre for Research in Reproduction" at the National Museum of Kenya, noted that although Kenya introduced family planning in 1967, the country was far from achieving its cherished goal of having every couple wishing to plan its family doing so. "In the face of very pressing needs, developing countries have given research low priority which is very unfortunate," he lamented.

F: /Contraception//Family planning//Research/

A: 047

B: **Maradi: Urbanisation sur le fond de  
croissance démographique rapide**

C: *Population Info* Juillet 1990

D: Pas disponible  
Niamey

## Niger

**E:** Troisième ville du Niger, considérée comme la capitale économique du pays, la ville de Maradi occupe réellement une position stratégique sur l'échiquier national. A cause de cette position stratégique et de ses activités économique et commerciale Maradi voit sa population s'accroître considérablement. Quelles sont les principaux facteurs de cette croissance ? Estimé a 44,459 habitants en 1977, la population de Maradi atteint 106,940 habitants en 1988 d'après les statistiques du dernier Recensement Général de la Population du Niger. Cette situation indique que la population de la ville de Maradi a doublé a moins de 11 ans. Ceci va certainement accentuer davantage les problèmes déjà préoccupants de l'urbanisation que connaît cette ville.

**F:** /Urbanisation/ /Croissance de la population/

**A:** 048

**B:** Step up family planning education

**C:** *Daily Nation* 2/4/90

**D:** Opening of a youth counselling and guidance centre  
30/3/90  
Mombasa  
Kenya

**E:** Deputy Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr. J. Githae, on March 30, warned that if family planning education efforts were not intensified, living standards would drop as the population grew faster than the economy. Mr. Githae, who was opening the Youth Counselling and Guidance Centre of the Family Planning Association of Kenya, in Mombasa, said the youth should be educated on the disadvantages of unplanned families. He said that due to misinformation, many young girls had killed themselves or their babies during abortions.

**F:** /Family planning education//Standard of living//Abortion/

**A: 049**

**B: College pregnancies tackled**

**C: *Daily Nation* 19/3/90**

**D: Reports by experts from Ministry of Education**

19-03-1990

Nairobi

Kenya

**E: Family planning services should be provided in teacher training colleges to help reduce the number of pregnancies and drop outs among female students. This is one of the recommendations contained in a report titled, "Family planning needs in colleges of education", prepared by experts from the Ministries of Education and Health and the Family Planning Association of Kenya. Pregnancy-related dropout rates are currently around 6-7 per cent per annum of enrolled female students, or about 400-500 women per year. The report states that almost 80 per cent of female students are sexually experienced before joining the institutions.**

**F: /Family planning/ /Pregnancy//Female contraception/Dropouts/Women**

**A: 050**

**B: Tunisie/Population**

**C: *Pan African News Agency (PANA)* 12/6/89**

**D: Un e journée de réflexion sur le thème "la population tunisieene: Realités et perspective."**

Tunis

Tunisie

**E: L'office national tunisien de la famille et de la population (ONFP) organise mardi a Tunis, une journée de réflexion sur le thème "la population tunisienne: réalités et perspectives". Les résultats des travaux de cette journée serviront d'ébauche à la préparation des objectifs ou programme d'action de l'office en matière de planning familial et de population à la veille du viième plan du développement économique et social. Au cours de cette journée à laquelle prendront part les ministères dun plan et des finances, des Affaires Sociales, de l'Education de l'Enseignement Supereur et de la Recherche Scintifique et de l'Agriculture. Des**

communications seront présentées sur la situation démographique et son évolution, la population et l'emploi, l'impact de l'accroissement démographique sur la politique de l'éducation, le rapport population auto-suffisance alimentaire et bilan du programme de l'ONFP pour les années 1986-1989.

F: /Activités en matière de population//Planification familiale/  
/Développement économique/

A: 051

**B: Tunisia looks for ways to reduce population growth**

C: *Pan African News Agency (PANA)* 21/6/90

D: Seminar on population trends  
Tunis  
Tunisia

E: The achievement of long term family planning objectives will depend on the success of the socio-economic development projects now underway in this north African nation, according to the country's Health Minister, Dally Jazi. Addressing a national seminar on current and future population trends, Jazi said that the Tunisian family programme was a major challenge that could only be met in the long-term through the success of social and economic projects. Stressing the importance of the link between population control and development, the Minister said efforts aimed at achieving greater control over population growth rates should be strengthened.

F: /Family planning/ /Development projects/ /Population growth//Population policy/

A: 052

**B: Total fertility rate falls**

C: *Daily Nation* 18/5/90

D: Report on the 1989 Kenya Demographic Survey  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** A recent assessment of the current population programme has revealed a drop in total fertility rate, the Director of National Council for Population Development, Mr.S.W. Ndiranugu, has said. He said that the 1989 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey showed that the Kenyan woman now desired to have one child less than she did in 1984. He added that the drop in total fertility rate from eight in 1984 to seven in 1989 was an encouraging development. This is attributed to the recent increase in the proportion of married women practicing family planning, Mr. Ndirangu added.

**F:** /Fertility rate/ /Total fertility rate/ /Family planning methods//Married women/

**A:** 053

**B:** Population et la famille: L'hommage de l'ONU à la Tunisie

**C:** *Le Renouveau* 2 /2/1991

**D:** Entretien entre le Président Zine El Abidine Abidine Ben Ali et le Dr. Nafis Sadik, Directeur Exécutif du FNUAP  
1/12/1991  
Tunis  
Tunisie

**E:** La politique de la population et de la famille et l'expérience tunisienne dans ce domaine ont été au centre de l'audience que le Président Zine El Abidine Abidine Ben Ali a accordée hier matin, au Palais de Carthage, au Dr. Nafis Sadik, secrétaire général adjoint de de l'ONU et Le Directeur Exécutif du Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (FNUAP) en présence de M. Dali Jazi ministre de la Santé publique. Le responsable onusien a déclaré que l'entrevue, qui s'est déroulée en présence de M. Fawaz Fokeladeh, représentant de FNUAP à Tunis, a permis de passer en revue les problèmes de population dans les pays en voie de développement, le rôle important que la femme pourrait assumer dans la réalisation du progrès économique et social, et les moyens de surmonter les entyraves mises par certain courants sclérosés pour l'empêcher de jouer ce rôle. Le Dr. Nafis Sadik a rendu hommage à la Tunisie pour le succès qu'elle a réalisé dans ses programmes de population.

**F:** /Politique de la population//Programmes démographiques/

**A: 054**

**B: Population education**

**C: *Kenya Times* 18/3/90**

**D: National seminar on population education  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: Head teachers from secondary and primary schools in Baringo district have stressed the need to educate all Kenyans on population matters if Kenya's population explosion is to be curbed. The teachers, attending a one week population seminar at Kabarnet Hotel organized by the Kenya National Union of Teachers in conjunction with the National Council for Population and Development, observed that population education should be handled by competent persons using appropriate language for the target groups.**

**F: /Population education//Population growth//Economic development/**

**A: 055**

**B: Role clarified**

**C: *Kenya Times* 6/3/90**

**D: Not indicated  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: The Kenya Family Life Promotion and Services Project Manager, Mrs. Isabel Njagi, has said that her project's aim was to complement the Government's efforts in educating the public on the importance of family planning. Njagi said that the project, established in 1986, was in response to the government's challenge to non-governmental organizations and private institutions to support family planning and population education activities in the country.**

**F: /Family planning programmes//Population education//Non-governmental organizations**

**A: 056**

**B: Family planning not alien to Africans**

**C: *The Standard* 25/6/90**

**D: Feature article  
25/6/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: Although family planning has for centuries been practiced in Africa it is ironic that Africans have, of late, resented the concept terming it 'foreign'. This feeling can be traced back to the sad history of slave trade and colonialism. In sub-Saharan Africa the natives viewed the European coloniser with so much suspicion that even at the beginning of this century, Africans were not willing to take advantage of the technological and other socio-economic advances which humanity outside this continent had accepted. Asserting that family planning was not alien to the traditional African way of life, the author said steps will have to be taken to curb the threat posed by the rapid population growth in the continent.**

**F: /Family planning//Population growth// Cultural development/**

**A: 057**

**B: Let us have only those we can feed**

**C: Daily Nation 12/7/90**

**D: On the occasion of World Population Day  
12/7/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: The most salient factor is that high population growth rates are concentrated in poor states often referred to as "developing countries." By contrast, many western countries have been able to control population growth rates at replacement levels. A few, like Germany, have noted negative growth rates. Reasons behind high population growth rates in poor countries is that the more the children, the greater the likelihood of survival as each person**

is expected to boost family income. Kenya has an interesting population problem. On the one hand improvements in medical facilities and general literacy have greatly boosted population growth but only in some parts of the country. In other parts, child mortality figures are still disturbingly high. The way ahead, therefore, is to expand child health campaigns in areas where it is still wanting.

**F: /Population growth//Health facilities//Infant mortality rate/**

**A: 058**

**B: Minister criticizes fathers**

**C: *Kenya Times* 3/7/90**

**D: Workshop on family life education  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: The Kenyan Minister for Culture and Social Services, Mr. James Njiru, yesterday challenged men in Kenya to accept family planning methods and complained that they (the men) were a major obstacle to bringing about small family sizes. The Minister said that recent studies carried out by various family planning organisations had indicated that men were a major obstacle to achieving small family sizes as they had deliberately refused to co-operate. He was speaking at Nairobi's Silver Springs Hotel, during the official opening of a one week workshop on family life education.**

**F: /Family planning/ /Family life education//Men //Family size/**

**A: 059**

**B: How to curb birth rate**

**C: *Daily Nation* 11/6/90**

**D: Feature article  
11/6/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E:** Kenya's population growth, which is skyrocketing, must be reduced at all costs. It is a shame to have the highest growth rate in the world. Citizens should instead, be boasting of a high standard of living. The following should be done by the government to encourage family size reduction: everybody with only one child should have his income untaxed; people who aspire to be chiefs, councilors, or MPs should only be cleared if they have only one child; people with only one child should be given loans to start their own businesses and their children admitted to state-owned schools; public universities should give priority in admissions and award bursaries to lone children of their families.

**F:** /Population growth//Growth rate//Standard of living//Family size/

**A:** 060

**B:** One in five uses contraception, says official

**C:** *Kenya Times* 23/3/90

**D:** Seminar on family planning  
20/3/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**E:** Only one out of every five women in Nyanza province has used a method of contraception, the Nyanza area manager for the Family Planning Association of Kenya, Mr. Salim Mbeti, has said. Addressing a two-day seminar on planning for field workers at the Siaya Hotel on Tuesday, Mr. Salim said only 1.6 per cent of eligible women in the province had ever visited a service delivery centre either for family planning services or for information on family planning. He said 1.5 per cent of mothers in the province were adolescents and that this contributed to the high rate of population increase in the province.

**F:** /Contraception/ /Family planning//Growth rate/

**A: 061**

**B: Let's face it, give our girls contraceptives and save them**

**C: *Kenya Times* 29/3/90**

**D: Sunday Forum  
Nairobi  
Kenya**

**E: "Sex is sex whether inside or outside marriage, so why do you do keep telling us : don't, don't, don't?" asked a teenage girl in response to a moral lecture at a Sunday Forum. This view is typical of opinions held by teenagers in general and hence must be given the serious attention it deserves. Today there are two schools of thought: one which advocates the issuance of contraceptives to all sexually matured women,irrespective of age, and another which, for purely moral considerations, recoils at such a revolutionary idea. There is no absolute morality in sexual matters. Now is the time to choose the lesser of the two evils and, as the saying goes, "He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils."**

**F:/Adolescent fertility//Adolescents//Premarital sexual behaviour//Contraceptives/**

**A: 062**

**B: Third world urged to adopt population programmes:  
"turn rhetoric into action".**

**C: *The Herald* 11/7/91**

**D: Feature article  
11/7/91  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: Policy makers in developing countries such as Zimbabwe should turn resolutions made at conferences into action programmes now or face the consequences of unmanageable populations within the next 20 years. Since developing countries are least equipped to meet the increasing demands for food, clean water, health care, housing, education etc., they should be in the forefront in implementing programmes that ensure that family planning services reach everyone. Africa, which represents 12 per**

cent of the world's total population, is expected to register a significant growth within the next ten years, yet its economic growth rate is less than one per cent per year. The population of Zimbabwe stands at about 10 million, but is expected to double within the next 15 years. This means existing resources will not be able to service the needs of a large population. There is thus the need to do much more to tackle anticipated problems.

**F: /Developing countries//Social conditions//Family planning programmes//Population programmes/**

**A: 063**

**B: Population boom**

**C: *Sunday mail* 25/3/90**

**D: Excerpts from a UNFPA report  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: One billion people will be added to the world's population during the 1990s, according to the United Nations Population Fund. The current world population of 5.25 billion is increasing by three people every second, about a quarter of a million every day, and between 90 and 100 million people every year. UNFPA says the fastest growth would come from the poorest countries. Twenty per cent is expected to come from East Asia, which has a quarter of the world's population, 35 per cent from South Asia, with another quarter of the total, while 27 per cent will come from Africa, which presently has 12 per cent of the world's population,**

**F: /Population growth//Developing countries//**

**A: 064**

**B: Zimbabwe birth rate on the decline , says report**

**C: *The Herald* 02/8/89**

**D: Not indicated  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E:** The average annual birth rate in Zimbabwe has dropped from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Education, urbanization, rising per capita income and improved health care services are the major contributing factors to the steep decline in birth rates, according to a report made available to PANA in Dakar, Senegal. Contraceptive pills and advice are readily available for a nominal fee, says the report. Zimbabwe provides one of Africa's most developed health services to its 9 million people.

**F:** /Birth rate/ /Education/ /Urbanization/ /Health services//Contraception/

**A:** 065

**B:** President says "yes" to setting up of population body

**C:** *Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA)* 13/1/89

**D:** Establishment of National Population Council  
12/1/89  
Harare  
Zimbabwe

**E:** President Robert Mugabe has approved a proposal for the establishment of a secretariat for the formulation and implementation of a population policy aimed at improving the quality of life of Zimbabweans. Overall policy direction in population matters will be handled by the National Population Council which is chaired by the President, and comprising representatives of the Cabinet, the Zimbabwean group of parliamentarians on population and development, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

**F:** /Population policy/ /Standard of living//Population planning/

**A:** 066

**B:** Nafis Sadik warns on population explosion

**C:** *The Herald* 15/5/90

**D:** Statement by UNFPA Executive Director  
14/5/90  
Harare

## Zimbabwe

**E:** The world population will increase by one billion during the 1990s to 6.3 billion in the next century with Zimbabwe, despite having one of the best family planning services in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing more than its fair share. The UNFPA Executive Director, Dr Nafis Sadik, was quoted as saying in a statement that "...at the start of the 1990s the choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty, and protect the environment." Africa has easily the highest population growth rate in the world, with populations growing at 3 per cent a year and the continent's population likely to soar from 647,518, 000 to 1,580,984,000 by 2025. Zimbabwe is in a peculiar position with one of the lowest death rates in Africa, one of the highest levels of users of family planning and one of the highest population growth rates.

**F:** /Family planning//Growth rate//Standard of living//Fertility decline/

**A:** 067

**B:** Men must play their part in family planning

**C:** *The Herald* 16/5/90

**D:** Feature article  
16/5/90  
Harare  
Zimbabwe

**E:** Whatever success has been achieved in the field of family planning is usually attributed to women as opposed to men since women untiringly take pills or use other techniques to plan their families. Men remain a bastion of traditional resistance. "The men don't get in the way of women and that's probably their most important role," the author writes, adding, "even if there were a pill available to men, the women would still use their own pill because they wouldn't trust the men to use theirs."

**F:** /Family planning//Contraceptive practice//Men//Women//Contraception/

**A: 068**

**B: AIDS deaths no curb to population rise**

**C: *Sunday Mail* 21/4/91**

**D: Dr. Nafis Sadik speaking on the spread of AIDS  
21/4/91  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: Despite the increasing number of AIDS-related deaths, the population of Africa will still be on the rise by the turn of the century, according to a report released by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Dr. Nafis Sadik. In the worst cases, the report says, the AIDS death rate would almost equal the rate from all other cases. This would slow but not stop population growth. The report argues that diverting resources to AIDS would tend to reduce the effectiveness of programmes aimed at fighting other diseases, and could push up the death toll further. According to WHO estimates, 10 million children in Africa would become orphans as a result of the AIDS epidemic by the end of the decade.**

**F: /AIDS//Death rate//Mortality trends//Family Planning/**

**A: 069**

**B: Zimbabwe cuts down on population growth**

**C: *The Herald* 10/12/91**

**D: Not indicated  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: Zimbabwe is doing even better than was thought in breaking its runaway population growth this year with the the population growing by just three per cent , significantly down from the 3.5 per cent just five years ago. A World Bank report completed last month praised Zimbabwe for leading sub-Saharan Africa in its population policies and cutting growth to 3.2 per cent a year for the 1985- 1990 period. A major consensus in favour of family planning has been built in the country. The sharp drop in death rates due to the primary health programme, and thus the as-**

urance that almost all children will survive, has helped cut fertility as has the provision of almost universal education. The expansion of family planning networks and Zimbabwe's relatively high incomes had also helped, says the World Bank report.

**F: /Population growth//Population policy//Family planning//Primary health care/**

**A: 070**

**B: Warning over population explosion in Zimbabwe**

**C: *The Herald* 15/5/91**

**D: State of the World Population Report , 1991  
15/5/91  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: The 1991 State of the World Population Report published recently warns that Zimbabwe will see its population double in 15 years to 20 million. The report adds that the world population, now standing at about 5.4 billion can be expected to reach 6.4 billion in just 10 years from now. The warning is clear--that extremely large families, particularly among the poor, is unhealthy and that sooner or later we shall be inhabiting a globe whose capacity to provide for all will have been exhausted.**

**F: /Population growth//Overpopulation/**

**A: 071**

**B: Maternal deaths seminar**

**C: *Sunday Mail* 13/5/90**

**D: Interview  
13/5/90  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: A conference on safe motherhood initiatives organized by the Africa Parliamentary Council On Population and Development for SADCC member countries is scheduled for later this year in**

Harare. The Executive Director of the Council, Mr. Alpha Diallo, said in an interview that about 100 parliamentarians and experts on the subject would participate in the conference. "Among issues to be discussed at the conference is the staggering number of maternal deaths in the African continent," said Mr. Diallo.

F: /Motherhood//Safe motherhood/ /Maternal mortality/

A: 072

**B: Population control a priority, says Ayah**

C: *Daily Nation* 29/3/90

D: Vice President of the Population Council on a visit to Kenya  
28/3/90  
Nairobi  
Kenya

E: The Kenyan government is determined to control population explosion in the country, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said on 28 March. The Minister was speaking when the visiting Vice President of the New York-based Population Council, Dr. George Brown, called on him. Mr. Ayah said that the Council's Nairobi Office established to serve English-speaking Africa was engaged in collaborative research work with appropriate bodies working mainly for the benefit of rural women. He called on men and urban dwellers to cooperate in family planning efforts, pointing out that population explosion was more apparent in urban areas.

F: /Population growth///Population control/ /Family planning//Men//Urban population/

A: 073

**B: Budget set for proposed population secretariat**

C: *The Herald* 15/5/89

D: Population Policy and Development Secretariat  
Harare  
Zimbabwe

**E:** The proposed secretariat for Population Policy and Development in Zimbabwe will spend \$2 million dollars in its first five years of operation, according to preliminary budget estimates. The setting up of the secretariat, which will formulate and coordinate a population policy to improve the quality of life of Zimbabweans has already been approved by President Robert Mugabe. It is estimated that \$1.3 million will be spent on salaries, \$300,000 on office rents and furniture and \$275,000 for communications. An official document which gave these indications explained that a population policy is a set of national priorities in terms of size and growth of the population in line with sustained social and economic growth and development.

**F:** /Population Policy/ /Population growth//Population activities/

**A:** 074

**B:** Nigeria gives priority to population policy

**C:** *Daily Times* 10/7/91

**D:** Not indicated  
Lagos  
Nigeria

**E:** The federal government of Nigeria launched a national population policy in 1990 to promote awareness among its 120 million people. Through this policy the government strives to provide men and women with the means to achieve a reasonable family size and promote women's welfare by improving their economic and social status.

**F:** /Population policy//Population activities/

**A:** 075

**B:** Family planning seminars need to be identified

**C:** *Kenya Times* 21/3/90

**D:** Not indicated  
Nairobi

## Kenya

**E:** Kenya's population growth which was rated the highest in the world is gradually falling as Kenyans respond positively to family planning techniques and the efforts of the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD). According to the 1989 Demographic and Health Survey of NCPD, there is now evidence of a major decline in Kenya's total fertility rate or the average number of children a woman bears in her life time. The average annual population growth rate has declined from about 3.9 per cent during the Fifth Development Plan period to about 3.7 per cent during the Sixth Development Plan period. Planners estimate that Kenya's population will have reached the 35 million mark by the end of this century.

**F:** /Population growth/ /Family planning/ /Fertility decline/ /Total fertility rate/

**A:** 076

**B:** Meeting identifies tools for solving population problems of Africa

**C:** *Pan African News Agency (PANA)* 21/10/89

**D:** Cummunique issued at the end of a meeting by communication experts and population information specialists  
21-10-1989  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

**E:** A working group of communication experts set up by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on population information dissemination and diffusion has identified information, education, and communication as some of the tools for solving Africa's population problems. In a statement issued at the end of its first five-day meeting in Addis Ababa, under the auspices of the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) the experts expressed support for the recommendations of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development issued in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1984. The Arusha Declaration says that African countries should develop appropriate mechanisms for disseminating demographic data to researchers, policy-makers, project officers, and the

general public. The group also recommended that an environment conducive to the development of information structures be developed.

**F: /Population information/ /IEC//Information dissemination//Education//Communication/**

**A: 077**

**B: Focus on population crisis at media awards ceremony**

**C: The Herald 27/11/90**

**D: Global media awards ceremony  
27/11/90  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: Zimbabwe plays host to the Population Institute's annual Global Media Awards for excellence in population reporting at a ceremony organised in Harare on 27 November 1990. The awards aim primarily at encouraging editors, news editors and other journalists to gain more in-depth knowledge of population issues and to stimulate high standards of journalism. In his message on the eve of the awards, President Mugabe noted that hunger, high mortality rates, poverty, economic stagnation, unemployment, diseases, and "all other negative elements of human life, seem to be the order of the day", in developing countries.**

**F: /Population communication//Sterilization//Population issues//Reporting/**

**A: 078**

**B: Zimbabwe sets national census for August next year**

**C: *The Herald* 14/3/91**

**D: Not indicated  
14-03-1991  
Harare  
Zimbabwe**

**E: Zimbabwe will conduct its second population census since**

independence in August, 1992 at a cost of \$25 million. The last census was held in 1982 and because of the high costs involved in the exercise, it was decided that the population census should be held once every 10 years. Gibson Mandishona, director of the Central Statistical Office, said the provision of population data helped the nation to plan various economic programmes. He also added that the 1992 exercises would be more detailed in scope and coverage because it would be heavily computerised. The taking of census enabled the government to enumerate other socio-economic characteristics like education, employment, and sex. While the data collecting exercise will be done in 10 days, the analysis of the exercise would be made available after three or four weeks from the date when the counting exercise is completed.

F: /Population censuses//Socio-economic characteristics//Demographic statistics/

A: 079

B: Counting the costs

C: *West Africa* 17-10-1990

D: Joint statement on Gambia's population growth  
London  
England

E: Rapid population growth in the Gambia has been causing increasing concern as a threat to both economic progress and the environment. The country's rapidly increasing population can be seen to have far-reaching consequences on national resources and other budgetary implications as it means that a greater effort would be needed to maintain standards of living and basic services at current levels. Gambia's Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development and the Coordinator of UN activities in the Gambia said in a joint statement that rapid population growth was creating a serious strain on the economy. As improvements in the quality and coverage of medical services provided by the government continues to help lower mortality rates, the need to reduce birth rate levels becomes the more important means of checking population growth, the statement said.

F: /Population growth//Economic and Social development/

**A: 080**

**B: Ugandan population growth on decline**

**C: *The New Vision* 25/6/91**

**D: Preliminary census results as announced by Ugandan officials  
24-6-91  
Kampala  
Uganda**

**E: The 1991 Population and Housing Census in Uganda released on June 24 records a population of 16.6 million for the country. While there are 8,124,700 males, the figure for females stands at 8,457,700 thus exceeding the male population by 340,000 people. These preliminary results which portray a decline in Uganda's population growth from 2.8 per cent to 2.5 per cent per annum over the last 22 years were announced by the Minister for Planning and Economic Development, Mr. J. Mayanja-Nkangi.**

**F: /Population censuses//Population growth//Demographic statistics/**

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REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE DE LA DIRECTION DE  
DES STATISTIQUES ET DE LA DÉMOGRAPHIE/MP

AVRIL 1992 - N°  
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Horizon

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de développement économique, social et culturel

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C'est pourquoi la Direction des Statistiques et de la  
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Un rôle de premier ordre de femme tunisienne dans le cadre de son nation

# L'hommage de l'ONU à la Tunisie

POPULATION ET FAMILLE

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

# LE RENOUVEAU

Sh612m SP  
ON FAMILY

Figure expected to

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