

9320980(5)
932-980
PD-AAD-453-A1
694

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1972 - August 31, 1973

31p.

S U M M A R Y

The program activities of the AHEA International Family Planning Project in the 1972-1973 contract year include the following:

* Consultation Visits:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Costa Rica | Liberia |
| Ghana | Malaysia |
| India | Pakistan |
| Korea | Sierra Leone |

This was possible through the involvement of 11 consultants or project staff persons.

* In-Country Workshops:

- India - India Home Science Association
- Panama - University of Panama
- Thailand - Vocational Education Department
 - General Education Department
 - Department of Teacher Training
- Turkey - Ministries of Agriculture and Education (2 workshops)

These 7 workshops involved 759 developing country persons for total of 5888 person days. Five consultants or staff persons are used.

* Publications:

- two articles in Journal of Home Economics
- eight-piece packets, printed in English and Spanish
- reports of all consultations and workshops
- two bibliographies
- one newsletter, Promising Practices
- one collection of ideas for teaching family planning
- existing materials provided for use by home economists, particularly for workshops and depth-training programs

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

* Depth Training:

- two Home Economics International Family Planning Workshops at the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning, Taichung, Taiwan, for 48 home economics leaders for 978 person days. Countries represented were:

Korea	Jamaica
Thailand	Chile
Malaysia	Panama
Sierra Leone	Turkey
Liberia	Taiwan

- five Family Planning/Home Economics Institutes for 67 developing country students currently studying in the United States for a total of 1774 person days. Countries represented were:

Bangladesh	Ghana	Malaysia	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Hong Kong	Malawi	Sweden
Ceylon	India	Mexico	Thailand
Colombia	Iran	Nigeria	Virgin Islands
Ethiopia	Jamaica	Panama	West Indies
Fiji Islands	Kenya	Philippines	Zambia
	Korea	Republic of China	

* Curriculum Revision:

- seven background papers for integrating family planning and home economics prepared for printing

* International Home Economics Leadership:

- International Ad Hoc Advisory Committee
- representation at Second Asian Population Conference
- cooperation with FAO/IFHE Expert Consultation
- liaison with other population education/family planning projects and organizations

* Evaluation:

- evaluation of project activities to December 1972
- second project evaluation and major study of all participants in progress

C O N T E N T S

The annual report of the AHEA International Family Planning Project is prepared according to the following outline:

Summary	i
Introduction	1
Program Activities	2
Consultation Visits.....	2
In-country Workshops	6
Publications	10
Depth Training	14
Revision of Home Economics	
Curricula	18
International Home Economics	
Leadership	20
Program Evaluation	23
Administrative Activities	25
Further Considerations	25
Proposed Work Plan 1974-1975	26

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1972 - August 31, 1973

INTRODUCTION

Home economists, regardless of their country or specific professional role, have always had the family's well-being as a central focus. Consequently, when population pressures threaten the quality of family and community life, the population situation becomes a serious concern of the home economist. It is within this context that the American Home Economics Association signed a three-year contract with the United States Agency for International Development (AID) to develop and activate what is now known as the American Home Economics Association International Family Planning Project.

Home economists regard family planning as a human right -- the right of couples to choose freely and responsibly the number and spacing of the children they want and can afford. Planning for the size of the family is just one of the kinds of planning families can use to improve family living.

This report includes progress made during the first fully operational year and outlines plans for the remainder of the project.

In assessing the results of any project, one must consider the results in the light of the objectives which guide the project's operation. The objectives of the AHEA International Family Planning Project are as follows:

1. To motivate home economists in developing countries to provide population education and family planning information as an integral part of their regular professional work.
2. To encourage all home economists to promote family planning through effective use of the regular channels of their personal and professional contacts.
3. To develop recommendations and effective ways by which home economists can include family planning/population education in their programs -- formal and informal.
4. To develop and adapt publications, informational materials, curriculum, teaching aids, for home economists to use in integrating family planning/population education concepts within their programs.
5. To identify family planning/population education resources and to develop cooperative relationships with groups working in family planning/population education.

6. To create a network throughout the world of key home economics leaders who can give leadership to on-going efforts to integrate family planning/population education concepts into home economics programs and provide a means to minimize duplication of effort and maximize effectiveness in accomplishing project goals.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Program activities of the International Family Planning Project include consultation visits, in-country workshops publications, depth training programs, revision of home economics curricula, development of international home economics leadership, and evaluation of the program itself. In developing countries these activities are carried out for the most part with a minimum number of American personnel.

When it is necessary to involve American home economists they are selected for their expected competence in working with others in a supportive way, while nationals provide leadership and expertise relative to their countries. Where possible, consultants with previous cross-cultural experience are given priority; however an effort is made to involve home economists of differing competences and experience.

Consultation Visits

Consultation visits serve a variety of purposes. A consultation may be the first step of a country's involvement in the AHEA International Family Planning Project. During the 1972-73 contract year consultations in eight countries were completed.

The most extensive form of consultation is defined as a country survey. It serves as a means of increasing the visibility of the developing country home economists in their own country among other professional groups, government ministries, and private organizations concerned with family planning and/or population education activities. Such a survey opens avenues for cooperation among home economists and these other groups. To initiate a survey, the national home economics association, if one exists, a home economist, or a group of home economists in a strong leadership position must request the survey with the approval of the appropriate government offices.

In some instances a single staff member or consultant may conduct a consultation in a country to develop interest in the International Family Planning Project, to determine the potential home economics leadership in a country, or to meet with home economics leaders on a specific event or matter relative to the project.

For purposes of this report consultations are given in alphabetical rather than chronological order.

Costa Rica: An AHEA consultant visited Costa Rica August 6-10 to discuss possible involvement of home economists in the International Family Planning Project. During that time the consultant met with ten prominent persons involved in home economics or family planning-related activities.

Subsequently the consultant presented the following summary and recommendations:

Costa Rica has of an active, diverse, and coordinated national family planning program which has been successful in lowering its growth rate. Home economists have been involved through secondary school education, and to a lower extent in informal and adult programs. A home economics association exists which reaches some of the more highly trained home economists, and it has the potential of reaching out to include "all people dedicated to improving the home."

1. Continue communication with the Latin American Center for Training in Communications in Population and Family Planning.
2. Foster communications related to family planning between the American Home Economics Association and the Costa Rican Home Economics Association.
3. Support special proposals related to family planning in home economics that might be presented by Costa Ricans.
4. Sponsor visits to Costa Rica by home economists from other Latin American countries to observe how family planning is being incorporated into existing programs.

Ghana: At the invitation of the Ghana Home Science Association, a staff member held a five-day consultation in February 1973. Meetings were held with groups of home economists and plans developed for a country survey.

The country survey was requested for September-October. The Ghana home scientists are interested in and capable of carrying out project activities. With the support of the National Family Planning Programme project objectives could be carried out in activities organized by the Ghana Home Science Association and in cooperative activities with other agencies.

India: Two United States home economists attended the XI Biennial Conference of the India Home Science Association in Trivandrum, India in December 1972. The India Home Science Association requested the consultation to provide opportunity for discussion of the home scientist's role in family planning. Consultants visited selected home science universities and colleges to discuss ways in which India home scientists might effectively participate in the American Home Economics Association International Family Planning Project.

While there is evidence that both research activities and action-oriented programs are involving home scientists in family planning in India, the present temper of the Indian government regarding funds from external sources seem to deter extensive involvement of India home scientists in project activities. Two means of extending the AHEA International Family Planning Project in India would be to use home scientists in consultant and/or to request the Indian Home Science Association to sponsor a regional seminar. Neither of these options appears to have the probability of a payoff of extensive involvement of large numbers of home scientists.

Korea: The Korea country survey took place March/April. It was requested by a group of Korean home economists in cooperation with the Korea Home Economics Association. Two U.S. consultants spent four weeks in Korea on this extensive survey.

Korean home economists were already involved in family planning, including the integration of family planning and population education concepts in curricula and textbooks. The involvement of the AHEA International Family Planning Project has served to facilitate and coordinate efforts of the home economists and to increase their visibility among other professional groups similarly involved.

Korea has an active and well-organized home economics association. In addition, there are at least 51 colleges and universities offering degree programs with a major in home economics. In 1972, a total of 3069 students graduated in home economics. Further, through various government agencies and the Household Economic Association, home economists have access to Korean families.

The recommendations of the country survey note a need for further curriculum materials which are particularly relevant to the Korean culture, in-service education programs, and cooperation of the home economists with the other agencies currently involved in family planning.

There is no doubt about the strong leadership available among Korean home economists. Effort will be made to use this leadership and expertise internationally. Korea would be a good choice for a pilot project if a country or regional director were available.

Liberia: In June, a staff member held a one-week consultation in Liberia. Several questions had arisen about the base of home economics leadership. The Ministry of Agriculture coordinated the consultation and provided counterpart involvement.

The Liberian Home Economics Association has been inactive for a period of years and home economists seemed to lack a broad professional identity such an organization can provide. The AHEA International Family Planning Project was of interest to home economists in all ministries and may serve as a mechanism for uniting home economists' efforts. This professional coordination was endorsed by many of the government officials interviewed.

The Ministry of Agriculture has begun to include family planning in its regular training programs for home economics field workers. To date the AHEA International Family Planning Project has received no specific proposals. Efforts will be made to include Liberian home economists in regional activities.

Malaysia: In May/June, a four-week country survey was held in Malaysia in cooperation with Universiti Pertanian. Two U.S. home economists and four Malaysian home economists comprised the team conducting the survey.

The results of the survey indicated that home economics is recognized as having potential for making a significant contribution to Malaysia's development and to family planning. The survey team noted that the strengthening of the home economics association and coordinating of home economics programs in the various government ministries offer two means for mobilizing this potential. The geographic expanse of the country may necessitate regional units in order to provide local cohesion. Further, the survey team recommended that colleges and universities for education of home economics receive attention and support.

In-service education programs in family planning for home economists may be a necessary first step. Particularly needed is a short course on content and methods of teaching family planning/population education concepts in home economics programs.

To date no proposals have been received for follow-up activities, however, it is expected that a workshop will be the first activity. Effort will be made to involve Malaysian home economists in other country seminars or workshops so that they can see the organization, content, etc. of such activities.

Pakistan: At the request of the Principal of the College of Home Economics, Karachi, a staff member visited for one week in August, 1972, to explore procedures for Pakistani home economists to become involved in the project. Although ministry personnel responded positively, to date no plans have developed. Delays in obtaining government approvals may be part of the problem. The fact that the International Family Planning Project has maintained contact with only one person may also have retarded progress. Efforts will be made to include other home economists in leadership positions either through observer status in other country seminars or workshops or through a second consultation if a staff member is within reasonable travel distance.

Sierra Leone: At the request of the Sierra Leone Home Economics Association two U.S. consultants assisted in a two-week country survey conducted in June. Sierra Leone has a dynamic professional organization. Members expressed interest in the International Family Planning Project, and a proposal for a seminar for home economists was soon received. The seminar will be held in December.

The development of the home economics leadership base in Sierra Leone marks it as a potential country for a pilot program provided a country or regional director were identified there. One possible deterrent to be considered in such decision making would be the government's lack of a clearly stated country policy. One objective of the Sierra Leone Home Economics Association is to influence the government to issue a statement supportive of family planning.

Consultations and Their Implications

The use of the country survey and short consultation as strategies for involving home economists in the International Family Planning Project and for strengthening their potential in the work of family planning in their own countries appears to be sound. The developing country home economists have proven their ability to provide leadership by organizing rigorous, thorough interview schedules. They are

very aware of the sources of influence and the mechanisms for becoming involved in their own countries. On the other hand, the presence of an "outsider" professional home economist sometimes gives them access to persons and offices otherwise unavailable. Following country surveys, home economists were frequently asked to participate in events of other professional groups involved in family planning.

The existence of a viable home economics association in any given country appears to facilitate involvement in the project. Professional associations provide a non-partisan leadership group, cohesion among professionals that transcends job location, a legitimization of the group as spokespersons to government and/or the public, and an ability within the association to mobilize resources for any given project.

Whereas the primary objective of the AHEA International Family Planning Project is to encourage home economists of the developing countries to include family planning in their regular professional role, the unforeseen by-product has been the cohesion produced among diverse groups of home economists because of their common concern for quality of life--a concern that continues regardless of specific crises. This effect of the project can have unanticipated lasting results. One indirect way to accomplish the family planning goals, therefore, may lie in the development and strengthening of the national professional organizations as institutions that will stand beyond the span of the project and will serve to extend the primary objective.

The experience of this year indicates that all events to be held in developing countries require a planning time of at least three months. Many clearances must be completed by all parties concerned. To avoid complications that may arise from delays in clearances and the premature departure of consultants from their home base, home economists in all participating countries will be advised of this lead time in the future.

In-Country Workshops and Seminars

In-country workshops and seminars are conducted only where local home economists are interested in them and capable of sponsoring them. The sponsorship must be representative of local home economics leadership and any necessary approvals must be obtained from the government. The contract recommended that the number of country workshops to be conducted total not more than seven and the number of countries not more than four. Seven such activities were conducted in four countries under the auspices of the International Family Planning Project during the project year 1972-73.

India: At the invitation of the home economist who organized the workshop, two United States home economists participated in a workshop "The Potential of Integrating the Better Family Living Concept in Home Science College Curricula." This workshop, sponsored by the India Home Science Association, was held in Udaipur, December 1-5, 1972. The two American consultants were among a few key persons involved in the final planning for the workshop.

The main purpose of the workshop was to explore ways by which home science colleges might become more involved in national development programs, particularly in the areas of family planning, increased food production, and improved nutritional status. Thirty-four representatives of ten home science colleges from all over India were in attendance.

The results of this workshop were proposals for the integration of family planning related concepts into child development, home management, and nutrition. A follow-up committee was formed.

Panama: A seminar on family planning was held in Panama City, Republic of Panama, February 7-14, for 182 teachers of home economics and Ministry of Agricultural Development home agents. This seminar was under the direction of the Department of Home Economics of the Faculty of Agronomy of the University of Panama, with the participation of the Ministry of Education. An eight-person advisory committee included one AHEA consultant.

The major objective of the seminar is defined by the advisory committee was "to orient home economists to the role they have in family planning in time of change and enormous economic and social demands."

Data on knowledge of and attitudes toward family planning was collected prior to and following the seminar. This data is presently being analyzed. In a follow-up study, 52 per cent of the participants returned questionnaires. Preliminary analysis indicates that the majority of these home economists include family planning concepts in their programs. Answers to the questionnaires indicate, too, a need for additional teaching materials.

The recommendation is that subsequent seminars (a) present topics in greater depth (b) deal specifically with the development of teaching materials. Panama clearly has the resources and leadership to sponsor regional activities for Central and South American home economists.

Thailand: Three in-country activities were held in Thailand in cooperation with the American Home Economics Association International Family Planning Project in the 1972-73 project year.

1. The Vocational Education Department of the Ministry of Education ~~sponsored~~ a workshop in Bangkok, April 2-10, 1972. A total of 130 teachers representing 65 trade, vocational, and polytechnic schools that include home economics programs participated in this workshop.

The 12 home economists who had attended the Home Economics International Family Planning workshops in Taiwan, regardless of their ministry affiliation, carried major responsibility for initiating in this and the General Education Department workshop. They participated as speakers, panel members, and work group leaders.

One immediate outcome of this workshop was the establishment of a committee to prepare a required new course for all boys and girls in vocational schools in their senior year. The course will emphasize population education/family planning concepts with particular regard to planning for the future.

Following the workshop, 500 copies of the speeches, group discussions, and materials were printed in Thai for use of vocational teachers as a resource in their planning of courses. This publication has proven so useful that a proposal for printing an additional 5,000 copies has been received.

Later the co-directors of the workshop conducted an orientation program on "Home Economics and Family Planning" for 500 new teachers. This program may be one residual effect of project activities.

As a result of the Vocational Education Department Family Planning Workshop, 400 high school girls participated in a family planning seminar on June 25, 1973. The seminar was arranged at Khon Kaen Vocational School with the cooperation of the Khon Kaen Women's Cultural Association, Planned Parenthood of Thailand, and medical personnel. In addition to the students, participants included the governor's wife and city officials. This seminar took place in a district of Thailand reported to have the highest fertility rate. It was totally financed from Thai sources.

2. The General Education Department sponsored a conference -- held April 9-14, 1973 -- for 112 teachers who represented the same number of secondary schools and included at least one teacher from each province in the country.

An AHEA consultant attended the Vocational Education Department and the General Education Department workshops at the request of both groups.

It may be important to note that in every case ministries supported these conferences, and the media gave both these events extensive coverage.

3. August 27 to September 1, the College of Education and the Department of Teachers' Training of the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Thai Home Economics Association held a seminar on "Population Education and Better Family Living." The International Family Planning Project was one of six sponsors of this event. A home economics teacher educator coordinated the activity. The home economists reasoned that lasting curriculum changes in teacher education programs for home economists required institution-wide understanding and support; therefore, teacher educators from all areas of study were invited to participate. Two hundred and twenty professionals participated in this seminar, including an AHEA staff member. Three prominent home economists from the Philippines attended as observers.

During the week of the seminar, three rooms in the Public Relations Department displayed exhibits relating the various aspects of home economics to family planning. This exhibit was open to the general public; approximately 1,000 persons per day visited it. In addition to coverage that the newspapers gave the seminar, public radio broadcast the final session.

The organizers of this seminar have reported that 2,000 schools wish to receive copies of the seminar report which will include resource papers and teaching materials. Many colleges and secondary schools have used the exhibit materials. At least three teacher training colleges have sponsored seminars on population problems and family planning. It is estimated that about 1,000 persons including student teachers, supervisors, and parents were involved in these follow-up seminars. A book on economic development, currently being written by one seminar participant, will include a chapter on "Population and Economics" as a result of the August seminar. One staff member of Prasarnmit College of Education is producing a film "Population Education and Better Family Living" for the National Council of Women. Beginning in June 1974, a population education course will be required of all students of the Education Department of Chulalongkorn University. Such activities

indicate the commitment of the home economics profession in Thailand to family planning as a part of home economics. These activities also show the influence a well-organized profession can have on other disciplines.

Turkey: The Ministry of Agriculture of Turkey sponsored two workshops similar in format. The first, June 11-23, involved 40 participants from the Ministries of Agriculture and Education. Forty-six participants from those ministries were involved in the second workshop July 2-14. All were home economics home agents or mobile teachers for village women.

The program dealt with the present population situation in Turkey and possible home economics family planning responses and strategies. Field trips were included as an integral part of the program.

There are plans for two additional seminars of similar format before an evaluation of the program is carried out.

Workshops and Their Implications

The majority of the in-country workshops held in this project year had one purpose: to present basic population education and family planning concepts and present some opportunities for direct application to the various roles of professional home economists. In addition, the seminars functioned as a channel for the exchange of ideas on this vital topic among home economists from various subject-matter areas and/or ministries. A close examination of the individual seminar programs indicates the following sequences:

- world population situation
- country population situation
- family planning activities
- family planning methods
- relationship of home economics to family planning/
population education
- implications for specific subject matter areas of
home economics and/or specific home economics roles

The extent to which field trips or skill-oriented experiences, such as the development of visual aids, were included in the programs was determined by both the time involved and the number of participants.

Clearly, the developing country home economists are not avoiding the concepts of contraceptives. In all workshops medical personnel are involved as resource persons for that aspect of the program. The home economists have made excellent use of interdisciplinary talent and involvement while maintaining a clear home economics/family planning focus. Other organizations and persons concerned with family planning and population education have been used as resources, both in terms of knowledge and funds.

The home economists that organized the seminars proved to be very able to handle the task. In the majority of cases, the seminar coordinators were persons who were involved in the Taiwan depth training program. In the processes of planning and organizing these persons exhibited an outstanding political savoir faire.

The majority of the home economists used the workshops as an occasion for extensive media coverage that included newspaper articles, radio shows, and some television interviews to promote public awareness. One important result was the evidence of public commitment to family planning on the part of home economists.

All workshop plans developed during this year have had provisions for both local evaluation -- as contrasted to overall external evaluation -- and follow-up. Most of the countries have developed a long-range plan for sequential events. There will be a need in the next phase of the project for a careful determination of the implementation of the recommendations that emerged from these initial workshops and their resultant spreading effects.

The workshops in this project year had introductory or overview objectives that may be perceived as vital first steps which each country will probably have to take as it becomes involved in the International Family Planning Project. (See Figure 1.) The next steps appear to be regional and/or country workshops with specific action objectives such as curriculum development or the development of materials for use in home economics programs. An alternative next step could be a focus on the relationship of family planning to a specific subject matter area. Following either or both of these options, the culminating workshop phase would be the production of country-specific family planning materials for home economics programs.

There is no accurate way to assess the time frame required to reach this institutionalization of family planning within home economics materials. The resources of leadership potential, time, interdisciplinary support and cooperation, etc. will vary among countries.

Figure 1 indicates the possible inclusion of observers at country seminar/-workshops: the status of observer will be used (a) to introduce selected home economists from new countries to the opportunities involved in the International Family Planning Project or (b) to motivate home economists from countries that have had initial contact with the project through consultation or country survey to continue the development of project activity commitment. Any country will be required to involve more than one person as an observer at any given event. While two or three persons probably do not constitute a "critical mass," within a leadership group they may be sufficient to lend impetus to project involvement.

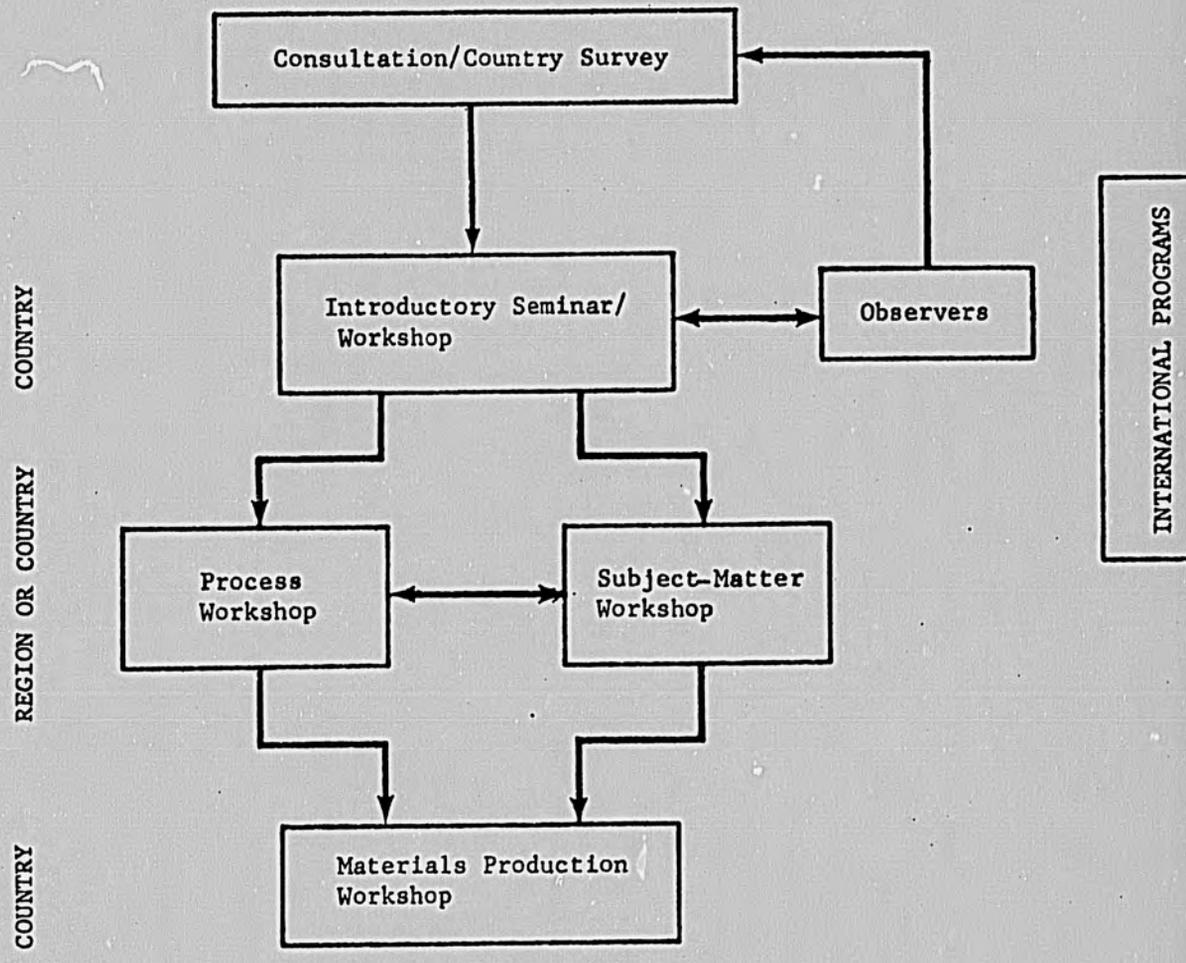
The focus of this section has been in-country workshops, however, as Figure 1 indicates, these activities cannot be considered without consideration of international programs sponsored by International Family Planning Project. As other portions of this report indicate, such programs develop leadership and provide in-depth training and cohesion to the family planning efforts of all home economists.

Publications

During the 1972-1973 contract year, four types of publications pertaining to family planning were emphasized for distribution to home economists. These were (1) existing publication in population education and family planning selected for their particular relevance for home economists; (2) new materials published to give home economists ideas for integrating family planning in their existing programs; (3) articles developed to inform home economists and others about the International

Figure I

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT



Family Planning Project, and (4) new materials developed by home economists in the developing countries and published for their use in family planning activities.

It is not the objective of the publication phase of this project to develop an extensive resource center or collection of materials. However, a limited number of particularly relevant materials have been purchased for use by consultants in summer education programs and, when particularly appropriate, for workshops held in developing countries. Materials from other organizations such as International Planned Parenthood, World Bank, World Neighbors, Population Reference Bureau have been made available for developing country workshops. In some instances these materials were available in the country in the local language. Home economists in developing countries have been encouraged and provided with funds to seek out additional publications that have particular relevance to their culture and are published in their own language. While it may be more reflective of the general philosophy of the total project than of a publication-specific policy, an effort is made to avoid the use of materials with a strongly developed country bias. Some publications of this nature have been included as examples of cultural specificity.

Another publication-related service that the International Family Planning Project has provided to developing country home economists is the inclusion of their names on mailing lists of existing newsletter services.

The major publication of the International Family Planning Project in this contract year was a packet of eight family-planning-in-home-economics booklets or pamphlets. These were developed by developing country home economics students who attended the 1972 summer workshops. Both an English and a Spanish version of the packet were developed. The materials included were selected to show a variety in format, language, and cultural interpretation. These materials were intended as ideas for integration of family planning into home economics subject matter rather than as tested materials.

Over 1,000 English copies and 500 Spanish copies of these materials have been distributed to home economists around the world. In addition, packets have been made available to other organizations and to persons in population education and family planning. Approximately 100 packets have been purchased by United States home economists.

In general the feedback on the packet has been very favorable. The use of two languages in two booklets has been noted as particularly needed. The curriculum plan has been regarded as useful to several persons. The excellent coverage the packet received in the East-West Communication Institute IEC Newsletter, No. 12, May 1973, quite possibly accounts for many of the requests for the materials which are received from all over the world.

Another project publication of more limited distribution is a collection of ideas for teaching family planning through home economics, titled, "Have You Thought About..." These materials were developed and distributed at in-country workshops.

One issue of a period communication to project participants called Promising Practices was developed late in this project year. The purpose of this newsletter is to share ways in which home economists are currently integrating family planning

land population concepts into their ongoing profession work. The material for this publication came from home economists who had been involved with the International Family Planning Project. Specific representatives for contributing news and, when necessary, translating the text were designated in each developing country. The response of developing country home economists to this first issue of Promising Practices has been positive. Those who contributed were pleased to see their projects and ideas being made available to colleagues in other countries.

Two major articles about International Family Planning Project activities appeared in the Journal of Home Economics in this project year. In December 1972 summer workshop program, "A Quality of Life Through Family Planning," was published. The second article, "Home Economists from East and West Study Family Planning," was a report of the second international family planning workshop held at the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning in Taichung, Taiwan. In addition to these articles the Journal of Home Economics published regular brief reports of project activities. Approximately 54,000 copies of each edition of this journal are distributed, primarily to U.S. home economists and those interested in home economics. For specific use in the International Family Planning Project 1000 reprints of each article were purchased and distributed to developing country participants and others concerned with family planning.

One article about family planning has been submitted to the International Federation for Home Economics Bulletin. This is to be published in the next issue of this quarterly. It is a report of the project staff member who was the official IFHE observer at the Second Asian Population Conference sponsored by ECAFE in Tokyo in November 1972.

In this project year the Thai home economists have requested project funds for the publication of materials. The vocational education workshop report and resource materials have been reproduced and distributed. These materials are entirely in Thai. As a result of the International Family Planning Project involvement but without any project funds, the Thai Home Economics Association devoted one whole issue of their journal to family planning concerns of home economics.

The information pamphlet The Time Is Now was translated into Korean by Sumi Mo, a Korean home economist involved in the International Family Planning Project. This pamphlet discussed the world population situation and the role of the home economist. It has been distributed to approximately 3,000 home economics students at all of the national universities in Korea. No project funds were involved in this publication.

Publications - Implications

Home economists throughout the world vary greatly in their educational background and professional role and experience. In addition to this, home economists work with equally diverse audiences ranging from top professionals in related fields to the illiterate women in their homes. Both of these realities make the task of preparing materials in family planning for home economists rather complicated. For this reason the focus of the publication thrust of the International Family Planning Project for this contract year has been to make available existing material and to provide new materials which present ideas and a choice of means of presenting these ideas. This decision is in keeping with the major objective of the project. The process of developing and extensive testing of educational materials

is more costly in both time and money than the bounds of the resources of this project; however, ideas for including family planning in programs with existing materials can be a vital contribution to developing country home economists.

Inasmuch as curriculum development is to be one major thrust of the project in the next contract year, there will be an effort to select and publish collections of existing materials that could be used by developing country home economists as background materials for this process. Experience has shown that these persons have difficulty in identifying appropriate materials, primarily because they are not available at local sources.

Home economists associated with the project have indicated they appreciate periodic information about family planning activities in other countries. As sufficient data is received it will be compiled and sent to developing country home economists. This link represents not only information, but also gives support to individual efforts in family planning.

Several countries have developed interest and competence in family planning and will be preparing and publishing country-specific materials for use by home economists. This will be supported by the International Family Planning Project.

Another packet of ideas for including family planning concepts in home economic programs is being developed. These materials result from work done by participants in the 1973 family planning/home economics summer institutes. In addition to printed materials which will be prepared in large quantities, a small number of audio visual and puppet kits are being developed for use in regional and country workshops.

Depth Training Programs

The emphasis of the depth training programs in this contract year has been upon the involvement of large numbers of developing country home economists in intensive programs rather than extensive programs for fewer persons. The two major thrusts of this phase of the International Family Planning Project has been international family planning workshops conducted at the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning and the summer institute program for home economics students from developing countries who were studying in the United States.

Home Economics International Family Planning Workshops: When a site for this program was selected, priority was given to location within a developing country. There were no centers offering this type of educational program for home economists, and developing country home economics institutions at that time did not have the family planning expertise needed for such a program. Although Taiwan is not considered a developing country, the general cultural setting more closely resembles that of developing countries than that of an American location. Prior to selecting the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning, Taichung, Taiwan, as the site for the two international workshops a staff member visited to discuss possible program options for home economists. The emphasis of the Taiwan program is on the health aspects and birth control delivery systems of family planning programs. The emphasis was broadened for the home economics workshops.

The two workshops were held January 8 to February 1, 1973, and March 18 to April 13, 1973, and involved 48 home economics leaders from 9 developing countries. The participation of one home economist from Taiwan was sponsored by the Asia Foundation. The majority of the participants were from Asian countries; however there were four from Africa, five from the Caribbean, and three from Central and South America.

The Taiwan situation was used as a case study to examine the dimensions of population programs and to project a role for home economists. The staff of the Chinese Center provided the basic population and family planning concepts while United States home economics consultants were involved to make adaptation and application to home economics programs. In both workshops a great deal of time was devoted to discussion and work groups exploring family planning implications for home economics programs. Plans for implementation of project activities were prepared for the country of each participant.

The recommendations of the consultants and participants indicate a desire for continuation of this type of program at the regional level, with a conference follow-up within one year, and the development of programs of a similar nature to meet specific needs of home economists with differing professional roles and/or subject matter emphasis.

1973 Family Planning/Home Economics Institutes: Five summer institutes were conducted at five United States universities between June 4 and August 22, 1973. The institutes ranged in length from five to six weeks. The university sites were selected from 22 home economics institutions which submitted proposals for conducting such programs. Academic credit was given.

To insure coordination of the program, the institute directors met at AHEA Headquarters for two planning sessions prior to the beginning of the institutes. The major objective of the summer institutes was to help participants see home economics/family planning programs as educational intervention strategies to help define values, goals, and roles for women and families and to identify ways of attaining and adopting those values and goals. Within this broad context, institute directors developed specific goals and models for implementation. The institutes varied considerably in areas of emphasis, organization, and format. There were common components of emphasis on depth and breadth of conceptual development, use of country studies conducted by the students prior to arriving, field experiences, a collection of educational materials specifically relating home economics and family planning, and the development of culminating project by each student or small group of students.

Sixty-seven developing country students in the U.S. along with 20 American students comprised the total group. The developing country students were awarded scholarships for the institutes: three students were given scholarships by Asia Foundation, the balance of the students were sponsored by AHEA International Family Planning Project. These students were pursuing undergraduate or graduate degrees in home economics at various universities in this country at the time of the summer institutes.

To provide data for evaluation of this aspect of the project, a consultant administered pre- and post-tests to all institute participants. This measure of attitude, knowledge, and certainty of knowledge, plus a quality of life measure will be given as a six-month follow-up. In addition, this person visited each institute twice to observe the dynamics and interaction of the group. The results of the evaluation indicate that the five institute groups were not statistically different from each other on any of the three measures. At the end of the institutes there were changes in attitudes, knowledge, and certainty of knowledge, however the groups were still alike, with the exception of one group which did not change in attitude. The institute participants made statistically significant gains in knowledge of elementary family planning concepts and in the certainty of their knowledge and statistically significant positive changes in attitude. (See Table).

The great diversity of ideologies and in educational and experimental levels represented in each institute, and the high degree of emphasis given to interactions and cross-cultural exchange suggests that these positive gains in knowledge and attitude may represent affirmative states of knowledge and attitude.

The status quo position of the group that indicated no attitude change is not supported by observational data or by other reports of the group. Follow-up data for this group will be monitored carefully.

Each participant was asked in the pre-test questionnaire to provide ten pieces of information about her own country. In general, participants had very little accurate information at the beginning of their experience but had a somewhat more accurate picture of the population/resource situation in her own country by the end of the institute. In addition, because of the group work, reporting, and, in several instances, cross-cultural study of country problems, the participants can be expected to be considerably more aware of the larger issues relating to family planning.

The post-test included a question regarding the participant's degree of commitment to future activities associated with family planning endeavors. On a seven point scale with seven of the participants connoting high commitment and one little or no commitment, the mean value for the 82 participants who completed the post-test was 5.6, the median value was 6.0 and of particular significance, 88 percent of the ratings were in five, six, or seven, to indicate that at the specific point in time there was a high degree of positive affect being expressed. For the institute participants most of the plans for professional endeavors on behalf of family planning were hypothetical because they are currently in the United States. Follow-up of these participants as they return to their countries will be critical.

Following the completion of the summer program the institute directors met for two days with the evaluation team and International Family Planning Project staff. The meeting was for purposes of general reporting by institute directors and the evaluation team as well as for consideration of further development of the summer program. The recommendations of this group indicate continuation and diversification of this aspect of the depth training programs. Several specific recommendations pertaining to program personnel and student selection were presented.

Statistical Summary of Scores on the Test of Knowledge,
Degree of Certainty and Attitude Test
Related to Family Planning Total Institute Participants, Summer 1973

<u>SCORES</u>	<u>PRE-TEST SCORES</u>		<u>POST-TEST SCORES</u>		<u>GAIN SCORES</u>	
	(n=75)		(n=82)		(n=75)	
Knowledge of Family Planning	mean	30.69	mean	34.56	mean	4.00
	s.d.	5.11	s.d.	3.05	median	3.73
	range	18-40	range	24-40		
Certainty of Knowledge	mean	61.48	mean	79.73	mean	19.43
	s.d.	15.71	s.d.	12.74	median	18.50
	range	13-94	range	26-100		
Attitude Toward Family Planning	mean	71.35	mean	74.59	mean	3.67
	s.d.	6.29	s.d.	6.42	median	3.50
	range	53-87	range	54-88		

Depth Training Programs - Implications

The International Family Planning workshop as a strategy for involving and educating home economists has proven to be very useful. The persons involved in the two Taiwan workshops have initiated and provided leadership for major project activities in seven of the nine countries represented. Such workshops not only provide concepts and strategies for program implementation, but also a global perspective and professional support for involvement in such activities. The question of cost of transporting persons from diverse parts of the world must be considered; however, against this cost must be weighed both the short- and long-term benefits to family planning programs and the question of locating other centers capable of conducting such programs.

For subsequent international and/or regional workshops, existing centers in developing country settings will be used. Home economists in several countries are developing sufficient depth and breadth of program that with interdisciplinary cooperation and support they will soon have the capability to sponsor depth programs. An effort will be made to identify regional centers for training home economists in population education and family planning, preferably in interdisciplinary programs.

Depth training programs for home economists should include education for decision-making. This is one of the unique aspects of the home economics perception of family planning.

The selection of professionals for involvement in in-depth training programs must be given careful consideration, both in terms of number and position. The involvement of a single person with the expectation of project activity follow-up confers a great deal of power on one person; therefore an effort should be made to involve a sufficient number of persons who hold positions of influence. The countries making the most progress toward professional independence in family planning activities have been those with several home economists involved in the depth training aspect of the International Family Planning Project.

Revision of Home Economics Training Curricula to Include Family Planning

In this aspect of the International Family Planning Project during this contract year, the thrust of the work was preliminary to actual curricula revision. In effect all project activities were ultimately directed toward this end. The focus of this section of the report will be upon efforts made with this specific objective in mind.

In this particular portion of the contract, deviation from the proposed activities was the greatest. The activities at first proposed were: studies to explore ways that family planning information and attitude orientation might be included in areas of home economics curricula; pilot projects to include family planning in the classroom setting; and conferences with developing country home economics curricula managers. After an assessment of the readiness of home economists to commence these activities, an alternate plan for this contract year was developed.

Two prerequisites seen as necessary for the revision of home economics training curricula to include family planning were (1) a number of developing country home economists who had knowledge about family planning and population education and (2) the availability of sufficient background information for proceeding with programmatically sound revisions of curricula. The depth training program and the in-country workshops sought to meet the first need. Other activities were designed to meet the second.

In March, a three day seminar for 25 home economists, including representatives from 5 developing countries, was held at the American Home Economics Association headquarters in Washington, D.C. The objectives of this seminar were to examine the present status and possible future directions in family planning and population education, to consider implications for home economics, and to develop a framework for integrating family planning and population education with home economics. Using a working/learning approach, the home economists had the expertise of persons such as Sloan Wayland and David Kline to assist them in the process of developing a viable framework for the curriculum revision process.

The seminar resulted in several papers which will serve as background material for integrating family planning and home economics. These will be printed and distributed to home economists participating in the project.

As indicated in the Publications section of this report, these curriculum background materials will be supplemented by collections of relevant materials from other related areas of studies. The experience of this year has shown how difficult it is for developing country home economists to have access to materials; therefore, the International Family Planning Project will provide even more printed materials than originally considered.

Revision of Home Economics Training Curricula - Implications

It was not possible to proceed as quickly as originally planned with the revision of home economics training curricula to include family planning and population education concepts. The revisions, to have a long-range and institutionalized effect, will have to be done within countries. The role of the International Family Planning Project in this process will be to provide basic materials and the catalytic effect of regional workshops that focus on curriculum development.

As the report of the in-country workshops indicates, several countries have begun the steps preliminary to actual curricula revision. These steps will make the stated thrust of curricula revision for the second project year more possible.

The summer institute program for developing country students who are now studying in the United States will be continued. This program requires a longer time frame than the alternate depth program before the results appear in country activities. However, for students it can give a new perspective to studies. Professionals in countries will be advised of candidates who have completed the program.

Subsequent institute programs will be developed with more specific objectives. They may vary in subject matter emphasis and/or student level. Students will be carefully selected and assigned according to their professional goals.

In the coming year, careful evaluation of depth training aspect of the International Family Planning Project will be continued. A study involving all participants will be conducted to determine individual contributions to family planning activities.

A continuing effort will be made to identify education resources and fellowship aid available to developing country home economists for family planning training other than that sponsored by International Family Planning Project.

International Home Economics Leadership

The ultimate objective of the AHEA International Family Planning Project in its efforts to stimulate international home economics leadership is to promote national and international involvement in family planning. The strategies used for this purpose include increasing the visibility of home economics among other professional groups involved in family planning, involving present home economics leaders in family planning activities, and supporting activities of the International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE).

International Ad Hoc Advisory Committee: Ten home economists in leadership positions were selected to serve on this committee. The committee and project staff met July 19 to 21, 1972 in Helsinki, Finland, prior to the International Federation for Home Economics Congress. Meetings on these dates permitted the developing country participants to take part there in the Congress.

The discussions of the committee centered on issues regarding involvement in family planning programs, resource needs for implementing home economics participation, and identification of alternative plans for action.

Although the members represented countries with widely varying cultural beliefs and practices, different rates of population growth, and different governmental policies on population, they all expressed the belief that home economics as a field and home economists as members of professional teams should participate in family planning programs.

ECAFE Second Asian Population Conference: The International Family Planning Project sponsored an IFHE observer at the Second Asian Population Conference held in Tokyo, November 1-13, 1972. Although the role of an observer is rather limited, the involvement of a home economist at such events serves to inform government personnel and other professionals and organizations concerned with family planning of the interest and qualifications of home economists. It also affords opportunities to make contacts on behalf of home economists.

FAO/IFHE Expert Consultation on the Development of A Cooperative "Planning for Better Family Living" Programme: Three United States home economists participated in this consultation which was held near Paris, April 9-14, 1973. One of the participants was a project staff member who spent the week prior to the meeting assisting with preparations at the IFHE Paris headquarters. The involvement of

AHEA International Family Planning Project in this consultation began in Helsinki in the preliminary discussions with FAO and IFHE and included assistance in the drafting of the program and selection of delegates.

Twenty-six home economists and two consultants spent the period of the consultation developing alternative plans and strategies for a cooperative global plan to involve home economists in population-related activities. Following the consultation, a project staff member assisted in drafting a proposal to implement the global plan to be submitted to a major funding agency.

Involvement of home economics leaders in family planning activities: In an effort to have IFHE leaders become more familiar with the AHEA International Family Planning Project, Mlle. Jacqueline de Luget, the French IFHE Permanent Council delegate and for 11 years Secretary General of IFHE, came to the United States for a 2-week period in June 1973. While here she visited the United Nations, one of the five Home Economics Family Planning Summer Institutes, and the AHEA Annual Meeting in Atlantic City.

Liaison with other organizations: One of the functions of the International Family Planning Project staff is to establish and maintain contacts with other population education/family planning projects and organizations. This liaison on behalf of home economists throughout the world serves several purposes. Through these contacts, other professionals working in related areas are informed of the concerns and expertise of home economists. Correspondingly, home economists become aware of on-going projects. Such knowledge permits cooperation rather than duplication of effort. All home economists coordinating activities in-country are encouraged to be similarly aware of and to cooperate with individuals, agencies, and organizations within their country.

In this connection a staff member participated in a program intended to specify program development needs in population education and to discuss and initiate ways of cooperating to meet these needs. This meeting was held at Harvard University, Boston, April 18-21, 1973. The 26 participants included representatives from 7 countries and from universities and agencies, in addition to observers from major international organizations concerned with population education. One major outcome of this meeting was the election of a seven-member planning committee to develop a proposal to establish an organizational structure or network on population education.

Another major focus of liaison activities in this project year was with FAO Home Economics and Family Development Service. The cooperation on one particular activity, namely the FAO/IFHE/Consultation, extended beyond to include some cooperative planning for projects and activities involving home economics and population concerns.

International Home Economics Leadership - Implications

As indicated in the consultation and workshop sections of this report, persons selected for participation are those in positions which facilitate their development of further family planning activities. Conversely, there are indications that

that involvement in International Family Planning Project activities enhances the positions of developing country home economists.

The developing country home economists have responded favorably to family planning as a needed and integral part of home economics. The FAO/IFHE consultation represented a necessary step for developing IFHE commitment to family planning. The Federation's further commitment will be indicated by their willingness to initiate and follow through on family planning activities without extensive support of another organization or a member association. As more developing country home economists become members of and active in IFHE, the probability of a strong commitment to family planning may be increased. There will be continued effort to encourage IFHE. At the same time, new avenues for coordinating international home economics leadership will be sought.

Liaison activities with other family planning and population education projects and organizations will be continued and expanded. The expansion will be in two directions. The first will be to involve more organizations including national and international women's organizations. The second will be to search for possible additional fund sources available to developing country home economists.

Program Evaluation

Although some informal evaluation is a part of each activity of the International Family Planning Project, a major, more rigorous evaluation of the combined effort of the project necessarily occurs later in time. One specified activity in the 1972-73 contract year was an evaluation of all project activities through December 1972; consequently, the data reported in this section do not correspond exactly to those activities which comprise the major portion of the report.

Valid evaluation requires a more objective view than might be expected of a project staff member; therefore, a consultant who was familiar with the International Family Planning Project was secured. This person was given the general charge as outlined in the project contract.

The evaluation model used was based on the premise that the major task of the International Family Planning Project was the communication of an innovation, namely, family planning. The data used in the process were printed materials, reports, correspondence associated with project activities. Charts indicating who was involved in the communication efforts were developed. Figure II indicates a summary of contacts made through consultations which took place to December, 1972.

A summary of the evaluation data indicates that through December, 1972, 38 countries had been contacted. There had been documented contact with 53 agencies, departments, and organizations concerned with family planning and/or population programs. The evaluation report concludes:

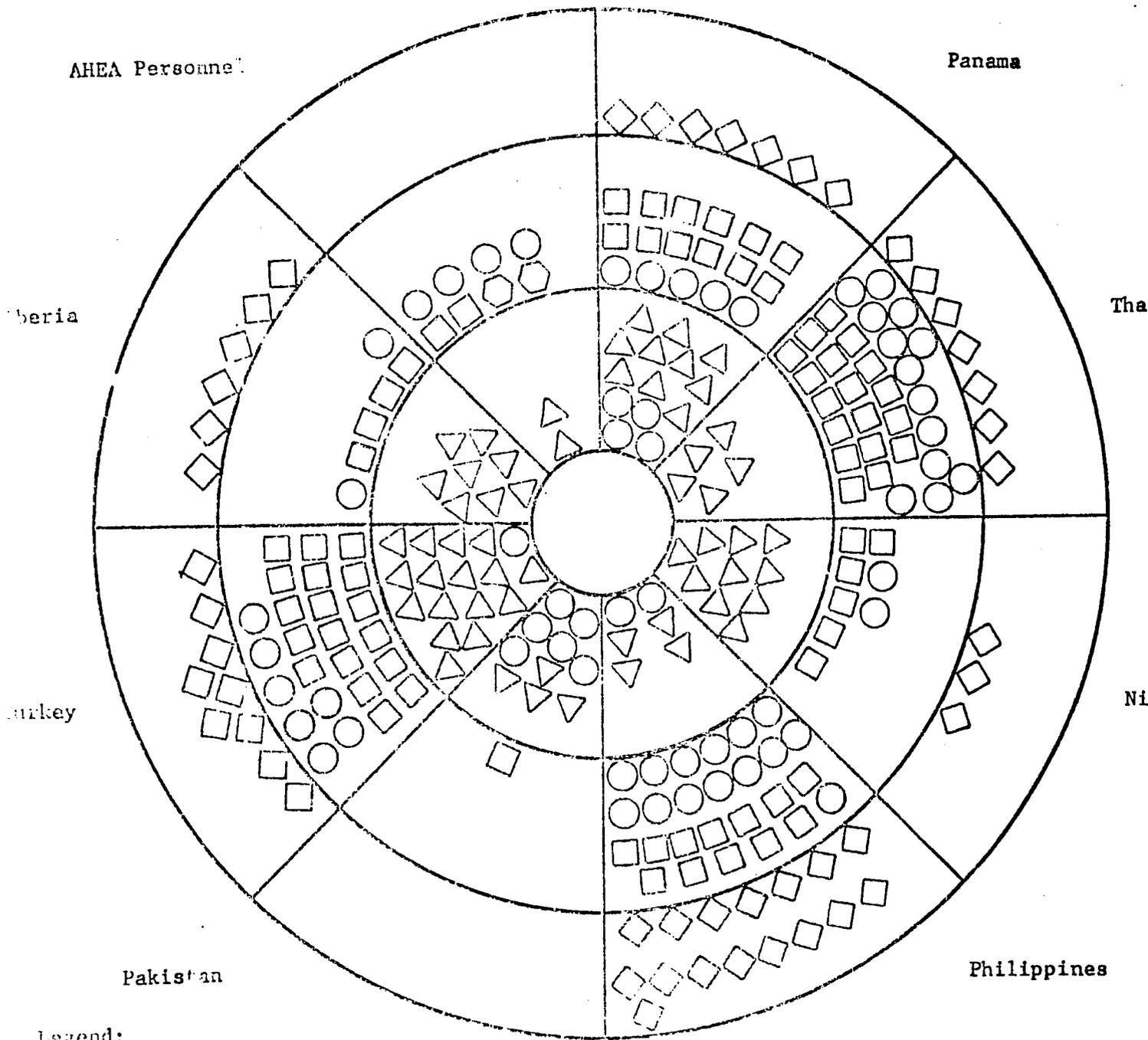
The evidence as synthesized for this report makes it abundantly clear that the American Home Economics Association does have within its membership the resource potential, the outreach, and the ideologic credibility to mobilize home economists in developing countries. In addition, they have the administrative, educative, and leadership resources to assist home economists in the less developed countries as they reorient their programs to give priority attention to the advancement of family planning and population education.

Program Evaluation - Implications

The report of the evaluation of project activities through December, 1972, was positive. In general, it indicated that policy level and agency institutions constituted the major target group for project activities. The expectation is that in-country events will build upon these contacts to develop the message for receipt by village- and community-level home economists. Subsequent consultations will include more first-hand experiences with those persons who have direct contact with the ultimate target group of any family planning program -- families of child-bearing age.

The communication model serves very well to evaluate a project with objectives such as the International Family Planning Project. Subsequent evaluations will rely upon the procedures and data used in this first evaluation period.

COUNTRY SURVEYS, FIELD STUDY AND CONSULTATION
 IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO 1972



Legend:

- △ Persons in policy and/or governmental offices
- Persons in agencies, organizations dealing with population and/or family planning
- ⬡ U.S. university personnel
- Other country university personnel
- ◇ Community personnel

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

The experience of this first full contract year indicates that it is possible to staff a project of this nature with three full-time professional staff members and a secretary, with assistance of administrative and clerical support staff. It was necessary to employ additional part-time staff to assist in preparation for the extensive summer program.

The full-time project staff can be kept to a minimum mainly because of the ability of the developing country home economists and their cooperation and the involvement of members of the American Home Economics Association as consultants for specific project activities. As indicated throughout this report, the in-country activities are organized and coordinated by home economists of the specific country. Most often their work is made possible by employers who release the time of the home economists and continue their salaries, a fact indicative of the general support given the International Family Planning Project objectives. Endorsement of the project is also evidenced by the willingness of United States administrators to release the time of high level professional home economists to serve as consultants for project activities. The diversity of skills of the members of the American Home Economics Association helps to strengthen the total impact of the project.

As the project activities develop, consideration will have to be given to a different staffing pattern with increased regional emphasis. The most probable option will be the appointment of regional directors or coordinators. These persons may be either part-time or full-time. Concomittant adjustments may have to be made in the staff based at AHEA headquarters.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The data presented in this report indicate that the AHEA International Family Planning Project plan of work is well coordinated and to date has had a high level of effectiveness in reaching and involving home economists in population/family planning activities. Each of the six major areas of activity has developed as an important phase of the project while contributing to the success of all other project activities.

The work plan suggested by the contract for the 1973-74 contract year recommends continuing these same major areas of activity with an increased emphasis on depth training and curriculum revision. From the vantage point of the completed year this seems to be justified. To carry out this work plan, effort will be directed toward the three additional foci which follow.

Applied Research: Throughout family planning literature there is evidence of a general need for research in family-level family planning decision making. More is known about national population policies than what influences family planning decisions in families. In addition, there is need for research that

attempts to delineate the factors comprising "quality of life" and how these are affected by cultural and national differences. Home economists, by virtue of their specific body of knowledge and the close contacts with families, are in a particularly unique position to plan and carry out such research.

Consideration will be given to funding home economists, particularly from developing countries for both these types of research proposals. Before any decisions are reached, however, complete proposals will have to be reviewed by persons knowledgeable about basic research procedures. The procedures whereby such research studies are developed could be included in an educational experience. The skills learned would ultimately serve the developing country home economist in other professional endeavors relating to family planning programs.

Identification and Use of Local Resources: Efforts have been made in all International Family Planning Project contacts to help developing country home economists identify resources for family planning activities within their own countries. These resources have included persons, materials, and funds. While this policy has proven to be successful, the thrust will be developed to an even greater extent.

As new countries are added to project activities some criteria will have to be established to determine what conditions must prevail in any given country before the involvement of AHEA International Family Planning Project may be considered completed. The object would be to leave the home economists of any country aware of further resources for their continuation of family planning activities. In addition to this awareness, home economists in developing countries may need to learn certain skills in project applications and management. These could conceivably be the focus of a seminar or workshop for home economics leaders.

Outreach to Other Organizations: Traditionally home economists have worked with families through female members. While the ultimate concern is for whole families, home economists still have a mandate to continue their particular concern for women. In this connection it is suggested that liaison activities of the International Family Planning Project include women's organizations, both professional and non-professional. These would include such youth groups as Girl Scouts, and 4-H or their developing country counterparts. If this liaison were developed, it would greatly expand the target audiences for home economists involved in family planning.

PROPOSED WORK PLAN 1974-1975

In view of project activities and evaluation, the following is a summary of program tasks proposed for 1974-1975:

1. Country surveys: a minimum of four new countries, with no upper limit if the activity is initiated by the country home economists and meets the approval of AID.
2. Country workshops: to be encouraged for most countries as the second step in project participation to mobilize home economists in the

country toward curriculum revision and integration of family planning/population education into the regular channels of their work.

It is estimated that following a survey, a minimum of one workshop per country will be held with the possibility of three or four country workshops in countries with more extensive home economics programs.

Estimated total number of country workshops for 1974 to 1975: approximately 12, with an increase in the number of different countries sponsoring these.

3. Regional Training Centers: It is proposed that at least one regional Home Economics and Family Planning/Population Education Center be established for the purpose of in-depth training and intensive preparation of curriculum revision, preparation of teaching materials, and media techniques to integrate family planning/population education into home economics.

The site selected would be dependent in part on a location where the following resources might be available:

- (a) Local resources in research, training, and communications skills, that could be applied to population education and family planning.
- (b) Population education projects already underway, sponsored by international agencies such as United Nations. Home economics might be built into these.
- (c) Home economics leadership to build in the necessary components for home economists.

This center should be selected as one with resources which could permit continued activity when the AHEA project no longer contributes support.

The ultimate aim is to initiate three such centers - one in Asia, one in Africa and one in Latin America. It is at these centers that the intensive and on-going work should be done in curriculum, training, research, and preparation of materials for home economists.

4. Publications for curriculum revision and teaching will be a continuing need, but with more emphasis on country and regional production through longer and more concentrated seminars and workshops.

5. Depth Training: (a) Four Institutes for developing country home economists studying in the United States are recommended for the summer of 1974. These would be similar to those held during the previous two years. It is proposed that two specialized institutes be developed for advanced students to work on specific aspects of curriculum materials and two for less qualified students for the purpose of initial involvement and training. Approximately 60 students will participate.

(b) Approximately three seminars for depth training of home economists from developing countries should be held in three different regions.
6. Developing International Leadership: There will be continuing efforts to work with the International Federation for Home Economics as the coordinating, leadership organization for home economics and family planning activities.

The Ad Hoc International Advisory Committee for the project is composed largely of administrators from various home economics programs in developing countries. This group also has potential for project leadership and ways will be explored to build this potential into the overall international leadership pattern.

7. Evaluation - is a continuing, integral part of the project activities. Semi-annual evaluations of project activities will be conducted and reported by the evaluation team. Country workshop follow-up of all project participants will also be continued. An outside evaluation is planned for early 1974-1975.