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Population and Development Policy Program

FINAL REPORT

PDP II Activities

23 July 1980 - 31 May 1983

Contract AID/DSPE-C-0076

Battelle

Human Affairs Research Centers

2030 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

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BATTELLE POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT OF PDP II ACTIVITIES

23 JULY 1980 - 31 MAY 1983

to

Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

Contract Number: AID/DSPE-C-0076
Project Number: 932-0635

by

Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers
Washington Operations
2030 M Street, N.W.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second phase of the Battelle Population and Development Policy (PDP II) Program was implemented during the period July 1980 through May 1983. The principal objective of the PDP II Program was to contribute to improvements in population policies in selected developing countries.

Two types of project activities were undertaken in those countries selected for PDP II efforts. "Core Projects" were organized around a broad central theme and consisted of a series of studies designed to synthesize available information on selected empirical problems and relationships and to identify significant policy implications of the findings. Ten Core Projects were undertaken and completed in nine countries. In addition to Core Projects, less comprehensive research efforts which addressed specific population-related policy issues were also supported by the PDP Program. All research activities were carried out by indigenous institutions and individuals. A key feature of PDP-supported projects was a concentrated effort to establish collaborative relationships between researchers and policymakers.

Over the three-year period of PDP II activities, a total of 27 subcontracts were implemented in ten countries: Brazil, Haiti, Jordan, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Togo and Turkey. In addition, a major technical assistance effort was undertaken in the Dominican Republic. During the three-year life of the Program, a total of 93 project trips, each involving one or two PDP staff, were taken to these and other countries which had been selected for possible PDP II activities (see Table III.2).

As an early key component in project design and development, PDP staff members prepared written strategies for each country selected for major project activities. Country strategies provided both essential background information and the rationale for planned PDP activities in the country.

Dissemination of research findings and their policy implications was an important objective of the Program. All Core Projects, as well as some of the more specific research projects, included a workshop, seminar, or conference for the purpose of presenting and discussing results. The audience typically consisted of carefully selected representatives from research, policymaking, and planning institutions. The usual format was for each paper to be presented, followed by discussion of the principal findings and their policy implications. Another important means of disseminating project progress and/or findings within Core Project countries was periodic newsletters which described population and development problems and policies as well as PDP activities. All PDP projects were also extensively covered by the mass media. In addition, 31 separate policy briefs were prepared and distributed widely to senior government officials and other researchers in six of the ten principal countries.

A number of other activities were also undertaken and completed as part of the PDP II project. These include the following: PDP staff provided a wide range of technical assistance to USAID and other organizations, both in Program countries and elsewhere. PDP staff prepared extensive Briefing Books on six potential PDP II countries. A Fellows Program provided financial assistance to 15 graduate students from developing countries as well as sponsored two seminars for Fellows and PDP staff. The PDP Program also maintained a Regional Office in Lome, Togo, to provide technical and other assistance to PDP Program activities in West African countries. The Program sponsored an international conference on "Supporting the Formulation of Population Policy," held in Reston, Virginia, in March of 1983, with about 35 participants, over half of whom were from developing countries. The Program also provided substantial assistance in organizing and conducting the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, held in Brasilia in December 1982.

Final Reports for each of the ten principal project countries were prepared by PDP staff. Each Final Report provides relevant background information on the country, the rationale for and a description of PDP activities in the country, a summary of PDP project outcomes in the country, and recommendations for future population policy-support activities in the country.

The effects of PDP II Program activities vary from country to country, but all of the following actions favorable to population policies and programs occurred in some countries and, in some cases, in all PDP countries: extensive local media coverage of project activities, strong policy statements from high government officials, desirable government administrative changes, strengthening of population policy-support networks, incorporating data on the consequences of rapid population growth into development plans and programs, strengthening family planning programs, specification of demographic targets, and strengthening population-related policies in various ways.

I. INTRODUCTION

The second phase of the Battelle Population and Development Policy Program (PDP II) began in July 1980 and was completed on May 31, 1983. This final report summarizes program activities over the three-year period. It describes the project design (Section II), implementation strategy (Section III), country-specific activities (Section IV), additional activities carried out under the program (Section V), and results obtained and conclusions reached (Section VI). In this latter section, we identify significant policy-related outcomes that have emerged in one or more of the countries where the PDP Program has been active, and offer a number of suggestions for those who would undertake similar types of population policy assistance. The principal goal of this report is to provide a brief account of how the PDP Program was organized and implemented, and to highlight its contribution to what we know about the difficult task of stimulating population policy improvements in developing countries through technical assistance projects. More detailed descriptions of work in specific countries are contained in the separate reports prepared for each PDP country project.

II. OVERVIEW: PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives.

The ultimate objective of the PDP Program was to contribute to improvements in LDC population policies, e.g., formulation of an explicit policy to reduce population growth, adoption of various measures to strengthen family planning programs, or legislation designed to influence one or more intermediate variables (e.g., age at marriage, infant mortality) in ways that would lower the fertility rate. However, since this objective often requires more time than was available for PDP activities, the program emphasized a number of short-term objectives that were viewed as necessary and attainable steps toward policy improvement. These short-term objectives included:

- Increased awareness of population problems and their relationship to socioeconomic development among national leaders and decision-makers, as well as the general public;

- Improvements in the empirical knowledge base showing how population conditions and trends are related to various dimensions of social and economic development;

- Commitment by national and regional planners to greater use of demographic information in the construction of long- and short-term development plans; and

- Creation of population policy support constituencies from among policymakers, researchers, planners, and opinion leaders.

The procedures followed to achieve these objectives are described below.

B. Country Selection Procedures

Countries were selected through a collaborative process involving Battelle staff, AID/Washington officials (including members of the Policy Division of the Office of Population and the various Regional Bureaus), and USAID staff in the country Missions. Preliminary selection criteria included seriousness of population growth problems, strength and commitment of indigenous family planning programs, compatibility with AID and U.S. foreign policy priorities, and availability of indigenous institutions to carry out work under PDP subcontracts. Shortly after the beginning of the Battelle/AID contract, cables were sent to a number of USAID Missions throughout the world inquiring about their interest in having PDP projects active in those countries.

Positive responses were received from a number of Missions, and initial visits by PDP staff were concentrated on these countries. While most of these initial visits resulted in commitments to undertake PDP projects, some did not. India is the most visible case where considerable effort was made to initiate a project that ultimately had to be abandoned.

Over the three-year period of PDP activities, projects were carried out in the following ten countries: Brazil, Haiti, Jordan, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, and Turkey. In addition, a major technical assistance effort was conducted in the Dominican Republic.

C. Country Strategies

A principal ingredient of any successful population assistance program is the placement of funds in activities that will have the largest payoff in terms of meeting country needs. The decision about how and where to invest assistance resources requires a comprehensive understanding of a country's principal population and development problems, the availability and adequacy of relevant data, the population-related activities of indigenous organizations and other international donors, the status of existing population policies and programs, and the interests and technical capabilities of local researchers, policy analysts, and development planners. In short, successful technical assistance programs must be based on an informed strategy for activities geared to the country's needs and resources.

A draft strategy was developed for each PDP II country on the basis of information gathered through discussions with indigenous researchers and policymakers, USAID Mission officials, AID/Washington personnel, and U.S.-based country experts, in addition to relevant published analyses and sources of statistical information. These documents were revised periodically as PDP activities progressed, and the final versions are the basis for the final reports prepared for each PDP country.

Country strategies were organized to provide two principal categories of information. First, necessary background information was summarized, including population characteristics and trends, development characteristics, the status of existing population policies and programs, activities of other donor organizations, indigenous research capabilities and interests,

concluding with an assessment of population assistance, research, and dissemination needs. The second part of the country strategy outlined the rationale for planned PDP II activities. The topics covered included project description, the reasoning underlying project selection, identification of key participants, description of planned dissemination activities, a detailed work plan, a list of country contacts, and a budget for each project to be undertaken. The revision of country strategies into final country reports involved adding a description of the research that was conducted, its principal findings, and the results of dissemination and follow-on activities.

D. Project Development

Battelle staff developed two types of projects under the PDP Program. Core Projects were organized around a broad central theme, and consisted of a series of studies designed to synthesize available information on selected empirical problems and relationships, and to identify significant policy implications of the findings. For example, the theme identified for the Brazil Core Project was "The Second Brazil: Social and Economic Consequences of a Population of 240 Million." On the basis of current population projections, the Brazilian population is expected to reach 240 million shortly after the turn of the next century, and the issue addressed by this project was to determine how this doubling of population size within a period of less than three decades would affect the country's socioeconomic progress. Eight research papers were commissioned, which dealt with the past and future effects of demographic change on a variety of social and economic institutions, and the ways in which population policies might reduce the negative effects of rapid population growth. A total of ten Core Projects were developed in nine countries; one in Brazil, Haiti, Jordan, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, and Togo, and two in Turkey. While the underlying objectives and structure of the Core Projects were similar in all countries, the substantive issues addressed varied considerably due to varying national development problems and demographic conditions. Details for each Core Project are summarized in Section IV, below, and described in detail in the various country final reports.

In addition to the Core Projects, less comprehensive research efforts were supported by the PDP Program. These studies were focused on topics which reflected specific country needs and opportunities. For example, a project in Nepal examined the relationship between opportunities for rural women to be employed in cottage industries and reproductive behavior, while in Peru a study was conducted of the extent to which population policy guidelines were applied in national development plans formulated over the period 1976-1982. In total, eleven of these subsidiary projects were supported.

One of the most important considerations in the design of population assistance activities is to provide for follow-up efforts that will continue the momentum achieved in policy-related activities, or will take advantage of new opportunities uncovered during the course of earlier projects. Although follow-up activities were not called for in the initial scope of the work for the PDP Program, a small surplus of uncommitted funds became available toward the end of the contract period which allowed for limited funding of follow-on work in Brazil and Senegal.

Project development typically began with discussions between Battelle staff and researchers from indigenous institutions, although wherever possible local policymakers were brought into the picture as early as possible. The goal of these discussions was to identify potential project topics and researcher interests, and to determine the feasibility of conducting a PDP project within the financial, temporal, and substantive constraints of the program. Consultation with USAID Mission officials proved invaluable during the initial stage of project development. In many instances the initial institutional contacts resulted in a suitable project idea with a capable group of researchers, but in a few countries several contacts were necessary before the appropriate mix of substantive interests and willing researchers could be located.

Once a group had been identified as a potential subcontractor, it was asked to prepare a proposal for the agreed upon project. The resulting document was then submitted by Battelle staff to USAID Mission officials and the AID/Washington project monitor for approval. In a few cases proposed projects were rejected, and in a few others revisions were requested. Generally, however, the extensive preliminary work by Battelle staff led to projects that were deemed suitable for PDP support. Once projects were approved, a subcontract was prepared and research efforts were able to get underway.

E. Research Activities

All research activities were carried out by indigenous institutions and individuals. The principal investigator for each project, which might consist of as many as eight or ten distinct studies, was responsible for identifying the appropriate researchers, reaching agreement with them on the scope of work to be conducted, arranging for periodic group meetings to discuss problems encountered and progress achieved, and ensuring timely completion of the final research papers. The principal investigator was also responsible for organizing and conducting all events at which project results were disseminated (see below).

Emphasis was placed on developing research projects that relied on available data. This decision was adopted by PDP staff for two principal reasons. First, use of existing materials is much less costly than collection of original data and, second, the goal of the PDP Program was to develop information that would provide guidelines for policy actions to a wide range of policymakers. Therefore, it was felt that the maximum payoff could be achieved from research that synthesized existing knowledge about relationships between population growth and societal development. In very few cases (e.g., Nepal and Senegal) were new data collection efforts supported.

Projects varied considerably among countries in terms of their level of scientific sophistication. In some countries (e.g., Peru and Nigeria), available data and prior research were abundant and of high quality, while in others (e.g., Togo and Jordan), data were scarce and subject to considerable error. Moreover, countries differed with regard to the supply of researchers with training and experience in demography and development studies. Finally, facilities for data analysis were constraining factors in some countries. Thus, the conclusions reached in these studies are more compelling for some countries than others, and their utility for policy planning varies accordingly.

F. Researcher-Policymaker Linkages

A key feature of PDP-supported projects was a concentrated effort to establish collaborative relationships between researchers and policymakers. One important constraint on the use of empirical research findings for policy formulation and development planning is that researchers, policymakers, and planners tend to misunderstand one another's needs and capabilities. For example, policymakers may be unaware of the substantive issues that can be illuminated through empirical analysis, and researchers may not understand how to present their findings or even to pose their problems so as to contribute to policy analysis. In recognition of these difficulties, the PDP Program was designed to create linkages among LDC individuals concerned with varying aspects of population problems and policies.

Two kinds of relationships developed. In a few countries, Core Project studies were carried out by reseacher-policymaker teams. Mutual interests were discussed prior to initiation of the study, and the resulting research paper was truly a joint effort. In the majority of projects, however, the researcher conducted the analysis and wrote the paper, while the policymaker commented on the findings and their policy implications during the event at which results of the project were disseminated.

G. Dissemination Activities

As indicated earlier in this report, two important objectives of the PDP Program were to increase awareness and understanding of the effects of rapid population growth on socioeconomic development, and to stimulate discussion of how population policies and programs could be improved. It was therefore critical to the success of the Program to ensure that findings of the research projects were made available to the appropriate audiences. Several mechanisms were adopted to facilitate the required dissemination.

All Core Projects, as well as some of the more specific ones, included a workshop, seminar, or conference for the purpose of presenting and discussing results. The audience typically consisted of carefully selected representatives from research, policymaking, and planning institutions. The usual format was for each paper to be presented, followed by discussion of the principal findings and their policy implications. In some cases, post-seminar groups were convened to discuss specific plans for implementing recommendations.

Another means of disseminating project progress and/or findings, employed in some situations was a periodic newsletter with population and development problems and policies. For example, highly successful newsletters were developed by research groups in Jordan, Peru, and Turkey. All PDP projects were covered, in varying degrees, by the mass media. Newspaper and television reports served to publicize project activities among the general public.

The final dissemination mechanism used is one that is becoming increasingly valuable for reaching policymakers. Chief executives and high level policymakers have insufficient time to wade through lengthy technical

arguments. They require statements of research findings that are concise and written in simple language. With these considerations in mind, several PDP-supported projects included the preparation of policy briefs, i.e., one or two page documents which have the following characteristics. They are (1) problem-oriented (focused on conditions or trends that need to be changed because of their undesirable consequences; (2) substantive (stating research findings in terms of relationships between recognized concepts and indicators); (3) diagnostic (presenting conclusions that clearly indicate the nature and extent of the problem); (4) prescriptive (indicating what needs to be done in order to reduce or eliminate the problem); (5) operational (identifying policy or program activities that can be undertaken to implement prescribed actions; and (6) evaluative (considering the likely costs, benefits, and barriers associated with implementation of the actions suggested). Decision-makers' principal concern is whether or not, given a specific problem, a particular course of action will achieve the results intended. They are also interested in comparisons of the relative costs and benefits of alternative solutions. Policy briefs provide this information in a straightforward, readily interpretable format.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Management and Staff Assignments

Over the three-year course of the PDP Program, four people shared responsibility for project management. During the first three months, Dr. William P. McGreevey served as project director. Upon Dr. McGreevey's resignation in September 1980, Mr. Leonard H. Robinson, Jr. became acting director and remained in that position through March 1981. Dr. Michael Micklin was appointed project director in April 1981, and was joined by deputy director Dr. James E. Kocher in August 1981. In May 1982, Drs. Micklin and Kocher became co-program directors.

Country assignments of PDP staff over the life of PDP are shown in Table III.1. Project development in each country was guided by the staff member designated as Principal Investigator, assisted by one or more other staff who served in a backup role.

Table III.1

COUNTRY ASSIGNMENTS BY STAFF MEMBER

Rashid Ahmad	(Pakistan)#
Connie Carrino	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**, JORDAN
Jatinder Cheema	(India), Nepal
Christopher Cluett	NEPAL
Harry Cross*	PERU, TURKEY
Moses Ebot*	NIGERIA, TOGO, Senegal
Cynthia Gilley*	BRAZIL
James Kocher*	(India), Nigeria, Tcgo, Sudan
Anne Kubisch*	HAITI, Senegal, Sudan
Suzanne McLees*	Haiti, Senegal
Michael Micklin*	Brazil, Peru, Turkey
Sara Nerlove	Peru
Marie-Claire Rens*	HAITI, SENEGAL, Togo
Leonard Robinson, Jr.	(India)
Susan Stout*	NEPAL, SUDAN
Melody Trott	Peru

* Indicates staff members principally responsible for development and completion of PDP activities.

\# Countries in parantheses received only exploratory visits.

** Technical assistance only.

Note: Countries for which staff member was Principal Investigator in upper case; those for which staff member was in back-up role are in lower case.

B. Staff Travel

Implementation of the PDP Program relied heavily on in-country effort by Battelle staff. A total of 93 trips, each involving one or two staff, were taken during the three-year period (see Table III.2). These trips averaged eight days, and the results of each were summarized in a trip report submitted to AID/Washington.

Table III.2

PDP STAFF TRAVEL SUMMARY

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Sudan	Kubisch/ Stout	27sep80 24oct80	05sep80	13jan81	21sep80 08oct80	#202 25nov80
Peru	Trott	24sep80 05oct80	09sep80	21sep80 20sep80	23sep80 04oct80	#203 14nov80
Nepal	Cluett	29sep80 10oct80	26aug80	05sep80 29aug80	25sep80 21oct80	#204 24nov80
Jordan	Carrino	10oct80 19oct80	05sep80	13jan81 12oct80	27oct80 11oct80	#205 05dec80
Turkey	Cross	04nov80 19nov80	18aug80	29oct80 23oct80	04nov80 14nov80	#208 28jan81
Haiti (PDPI/II)	Kubisch	10nov80 21nov80	24oct80	24oct80 07nov80	10nov80 21nov80	#209 23jan81
Nigeria	Cross/ Ebot	04dec80 20dec80	18aug80	03nov80 04nov80	08dec80 20dec80	#210 21may81
Nigeria	Ebot	19jan81 30jan81	13jan81	16jan81	22jan81 29jan81	#211 21may81
Jordan	Carrino	26jan81 09feb81	15jan81	16jan81 24jan81	26jan81 12feb81	#212 13mar81
Brazil	Gilley	09feb81 19feb81	02dec80	05dec80 04feb81	10feb81 19feb81	#213 17mar81

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Peru	Micklin	11jan81 20jan81	16dec80	 05jan81	11jan81 21jan80	#214 02feb81
Sudan	Stout	10feb81 25feb81	12jan81	27jan81	12feb81 26feb81	#215 02jun81
Nepal	Cluett/ Stout	27feb81 14mar81	29jan81	31jan81 13feb81	27feb81 19mar81	#216 22mar81
Haiti (PDPI/II)	Kubisch	01mar81 08mar81	19feb81	23feb81 26feb81	04mar81 12mar81	#217 10jun81
Haiti (PDPI/II	Kubisch/ Robinson	01apr81 10apr81	24mar81	verbal verbal	01apr81 10apr81	#217 10jun81
Pakistan	Ahmad	09mar81 24mar	16jan81	26jan81 05feb81	05mar81 31mar81	#218 13may81
Turkey	Cross/ Micklin	01mar81 07mar81	04feb81	04feb81 27feb81	15mar81 21mar81	#219 18may81
Dominican Republic	Carrino	12mar81 19mar81	26feb81	06mar81 10mar81	16mar81 20mar81	#220 27apr81
Nigeria	Ebot	19jan81 30feb81	13jan81	16jan81	22jan81 29jan81	#221 21may81
India	Robinson	21mar81 25mar81	16jan81	26jan81 10mar81	16mar81 22mar81	#222 27apr81
Peru (PDPI/II)	Micklin/ Cross	19apr81 24apr81	18feb81	23feb81 07apr81	21apr81 25apr81	#223 07may81
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	03may81 08may81	03apr81	23apr81 28apr81	11may81 18may81	#224 28may81
Senegal	Ebot/ Kubisch	03may81 12may81	13apr81	15apr81 23apr81	04may81 11may81	#225 16jun81
Dominican Republic	Carrino/ Micklin	15jun81 05jul81	01jun81	03jun81 12jun81	24jun81 11jul	#226 24jul81
Togo	Ebot/ Kubisch	13may81 16may81	27apr81	27apr81 02may81	11may81 14may81	#227 16jun81
Turkey	Cross	31may81 07jun81	11may81	14may81 15may81	31may81 06jun81	#228 02jul81

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Peru (PDPI/II)	Cross	14jun81 20jun81	22may81	03jun81 04jun81	14jun81 20jun81	#229 22jul81
Haiti	Kubisch	20jul81 23jul81	16jul81	17jul81 17jul81	21jul81 23jul81	#230 20aug81
Haiti	Kubisch/ Robinson	22sep81 27sep81/ 01oct81 02oct81	11sep81	15sep81 18sep81	22sep81 27sep81/ 01oct81 03oct81	#231 06nov81
Togo	Ebot/ Kocher	18sep81 28sep81	15sep81	18sep81 09sep81	19sep81 28sep81	#232 06nov81
Nigeria	Ebot/ Kocher	28sep81 16oct81	15sep81	18sep81 10sep81	28sep81 09oct81	#233 06nov81
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	04oct81 17oct81	09sep81	09sep81 15sep81	03oct81 17oct81	#234 26oct81
Peru	Cross/ Micklin	11oct81 18oct81	18sep81	24sep81 06oct81	14oct81 20oct81	#235 02nov81
Sudan	Stout/ Kocher	09oct81 15oct81	02sep81	02sep81 24sep81	12oct81 21oct81	#236 16nov81
Turkey	Cross	25oct81 31oct81	14oct81	15oct81	25oct81 29oct81	#237 20nov81
Jordan	Carrino/ Robinson	08nov81 21nov81	24sep81	10nov81 05nov81	08nov81 21nov81	#238 10dec81
Nigeria	Ebot	15nov81 30nov81	03nov81	03nov81 13nov81	25nov81 02dec81	#239 07jan82
Togo	Rens	04dec81 09dec81	18nov81	19nov81	03dec81 15dec81	#240 15jan81
Senegal	Rens	09dec81 19dec81	18nov81	19nov81 07dec81	15dec81 29dec81	#241 21jan81
Sudan	Stout	23dec81 06jan82	01dec81	03dec81 28dec81	17jan82 28jan81	#242 09feb82
Jordan	Carrino	08jan82 18jan82	17dec81	18dec81 30dec81	08jan82 18jan82	#243 09feb82

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Peru	Cross	01feb82 06feb82	22dec81	23dec81 04jan82	18jan82 23jan82	#244 22feb82
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	18jan82 24jan82	10dec81	18dec81 28dec81	15jan82 24jan82	#245 24feb82
India	Robinson/ Kocher	10jan82 17jan82	04jan82	04jan82 15dec81	10jan82 17jan82	#246 25jan82
Haiti	Kubisch/ Shapiro	10jan82 20jan82	18dec81	22dec81 28dec81	10jan82 17jan82	#247 10feb82
Senegal	Rens	15feb82 22feb82	21jan82	25jan82 01feb82	15feb82 26feb82	#248 24mar82
Nigeria	Ebot	22feb82 27feb82	08feb82	08feb82	22feb82 26feb82	#249 30mar82
Turkey	Cross/ Micklin	11jan82 15jan82	14dec81	16dec81 24dec81	08mar82 14mar82	#250 16apr82
Togo	Kocher	15feb82 19feb82	17feb82	17feb82 24feb82	14feb82 20mar82	#251 30mar82
Jordan	Carrino/ Micklin	12apr82 17apr82	24mar82	11apr82 08apr82	12apr82 19apr82	#252 04may82
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	21apr82 27apr82	17mar82	29mar82 24mar82	21apr82 27apr82	#253 14may82
Peru	Micklin	18apr82 20apr82	24mar82	20apr82 15apr82	19apr82 20apr82	#254 03may82
Nepal	Stout	10apr82 24apr82	25mar82	03apr82 19apr82	10apr82 20apr82	#255 02jun82
Sudan	Stout/ Kubisch	05apr82 09apr82 24apr82 03may82	25mar82	03apr82 31mar82	05apr82 09apr82 21apr82 03may82	#256 11jun82
Senegal	Rens	09apr82 23apr82	29mar82	08apr82	11apr82 27apr82	#257 18may82
Nigeria	Ebot	18apr82 23apr82	25mar82	10apr82 29mar82	19apr82 23apr82	#258 13may82

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Ivory Coast	Kocher	17may82 18may82	14apr82	16apr82 01may82	17may82 20ma	#259 07jun82
Togo	Kocher	18may82 23may82	14apr82	16apr82 29apr82	20may82 23may82	#260 07jun82
Nigeria	Kocher/ Ebot	23may82 02jun82	14apr82	16apr82 19may82	23may82 28may82	#261 07jun82
Senegal	Rens	20jun82 28jun82	13may82	24jun82 03jun82	18jun82 25jun82	#262 02aug82
Turkey	Cross	31may82 06jun82	30apr82	24jun82 20may82	31may82 07jun82	#263 06jul82
Brazil	Micklin	22jun82 27jun82	18may82	08jun82 27may82	27jun82 03jul82	#264 15jul82
Peru	Cross/ Micklin	28jun82 03jul82	18may82	08jun82 03jun82	04jul82 10jul82	#265 23jul82
Nigeria	Ebot	04jul82 11jul82	07jun82	07jul82	07jul82 11jul82	#266 06aug82
Haiti	Kubisch/ Rens	11jul82	09jul82	09jul82 09jul82	11jul82 14jul82	#267 19jul82
Nigeria	Kocher/ Ebot	23jul82 30jul82	24jun82	28jun82 06jul82	23jul82 30jul82	#268 19aug82
Dominican Republic	Carrino	25jul82 31jul82	30jun82	30jun82 05jun82	25jul82 01aug82	#269 11aug82
Jordan	Carrino	19aug82 24aug82	05aug82	08aug82 12aug82	20aug82 27aug82	#270 14sep82
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	18aug82 25aug82/ 09aug82 15aug82	19jul82	12aug82 29jul82	17aug82 14aug82/ 10aug82 14aug82	#271 13sep82
Togo	Kocher/ Rens	22aug82 26aug82	05aug82	05aug82 10aug82	20aug82 25aug82	#272 09sep82
Senegal	Kocher/ Rens	25aug82 27aug82	05aug82	05aug82 12aug82	25aug82 27aug82	#273 09sep82

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
U.S.A.	Ebot	06sep82 24sep82	18aug82	20aug82 30aug82	04sep82 30sep82	#274
Turkey	Cross	18oct82 24oct82	20sep82	08oct82 15oct82	18oct82 27oct82	#275 06dec82
Brazil	Gilley	25oct82 29oct82	30sep82	05oct82 13oct82	23oct82 30oct82	#276 10nov82
Senegal	Rens	10oct82 15oct82	31aug82	31aug82 31aug82	25oct82 30oct82	#277 09mar83
Haiti	Rens	25oct82 30oct82	05oct82	06oct82 25oct82	03nov82 06nov82	#278
Senegal	Rens	11nov82 21nov82	15oct82	22oct82 02nov82	11nov82 21nov82	#279 09mar83
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	22nov82 07dec82/ 29nov82 10dec82	25oct82	27oct82	20nov82 08dec82/ 28nov82 10dec82	#280 20dec82
Peru	Micklin	29nov82 11dec82	12nov82	16nov82 22nov82	28nov82 30nov82	#281 13dec82
Haiti	Rens			 10nov82	05dec82 12dec82	#282 21jan83
Sudan	Stout	15feb83 01mar83	14jan83	28jan83 28jan83	06feb83 18feb83	#283 17mar83
Peru	Micklin	20feb83 25feb83	19jan83	undated 15feb83	20feb83 26feb83	#284 09mar83
Jordan	Carrino	26feb83 07mar83	14feb83	22feb83 27feb83	26feb83 07mar83	#285 29mar83
Brazil	Gilley/ Micklin	12feb83 20feb83/ 28feb83 11mar83	20jan83	undated	27feb83 12mar83 11feb83 20feb83	#286 29mar83
Senegal	Rens	08mar83 19mar83	11mar83	18mar83 03mar83	08mar83 16mar83	#287 30mar83

Country	Traveler(s)	Scheduled Dates	AID Concurrence Requested	AID Concurrence AID Wash. AID Mission	Actual Dates	Trip Report
Togo	Rens	15mar83 19mar83	11mar83	18mar83 04mar83	16mar83 19mar83	#288 30mar83
Dominican Republic	Carrino	14apr83 20apr83	29mar83	29mar83 21mar83	14apr83 20apr83	#289 26may83
Senegal	Rens	25mar83 29mar83	11mar83	18mar83 03mar83	23apr83 30apr83	#290 31may83
Peru	Cross/ Micklin	26apr83 06may83	25apr83	25apr83 09apr83	27apr83 05may83	#291 31may83
Haiti	McLees	20apr83 22apr83	13apr83	13apr83 17apr83	02may83 07may83	#292 12may83

C. Subcontract Arrangements

Twenty-seven subcontracts were implemented under the PDP Program (see Table III.3). The duration of performance ranged from 45 days to 18 months, and the dollar amount from $5,000 to $73,804.

Table III.3

SUBCONTRACT SUMMARY
For AID Contract DSPE/C-0076

7/23/80 through 5/31/83

Subcontractor	Country	Proposal Number	Contract Number	Term	Contract Amount
Asociacion Multidiciplinaria de Investigacion y Docencia en Poblacion	Peru	P203PE	H706-04	2/10/81-12/31/81	$22,800
Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund	Jordan	P205JR	H801	7/1/81-12/31/82	60,888
Integrated Development Systems, Ltd.	Nepal	P210NE	H804	9/17/81-10/31/82	31,816
Instituto Nacional de Estadistica	Peru	P212PE	H807	11/1/81-12/31/82	15,200
Institute of Population Studies Hacettepe University	Turkey	P215TU	H806	9/1/81-10/15/82	15,562
Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey	Turkey	P216TU	H805	9/1/81-8/15/82	40,135
Instituto Andino de Estudios en Poblacion y Desarrollo	Peru	P217PE	H810	10/1/81-12/31/82	30,200
Turkish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Turkey	P219TU	H808	10/1/81-10/31/82	40,000

Subcontractor	Country	Proposal Number	Contract Number	Term	Contract Amount
Instituto de Estudios de Peruanos	Peru	P220PE	H809	9/1/81-11/30/81	5,000
Instituto Nacional de Estadistica	Peru	P222PE	H811	11/1/81-12/31/82	24,950
Dr. Manoel Costa, GPEPD	Brazil	P223BR	H812	1/15/82-4/30/83	42,215
Programme National de Bien-Etre Familial	Togo	P226TO	H813	1/1/82-12/31/82	6,105
Demographic Unit University of Benin	Togo	P227TO	H814	1/1/82-12/31/82	10,200
Direction de la Statistique	Togo	P224TO	H815	1/1/82-12/31/82	8,800
L'Institut de Recherche Scientifique	Togo	P228TO	H816	1/1/82-12/31/82	27,032
Population Studies Centre University of Gezira	Sudan	P232SU	H817	1/1/82-1/15/83	24,600
National Population Committee	Sudan	P231SU	H818A	1/1/82-4/15/83	17,808
Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique	Haiti	P230HA	H819	12/1/81-4/30/83	24,530
Population Studies Center University of Gezira	Sudan	P233SU	H820	5/15/82-2/15/83	17,587
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research	Nigeria	P234NI	H821	2/1/82-12/31/82	73,804
Commission Nationale de la Population	Senegal	P235SE	H822	3/1/82-4/30/83	23,556
Commission Nationale de la Population	Senegal	P236SE	H823	3/1/82-1/31/83	10,000

Subcontractor	Country	Proposal Number	Contract Number	Term	Contract Amount
Commission Nationale de la Population	Senegal	P237SE	H824	3/1/82-8/31/82	17,003
Commission Nationale de la Population	Senegal	P238SE	H825	3/1/82-1/31/83	7,000
Consejo Nacional De Poblacion	Peru	P218PE	H827	5/1/82-2/1/83	10,500
Consejo Nacional de Poblacion	Peru	P242PE	H828	10/1/82-2/28/83	10,000
Association des Femmes Africaines pour la Recherche Sur la Developpement	Senegal	P243SE	H829	3/15/83-4/30/83	6,250

D. Reporting

PDP activities and accomplishments were documented in a variety of reports. Each subcontractor was required to submit periodic progress reports as well as a final report. Many of the final reports were published. (For details by country, see Section IV, below.)

In addition, PDP staff submitted a number of reports to AID/Washington. As mentioned above, each country visit was summarized in a trip report which was circulated widely within AID and was also provided to other AID contractors working in a given country. Four semi-annual progress reports were prepared over the three years of PDP activity. Finally, the AID technical monitor for the project was in frequent verbal contact with PDP management and staff, as were USAID Mission officials during PDP country visits.

IV. COUNTRY SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

A. Introduction

This section summarizes PDP activities for each of the ten countries in which the program was implemented. It outlines project objectives, provides a brief history of project development, and describes the content of the research carried out. In addition, there is a description of dissemination and follow-on activities, as well as a listing of the reports produced. These and additional topics are elaborated in the separate Final Report produced for each PDP country.

B. Brazil

1. Project Objectives

Battelle PDP activities in Brazil were designed to respond to the research and dissemination needs in the country's population planning process and to accommodate the ongoing transition in Brazilian population policy. Battelle efforts were programmed (a) to consolidate research findings on relevant population and economic themes into comprehensible documents to provide policymakers with tools to make decisions and to assist the public in understanding the role of population in Brazil's development; (b) to create a dialogue between scholars in the research community who have studied the key relationships between population and development and individuals at the highest levels of government who make policy decisions crucial for Brazil's future; and (3) to provide a national forum for discussion of population problems and policy options.

2. Project Development

The first visit to Brazil under the PDP II contract was made by Ms. Cynthia Gilley in February 1981. Discussions were held with researchers and government officials in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Recife to determine policy-relevant activities which Battelle might undertake. A second visit was made by Battelle staff members Dr. Michael Micklin and Ms. Gilley in May 1981 to identify and select participants for a core project activity. A core project proposal, "The Second Brazil: Social and Economic Consequences of a Population of 240 Million", was developed by Dr. Manoel A. Costa during a visit by Gilley and Micklin in October 1981. A subcontract was signed in January 1982. Eight additional visits were made by Gilley and/or Micklin for project monitoring and follow-on.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

Under the coordination of Dr. Costa, a group of leading social scientists in Rio de Janeiro participated in a fifteen-month Core Research Project which analyzed the implications, for various social sectors, of a population of 240 million, which is twice the country's current size and expected shortly after

the turn of the century. Beginning in January 1982, the researchers spent four months reviewing the literature and developing outlines for papers on population and demographic characteristics, employment, health, social security, education, regional and urban development, and public policy. Drafts of the research papers were completed by late August 1982. By October 1982, the papers were revised and standardized in length. Abstracts of the papers and policy briefs, highlighting the policy implications of the information presented in the research papers, were developed in November 1982. The research papers were discussed and the policy briefs were distributed at a symposium in December 1982. An overview of the symposium was prepared in December 1982, and the final project document was developed during the first three months of 1983. This document was widely disseminated throughout Brazil during the month of April 1983.

The core project authors discussed their research findings at a two-day national symposium for Brazilian parliamentarians which formed part of the four-day agenda of the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in the National Congress in Brasilia during December 2 - 5, 1982. Opened by Haroldo Sanford, First Vice President of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, and Eunice Michiles, a Federal Senator, the symposium brought together fifty-five participants, roughly half of whom were federal and state parliamentarians. The symposium was unprecedented in Brazil in that leading research scientists, parliamentarians and other individuals of high visibility gathered together to address the development implications of rapid population growth. Among the recommendations of the parliamentarians were that population considerations should be integrated into the development planning process and that a population policy should be formulated during the upcoming legislative assembly. No other event in Brazil has produced similar recommendations from such a distinguished group of individuals.

As the final project activity, a dissemination meeting was held in the National Congress in Brasilia in May 1983 to publicize the final project document which contains the research review papers, policy briefs, and the proceedings of the symposium. The meeting brought together the core project researchers who reviewed the research findings and presented the final document to approximately 400 invited representatives of the Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and government ministries.

4. Follow-on Activities

A two-year work plan for follow-on activities was developed with Dr. Costa during Cynthia Gilley's last country visit in March 1983. Programmed to start in June 1983 and continue through March 1985, the research and dissemination activities outlined in the work plan "The Second Brazil: Geographic Perspectives" seek to involve researchers and political leaders from diverse backgrounds and origins to increase regional participation in population policy debates.

Incorporating the same research topics as in the previous Core Project, the work plan calls for estimating and analyzing the socioeconomic implications of

the demographic process in different regions and administrative levels of the country for the year 2014. For each geographic region and administrative level (state, municipal, and metropolitan), research papers are to be developed on demographic characteristics and perspectives, and the implications of these demographic characteristics on health, education, labor, social security, and housing and urban development. These papers are to be discussed at three symposia. A state symposium for state parliamentarians is planned in Recife, Pernambuco in early 1984. A municipal symposium in Porto Seguro, Bahia, and a metropolitan symposium in Manaus, Amazonas, for mayors and other civic leaders are planned for mid-1984. A national symposium in Brasilia is programmed for late 1984, after the United Nations International Population Conference in Mexico, to concentrate on the conclusions and recommendations of the three previous symposia and stimulate discussions on population policy and family planning in the National Congress. Support for this project has been secured from the Pathfinder Fund.

5. Reports

In completing the core project, Dr. Costa submitted to Battelle three progress reports, a policy brief, and a final report. The titles and authors of the research review papers, contained in the final report, are:

"The Second Brazil: Population and Demographic Characteristics"
by Manoel A. Costa, Demographic Advisor to the Brazilian Parliamentary Group for the Study of Population and Development; and Jose Paulo Carneiro, Director of the Sampling Division of the Brazilian Census Bureau.

"Employment in the Second Brazil"
by Joao Jesus de Salles Pupo, Advisor in the Directorate of the Brazilian Electric Business Company and former Secretary of Labor and Salary of the Ministry of Labor.

"Health in the Second Brazil"
by Nelson de Moraes, Professor of Preventive Medicine at the State University of Rio de Janeiro.

"Social Security in the Second Brazil"
by Celso Barroso Leite, Advisor to the Ministry of Social Welfare.

"Education in the Second Brazil"
by Nelson do Valle e Silva, Research Scientist at the National Research Council.

"Public Policy in a Context of Demographic Change"
by Jorge Vianna Monteiro, Associate Professor of Economics at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro.

"Regional and Urban Development in the Second Brazil"
by Thompson A. Andrade, Research Scientist at the Economic and Social Planning Institute.

The final report, consisting of a summary and discussion of the project activities, was received on 30 April 1983. The symposium proceedings were published in late May.

C. Haiti

1. Project Objectives

Four important considerations influenced the PDP II strategy in Haiti. First, Haiti's demographic problems--population/land pressure, infant mortality, rapid urbanization--are perhaps the most visible and severe in the Latin American region. Second, Haiti's upper echelon officials have yet to show much commitment to the resolution of development problems. Given the problematic nature of population dynamics in this country, it was hoped that PDP II activities could spark some interest among policymakers through increased publicity and information about the topic. Third, USAID/ Port-au-Prince has the largest family planning program in the Latin American region; it was felt that such a large program could only be enhanced by concommitant policy efforts. Finally, the success of the seminars sponsored under the PDPI contract gave support to the idea that there was substantial interest in population issues, at least among mid-level government officials; additional work was needed to keep the momentum, created by the seminars, going.

2. Project Development

After a series of changes in the Battelle PDP plan for activities in Haiti, a core project was developed and implemented with the Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI). Original plans called for a project with the Division d'Hygiène Familiale (DHF), as a follow-on to the PDP I seminar on population and development organized with this governmental body. However, political differences between the DHF and other components of the Department of Public Health and Population proved to be insurmountable.

The IHSI submitted its proposal for a series of studies and a seminar on "Population, Human Resources, and Development in Haiti" to Battelle late in 1981. In January 1982, Anne Kubisch and Battelle PDP Consultant, David Shapiro, traveled to Haiti to specify the six studies and to determine an appropriate work schedule. The resulting subcontract agreement stipulated that the bulk of the research and the seminar be completed by May 1982. At a meeting of the project participants in March 1982, the IHSI and the six project authors determined that it would not be feasible to complete the studies within the original time frame and requested that the seminar be postponed until late 1982. Battelle PDP staff revised the subcontract to reflect the new work plan and sent the second version to the IHSI in early May.

At the beginning of July, Battelle PDP received word that the IHSI had not signed the subcontract. A short visit was requested, and Anne Kubisch and Marie-Claire Rens traveled to Port-au-Prince 11-14 July. The purposes of this trip were to determine whether any changes in the original work plan were

required, to incorporate these changes in the subcontract, to obtain an officially signed PDP subcontract with the IHSI, and to acquaint Marie-Claire Rens (who replaced Anne Kubisch as Principal Investigator) with PDP activities in Haiti.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

A variety of external factors impeded the expeditious implementation of the project with the IHSI, most notably the fact that all resources of the IHSI were mobilized for completing the national census of population. A second difficulty resulted from the lack of continuity in the government bureaucracy. Five ministers, including the Minister of Finance, were replaced on 12 July 1982. Two project authors, Hervé Denis and Philippe Rouzier, were brought to the Ministry of Finance by the ousted Minister Bazin, and their search for new employment prevented them from devoting efforts to the PDP papers. Later in the summer, however, Denis and Rouzier dropped out of the project due to very unpleasant political circumstances. Finally, another project author, Camille Tardieu, dropped out of the project. She was replaced by Jean-Marie Bazile, of the Ministry of Planning. The titles and authors of the six papers (including a seventh paper prepared by a UN representative) prepared over the spring and fall of 1982 are cited in the Reports section, below.

The principal dissemination activity was the final seminar on "Population, Human Resources and Development," held from 8-11 December 1982, where the seven papers cited above were presented. The seminar was attended by PDP staff member, Marie-Claire Rens. The reasons cited above for delays in the preparation of research papers also contributed to the delay in organizing the final seminar. The seminar was well attended by academicians, government bureaucrats and others with a common interest in population and development policy in Haiti. A wide array of disciplines was represented among seminar participants, e.g., statisticians, economists, demographers, agronomists, health and family planning specialists, and educators. The seminar received coverage by mass media and the press. The proceedings of this conference were distributed throughout the government and among selected research institutions in Haiti.

4. Follow-on Activities

Owing to the late date of the final seminar and delayed preparation of the seminar's proceedings, there was no opportunity to conduct follow-on activities within the time frame of the PDP II contract. However, suggested activities included a series of round tables to disseminate results of the 1982 Census to Ministry officials, RAPID presentations to the Ministry of Planning, and strengthening the role of women's groups in the development process.

5. Reports

The titles and authors of research papers prepared under this project are:

"Structure industrielle et utilisation optimale des ressources humaines en Haiti: un test empirique," [Industrial Structure and Optimal Utilization of Human Resources in Haiti: an empirical test],
by Amos Durosier

"Migrations internes et internationales et processus de croissance des années 1970-80 en Haiti," [Internal and International Migration and Population Growth in Haiti, 1970-80],
by Georges Werleigh.

"Etude statistique des relations entre la dynamique de la population et le développement de l'agriculture en Haiti," [Statistical Study of Relationships between Population Dynamics and Agriculture in Haiti],
by Youssef Courbage.

"Ressources humaines, santé et développement," [Human Resources, Health and Development],
by Adeline Vérly.

"Pression démographique et occupation de l'espace en Haiti," [Demographic Pressure and Land Planning in Haiti],
by Carl Mondé.

"Ressources humaines, éducation et développement," [Human Resources, Education and Development],
by Auguste D'Meza.

In addition to the above, the document containing the proceedings of the final seminar on "Population, Human Resources, and Development" was published by the IHSI in May 1983.

D. Jordan

1. Project Objectives

While Jordan's small population size, an estimated three million in 1980, may not merit its ranking among priority countries for population policy projects, various other characteristics do. The annual rate of population growth for 1979 was estimated to be approximately 3.5 percent. Fertility surveys indicate that most Jordanian women surviving through their childbearing years have seven children. Administratively, neither the private Jordanian family planning association, nor the maternal and child health (MCH) unit of the Ministry of Health, have reached many women with family planning services. In fact, observers report that family planning service delivery by the MCH Program is almost nonexistent. Politically, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) has no population policy aimed at decreasing the rate of population growth. In 1980, the only population assistance accepted by the GOJ was for demographic data collection and analysis.

Weighing Jordan's population characteristics against the GOJ's lack of interest in family planning assistance, Jordan surfaced as an appropriate candidate for assistance from Battelle PDP. The major country-specific objective of Battelle PDP's work in Jordan was to assist researchers and government officials interested in encouraging the formulation of population policies and programs to realize their objective. Battelle PDP's technical and financial assistance was provided through the Core Project mechanism.

2. Project Development

Ms. Constance Carrino first traveled to Jordan for Battelle's Population and Development Policy Program in October 1980 in response to a USAID/Jordan technical assistance request. During her visit she received clearance from the mission to investigate the feasibility of undertaking a Core Project in Jordan. At the mission's request, exploratory interviews were confined to university and private researchers, and international donor representatives in Amman. Government officials were not directly approached until later visits. Prior to the Battelle PDP visit, interviews with Jordanian and other Middle Eastern experts took place in the United States.

As a result of these conversations, a group of Jordanian reseachers and mid-level government officials began meeting periodically at the offices of the Queen Alia of Jordan Welfare Fund (QAF) to discuss the state of population and development research in Jordan and its applicability to national policy and program design. Under the direction of Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, QAF director and former director of the Population Studies Program (PSP) at the University of Jordan, this group designed a proposal in cooperation with Battelle PDP which evolved into a project entitled, "Major Issues in Jordanian Development."

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

The QAF Major Issues project consisted of three principal sets of activities: (a) compilation of extant research on selected population and development issues of special importance for Jordan; (b) analysis of these data with emphasis on their relevance for policy; and (c) dissemination of the policy relevant findings and subsequent policy or program recommendations to national decision makers and opinion leaders.

To assure high level GOJ interest and support for the "Major Issues" project, the themes chosen for detailed study included a mixture of Jordan's salient population issues, rapid growth and population planning, with priority social development topics which are closely related to Jordan's population dynamics and pressures: women's education and training, poverty, social defense and the demand for medical services.

The QAF newsletter series was an important dissemination activity of the Major Issues project. Five issues of a newsletter updating the progress of the research review papers and that of other social development activities were prepared and distributed to Jordanian decisionmakers and opinion leaders.

Reaching the desired audience rested on the reputation of the QAF and, more specifically, on H.R.H. Princess Basma. To assure an elite readership, the newsletter came directly from the Princess, and although it had substantial space devoted to the population dominated Major Issues project, it remained consistent with QAF objectives by reporting on other social development activities within the country as well. Each issue was approximately six pages in length, in Arabic. Over one thousand prominent Jordanians from Government service, academia, the media, industry and community affairs received the series. The QAF plans to continue the publication and distribution of the quarterly QAF newsletter beyond the life of the Battelle agreement, thus providing a permanent forum for population and development researchers and policymakers in Jordan.

Newspaper coverage of the QAF project in both Arabic and English was excellent, especially during the symposium. Media input by the QAF authors continues. For example, as the core project came to a close, Jordan's leading Arabic language newspaper ran a short series of articles on population policy and the need for an active national population commission. These articles are likely to draw further attention to the Arab language publication of the core project research review papers and to the population issue in general.

Approximately 75 people, mostly GOJ officials, attended the QAF symposium held at the Chamber of Industry in Amman on 21 and 22 August 1982. H.R.H. Princess Basma patronized the symposium and began her opening speech by stating that "scientific research is the cornerstone on which social development plans should be built." H.E. Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Social Development, said she saw the authors' work as a positive contribution to the effective development programs in her Ministry, and participated actively as the chair of the first session. The six research papers were presented and considerable discussion on research methods and policy conclusions ensued. Population policy in Jordan was discussed during the symposium. Members of the National Consultative Council voiced the need for an Arab population policy. Participants interested in reinstituting the National Population Council aired their views during and after the symposium, but disagreed as to which institution should house such a council.

4. Follow-on Activities

Battelle PDP's follow-on intentions in Jordan were to encourage active members of an informal population cadre of researchers and government officials to continue their efforts to focus national attention on specific population issues, e.g. advantages of child spacing and the effects of return migration on the Jordanian labor force. Two members of the Queen Alia Fund project, Dr. Ahmad Hammouda and Mr. Abdullah Abu Ata, suggested a different type of follow-on activity for Battelle PDP based on feedback from final symposium participants. They asked if Battelle PDP would collaborate with the IPPF Regional Office in Amman to design an Arab Conference on Population Policy for the region's government representatives, parliamentarians and family planning association presidents (country volunteers). Extensive discussions ensued at the IPPF MENA Office and a tentative plan for the conference's purposes, invitees, content, location and planning structure emerged.

Briefly, the purposes of the conference would be (a) to encourage the creation of new FPA's in the region, (b) to increase the level of cooperation between national governments and FPA's, and (c) to encourage national governments to adopt or implement population policies. The catagories of invitees envisioned include ministerial and other national level representatives, including parliamentarians; presidents of FPAs in the region; representatives of national and international institutions who work in population; selected population researchers; and media representatives.

Battelle PDP staff feel that the population policy follow-on for Jordan can be successfully incorporated into these conference activities.

5. Reports

The six Core Project papers were addressed to the following topics:

"Demographic Trends in National Planning,"
by Drs. Ahmad A. Hammouda and Yasser Sara

"Education and Training of Women,"
by Mr. Munther Masri and Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber

"Poverty and Its Implications for Development,"
by Dr. Ahmad Abu Shekha and Mr. Gazi Assaf

"Socioeconomic Consequences of the Demand for Services,"
by Dr. Ghassan Musallam and Mr. Sami Zreigat

"Consequences of Rapid Population Growth on Development,"
Dr. Harb Hunaiti and Dr. Fousi Sahawneh

"Social Defense,"
by Dr. Taha Zahran and Dr. Faisal Gharaibeh

The QAF defined policy briefs as short explanations of findings and recommendations, written in comprehensible language, which are presented to policymakers and opinion leaders. Such explanations were incorporated into issues of the QAF newsletter series.

The Arabic and English versions of the papers presented at the QAF symposium were published under the title Major Issues in Jordanian Development, edited by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, the core project director. Dr. Abu Jaber has prepared an introduction summarizing the conclusions of the research review papers, and H.R.H. Princess Basma contributed a personal dedication. Both the Arabic and English versions, and the final issue of the QAF newsletter under the core project, were distributed in April 1983.

E. Nepal

1. Project Objectives

Nepal's demographic situation is one of the most challenging in Asia and the world. The results of the 1981 Census revealed a population of 15 million growing at an annual rate of 2.6%. Although the Government has a strong population policy and has been actively pursuing both supply- and demand-oriented population programs for the last decade, progress has been limited; contraceptive prevalence is estimated at 7% of married women of reproductive age in spite of massive inputs of donor assistance for public and private sector family planning programs.

The population problem is well recognized among Nepal's leadership and policy elite, as evidenced by the establishment of a National Commission on Population chaired by the Prime Minister (NCP), the presence of a highly visible FP/MCH project within the Ministry of Health, and numerous voluntary and experimental smaller FP/MCH projects. Nonetheless, effective family planning program performance is limited, and progress in the development of population programs in other development ministries has been slow.

The objective of Battelle PDP's strategy in Nepal focused on complementing and strengthening the work of the National Commission on Population (NCP) through the development of specific policy analysis projects rather than through the core project approach employed in other countries. This strategy was chosen because the NCP already performs (on paper at least) the research coordination and policy networking functions which core projects are designed to promote. By concentrating assistance to the NCP on commissioning and implementing policy analytic projects directed at demand side population policy issues, Battelle PDP hoped to complement rather than duplicate the institutional and staff capabilities already present at the NCP.

2. Project Development

Battelle PDP policy support activities in Nepal began with a strategy development visit by Dr. Christopher Cluett in the fall of 1980. Following agreement on the broad objectives of the PDP strategy for Nepal, Dr. Cluett and Dr. Susan Stout returned to Kathmandu in March 1981 to further refine elements of the strategy and to develop specific projects to accomplish its objectives. Two project proposals were developed. Integrated Development Systems, Inc., (IDS Inc.) a leading contract research firm in Kathmandu, submitted a proposal for the development of an action research program to promote cottage industry employment for women in Gorkha District. A revised proposal, which called for an actual survey of employment conditions in one district, was approved and initiated in the fall of 1981. While conducted by IDS Inc., the project is seen as a component of the NCP's overall program of research directed at clarifying 'beyond family planning' policy options and dissemination of relevant findings to concerned government agencies. The second project proposal, for a regional analysis of basic human needs, was ultimately cancelled during the summer of 1981 due to difficulties in using the Rapti and RCUP survey data bases.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

IDS Inc. successfully completed the research for the women's employment project. The project involved the design and implementation of a survey of rural women in Gorkha District. Data collection was completed in July, 1982 and data analysis activities, implemented on a micro computer, were completed during the fall of 1982. The final report of the project was received by Battelle PDP in December, 1982. IDS reported fully on each stage of the research, including sample selection, survey design, literature review, interviewer selection and training, and dissemination activities in a series of progress reports available at Battelle.

The results of the IDS study were disappointing since limited variance in the employment status of Gorkha women prevented the specification of adequate comparison groups and thus the results show few significant relationships between employment, fertility attitudes, and behavior. It is clear, in hindsight, as was reported in various progress reports by IDS, that Gorkha was not a good site for the proposed work. The final report for the project contains an extended discussion of constraints and opportunities for promoting greater employment among women of Gorkha district. Developing practical suggestions for action programs to follow up this research effort was an important objective of the project, and is handled well in the final report.

IDS, Inc. was particularly successful in disseminating the results of its research effort and stimulating greater concern with identifying ways to influence fertility behavior through improving employment opportunities for rural women. In collaboration with the Worldview International Foundation (WIF), a Kathmandu based video production firm, IDS prepared a well-received and influential video presentation on women's employment and its linkage with reproductive behavior for the Sixth Annual National Population Conference held in Kathmandu in April, 1982. The use of video technology as a tool for communicating social science information to policymaking audiences was shown to be a highly effective mechanism for transmitting difficult materials quickly and meaningfully without overwhelming a diverse audience with technical jargon or irrelevant results. The impact of the video presentation and its utility in showing that employment policies directed at women are relevant to changes in population dynamics are well illustrated by the fact that the King of Nepal requested a viewing of the video within 24 hours of the initial showing. IDS, Inc. followed up on this success by preparing and showing a second video on the Gorkha study as well as through conducting a series of policy briefings with concerned ministries and regional development authorities during the winter and spring of 1983. A policy brief, with specific recommendations, was circulated to concerned decision-makers.

4. Follow-Up Activities

In April, 1982 the National Commission for Population underwent significant structural and leadership changes, the effects of which are still being felt in Nepal. In view of the fact that the NCP continues to fall behind on the disbursement of its own project monies (provided under a separate centrally

funded account), and in consideration of USAID/Kathmandu's sense that centrally funded policy support activities were duplicative of available local resources, Battelle PDP did not pursue follow-up activities in Nepal. However, Dr. Pitambar Sharma, the Director for Program Development and Coordination of the National Commission on Population did attend the PDP II Final Conference. His experience and effective reporting of the problems and organizational solutions employed by the NCP in stimulating integrated population and development policies in Nepal were particularly valuable to the other participants in the Conference.

5. Reports

The final published report for the IDS project is titled, "Women, Fertility, and Cottage Employment in Gorkha District in Nepal." In addition, three progress reports were submitted over the course of the project, as well as a policy brief titled, "The Relationship between Female Employment and Fertility Behavior."

F. Nigeria

1. Project Objectives

With a current population of about 100 million growing at about three percent annually, Nigeria is the largest and most important country in Africa. The principal objective of PDP activities in Nigeria was to provide technical, organizational and financial assistance to an appropriate Nigerian research institute to work closely with key Federal and state government officials to (a) analyze priority population and development issues in Nigeria and (b) make recommendations for improved population-related policies.

2. Project Development

Initial PDP exploratory visits were made to Nigeria in late 1980 and early 1981. During the third visit in September 1981 (by Drs. Ebot, Kocher and Seims), it was determined that the most appropriate Nigerian institute for undertaking PDP research and policy analysis activities was the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER). During the September 1981 PDP visit it was agreed that NISER would undertake the PDP core project, with Senior Research Fellow Dr. I.O. Orubuloye as project leader. During a visit to NISER in November 1981, Dr. Ebot worked with Dr. Orubuloye and other NISER and University of Ibadan researchers to develop the core project. Initially eight and later ten research review and policy analysis papers were included, most to be authored by NISER researchers, others to be written by faculty members from the Universities of Ibadan, Ife and Nsukka. A subcontract between Battelle and NISER was signed and work began in February 1982.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

In February 1982 about 50 researchers participated in a long-term research planning workshop at NISER. A committee convened to review in detail the PDP project recommended that the states of Oyo, Niger and Cross Rivers be selected

as case study states for the project. Among Nigeria's 19 states, Niger is one of the least developed, Oyo is one of the most developed, and Cross Rivers is somewhere between Niger and Oyo. Battelle staff members Ebot and Kocher participated in NISER's second PDP workshop held 24-25 May 1982. A total of 25 participants--about half researchers/authors and half policy commentators (nearly all of whom were officials of either the Federal government or one of the three case study state governments)--reviewed the proposed contents of the ten papers and suggested numerous changes. This proved to be a highly successful workshop, not only in terms of the many recommendations which were made for improving the content of the various papers, but also due to the rapport and sense of common interest and common cause that was established between researchers and government officials.

Principal project dissemination activities were as follows:

- The PDP symposium was held during 25-28 July 1983 in the Conference Center of the campus of the University of Ibadan. About 70 people participated in all or part of the symposium, including representatives from the Federal Government of Nigeria and representatives from 12 of Nigeria's 19 state governments. The ten research review papers were presented and discussed, and several recommendations were agreed to by symposium participants.

- The symposium was covered by the Nigerian news media, including All-Nigeria TV, Radio O-Y-O (Oyo State), the News Agency of Nigeria (NAM),and several newspapers. All-Nigeria TV carried a report on the symposium on the evening news. Radio O-Y-O carried a 10-minute interview with the project coordinator, Dr. Orubuloye.

- Revised versions of the papers were produced as part of a symposium proceedings volume, and distributed to about 300 key researchers and government officials in Nigeria.

- A 19-page Policy Brief was prepared by NISER and distributed to the 300 people on the NISER population mailing list.

4. Follow-on Activities

Since Nigeria is a large country with 19 states, it should be anticipated that efforts to influence key people to formulate and implement substantially improved population-related policies must be very large and sustained over a fairly long time period. These efforts should also continue to be directed simultaneously to the scientific/educational community, the National Population Commission, relevant Federal and state officials, relevant components of the private sector, and the media (which is very lively and competitive). Some possible follow-on activities include the following:

- Assist some of the PDP symposium participants from the Federal Government and the three case-study states with analysis of specific policies and programs over which they have some influence, identifying options for improving those policies/programs.

- "Horizontal" extension of the PDP II core project approach to other key Nigerian states.

- Continue to coordinate with NISER staff, and provide assistance where appropriate and feasible, in their commitment to continue population policy research and evaluation.

- Collaborate with the National Population Commission, NISER, other key Nigerian researchers, relevant Federal and state officials, and key private sector institutions and individuals in "Nigerianizing" the RAPID model, and orchestrating numerous presentations to leaders throughout Nigeria.

- At the request of the Nigeria National Population Commission, organize a major symposium (modeled after the PDP symposium in Senegal) on "Islam, population and national development."

- Work closely with officials in a few state governments to assist them with assessing and strengthening state-level health and family planning policies and programs.

6. Reports

The core project consisted of the following ten research review papers:

"The Demographic Situation,"
by I. O. Orubuloye

"Population Growth and Urbanization,"
by A. Adepoju

"Population and Educational Planning,"
by T. O. Fadayomi

"Population and Health Planning,"
by O. Y. Oyeneye

"Population Growth and Housing,"
by A. O. Agunbiade

"Population Growth and Environmental Pollution,"
by G. O. Olaore

"Population Change and Labour Force Supply,"
by O. O. Arowolo

"Population Growth, Land Tenure and Food Production,"
by M. S. Igben

"Population and Income Distribution,"
by A. E. Okorafor

"Population Growth, Government Recurrent Expenditure, Savings and Investments,"
by G. F. Mbanefoh

"Toward National Policy on Population,"
by I. O. Orubuloye

The project produced two principal reports:

- A symposium proceedings volume titled, Population and Development in Nigeria (286 p.), edited by Drs. Orubuloye and Oyeneye. This includes revised copies of all the symposium papers together with an introductory chapter and a concluding chapter (titled, "Toward National Policy on Population") authored by Dr. Orubuloye.

- A Policy Brief (19 p.) which summarizes the policy-relevant aspects of each of the ten PDP papers, authored by Dr. Orubuloye.

G. Peru

1. Project Objectives

Through consultation with USAID staff and AID/W personnel in 1979-80, Battelle determined that Peru had two broad needs pertaining to its overall population program: (a) in view of the present policy, Peru required financial, programmatic, research, and policy assistance in achieving its stated objectives relating to population; and (b) Peru's leadership at the national, ministerial, and provincial levels needed to examine ways to refine and apply the national population policy to various social and economic development programs. Such an examination could result in improving specific sectoral approaches to population management and current policy to include targets relating to mortality, spatial distribution, and fertility.

Several needs were evident in designing policy support programs which would (1) sustain enthusiasm for population activity in the public and private sectors through the continuation of awareness and educational programs; (2) review and analyze existing population and development research for policymakers; (3) assist the GOP in integrating family planning services into their MCH program by suggesting implementable programmatic approaches; (4) support the activities of the National Population Council in its efforts to further define national policy; and (5) policy support projects which would be compatible to and supportive of the existing USAID/Peru bilateral agreement.

2. Project Development

Seven subcontracts were developed as a result of six trips to Peru between October 1980 and June 1981. The proposed activities were discussed with GOP officials, USAID staff, AID/Washington personnel, and representatives of several other intermediaries now working in Peru. These projects were designed to respond to the Peruvian population policy needs outlined in the previous section, and to provide continuity between PDP II activities and the bilateral program. All subontracts were fully executed during 1980-1982.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

a. Core Project entitled, "Peru: Population and Development Policies," conducted by the Andean Institute for Population and Development Studies (INANDEP).

This subcontract was based upon the Battelle Core Project model. During the first eight months of this project, prominent scholars reviewed five key Peruvian population and development issues. socioeconomic development; migration, urbanization and housing; labor force and employment; education; and health and nutrition. In June 1982, INANDEP held a national symposium that was attended by nearly 100 Peruvian scholars and government officials. The participants were selected from the GOP at the secretarial level, from regional governments and agencies, and from national universities. In the symposium, commentators and chairpersons from key ministries and from the population community discussed the policy implications of the principal findings. The papers were revised during the nine months following the symposium, and the project PI, Carlos Aramburu, added a new review paper on family planning programs in Peru. At this writing, the revised Core Project proceedings are in press with publication scheduled for June 1983. Policy briefs have been prepared and will be disseminated (2,000 for each topic) along with the final book.

b. Summary Document/Seminar entitled, "Elaboration of a Summary Document of the Peruvian Fertility Survey, 1977-1978," conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, 1981-1983.

The preliminary analysis of the Peruvian Fertility Survey (PFS) was completed in 1979. by 1981, no summary document in Spanish had been produced. As a result, the mass of data and findings remained in a rather unwieldy and relatively unused form. The INE hierarchy and the USAID Mission agreed that a brief analytical summary document addressing the issues of the survey's policy implications would greatly assist Peru's current policy implementation effort. This project summarized PFS findings and presented them at a seminar series organized by INE during 1982-83. In addition, INE agreed to publish 3,000 copies of the summary document and dissiminate it throughout the GOP system and to the population community. Key findings were excerpted and circulated to the national media.

c. Sectoral seminar series entitled, "Seminars on Peruvian Population and the Future," conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, 1981-83.

This project served as a follow-up to a series of RAPID presentations made in Lima (March-July 1981). The principal activities consisted of preparing RAPID-type studies of ten key social and economic sectors and making presentations to government officials, private sector leaders, and academics. These studies were more specific than the general RAPID Presentations and focused on such issues as agricultural production and capacity, health, education, natural resources, and employment. The most recent Peruvian data collected from the July 1981 census and other recent surveys were utilized to prepare these reports.

INE culminated this project with a week long seminar in a conference center outside of Lima during which paper authors made eleven different sectoral presentations. The symposium was well-attended by government officials and the media. INE arranged for working groups to meet and discuss each presentation and to formulate a series of policy recommendations. These recommendations and additional presentations have been provided to relevant ministries and to at least one provincial government (ICA).

d. Education and Dissemination Activites entitled, "Core Support for the 1981 Activities of AMIDEP in Peru," carried out by AMIDEP.

This project provided core support for AMIDEP activities for an eleven month period beginning in February 1981. Funding allowed for the continuation of activities by Peru's largest and most effective population education and research organization at a time when the country was moving toward implementation of its national population policy. Specificially, AMIDEP carried out the following:

- Publication of the six issues in the 1981 series of the AMIDEP Boletin, a widely distributed newsletter focused on national and international population issues;
- A regional conference on population problems in Northern Peru;
- Periodic conferences on population issues of national interest;
- A critical review of Peruvian research on the biomedical aspects of population.

This subcontract constituted AMIDEP's principal support for 1981, as they did not receive an anticipated grant solicited from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. USAID/Lima provided the organization with two years of core support beginning in 1982.

e. Dissemination Seminar entitled, "Seminar for IEP Research Project on Family Structure, Agrarian Reform, and Fertility on the Northern Coast of Peru," sponsored by the Institute of Peruvian Studies.

Under the terms of the PDP I Program, an extensive study of agrarian reform, family structure and fertility was undertaken by IEP staff under the direction of the noted anthropologist, Jose Matos-Mar. This study yielded much valuable information pertaining to the impact of agrarian reform policies on such key demographic variables as migration, family structure, fertility and nuptiality. The principal findings of this work, therefore, had important policy significance for Peru. This brief project provided for a two-day seminar in Lima to discuss and disseminate the results and policy implications of the investigation. Eight authors presented their research findings to representatives from academia and the appropriate ministries. The authors distributed policy briefs covering several key issues relating to the research in this seminar. At the conclusion of the seminar, recommendations regarding

agrarian reform and population change were proposed and forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture.

f. Information and Dissemination Project entitled, "Collection and Dissemination of Information on Demography, Development, and Population Policy," sponsored by the National Population Council.

The National Population Council is attached to the Prime Minister's Office and is responsible for coordinating research and policy activities and for further formulating Peru's national population policy. The organizational structure of the Council includes a Documents Center built upon the holdings of the discontinued Center for Population and Development Studies. With this project, the Council continued the activities of the Documents Center by making a series of bibliographic analyses, identifying and acquiring recent titles in population development, copying and shelving Peruvian theses, and publishing a quarterly bibliographic bulletin. The National Council viewed the maintenance of this center as essential to the successful achievement of its objectives. Funds were spent on book and subscription purchases, copying, publishing the bulletin, and travel. The Council paid all personnel and overhead costs.

g. Policy Analysis entitled, "Study on the Implementation of the Guidelines for Population Policy, 1976-1982," by the National Population Council, 1982-83.

This project took form in the first half of 1982 when the CNP began to build its policy analysis capacity under the leadership of Dr. Jose Donayre. The purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which sectoral development plans observed and implemented the national population policy guidelines. This involved reviewing and analyzing in detail the sectoral plans of the Ministries of Labor, Education, Health, and Housing for the period 1976-1982. The individual sectoral reports were finished in early 1983, while the final project report (a synthesis of the sectoral reviews) was completed in time to be included in the Council's 1983-1987 five-year plan unveiled at a national presentation in April 1983.

4. Follow-on Activities

Peru is an unusual PDP case because seven subprojects were undertaken during the life of the program. Because these subprojects were phased in throughout the contract, from January 1981 to June 1982, the subprojects themselves served as follow-on activities. In addition, some PDP II activities followed up PDP I subprojects. For example, the PDP II IEP dissemination seminar was a logical and useful follow-on to the PDP I research project. Similarly, the CNP Documents Center support was an outgrowth of Battelle's work with the CEPD in 1980.

Where possible, follow-on activities were built into the subcontract proposal. In the INE seminar series, project directors agreed to make sectoral presentations in various provincial cities after the end of the

formal subcontract. The Instituto de Estudios Peruanos will be publishing its major study on agrarian reform and population change in the near future, and INANDEP performed far more dissemination activities during its project than called for in the statement of work. They anticipate continuing this dissemination throughout 1983 and 1984.

A final follow-on activity involved a trip to Lima by two Battelle staff members in April 1983 to assist the USAID Mission in developing its next five-year population assistance plan. At the same time, Battelle discussed future activities with the principal Peruvian policy institutions and agencies. One result of this visit was an agreement with the Mission for further Battelle assistance in developing the country strategy. This country strategy (the CDSS document) will contain many of Battelle's recommendations for follow-on activities.

5. Reports

The PDP projects conducted in Peru resulted in the following reports.

a. INANDEP, "Peru: Population and Development Policies":

(1) Core Project Papers:

"Recent Demographic Trends in Peru: The Economic and Social Consequences,"
by Carlos Aramburu

"Evolution of the Labor Force, Employment, and Job Markets,"
by Jose Gonzalez Vigil

"Migration, Urbanization and Housing in Peru,"
by Carlos Wendorff

"Education and Population in Peru,"
Hernan Fernandez

"Health, Nutrition, and Population in Peru,"
by Pedro Brito

(2) Two progress reports

(3) A published volume of core project papers edited by Carlos Aramburu

(4) Five policy briefs corresponding to each of the core project topics.

b. INE, "Elaboration of a Summary Document of the Peruvian Fertility Survey":

(1) Final Report, titled,

"Fertility Survey Data, Chief Findings and Implications,
by Dina Li de Ramos

(2) Two Progress Reports

c. INE, "Population and the Future of Peru":

(1) Project papers:

"La Poblacion del Peru, Caracteristicas y Sus Tendencias Demograficas,"
by Yolanda Cespedes A.

"Politicas de Poblacion en el Peru,"
by Dr. Mario Torres

"Poblacion y Salud,"
by Dr. Alberto Villacorta

"Poblacion y Educacion
by Est. Magdalena Chu Villanueva

"Poblacion y Vivienda,"
by Arq. Hilde Scheuch de Zamora

"Poblacion y Empleo,"
Psic. Delma del Valle

"Poblacion y Agricultura,"
Ing. Romulo Grados Fuentes

"Poblacion y Pesca,"
Ing. Gustavo Echegaray

"Poblacion y Comercio,"
Eco. Nelly Nunez

"Poblacion e Industria,"
Eco. Isabel Roncal

"Poblacion y Economia,"
Eco. Alfredo Balmaceda

"Poblacion y Transportes y Comunicaciones,"
Eco. Adrian Lazo

"Poblacion y Energia y Minas,"
Est. Aristides Yacila

(2) Two progress reports

d. AMIDEP, "Core Support for 1981 Activities":

(1) A book titled,

El Norte Peruano: Realidad Poblacional

(2) Three progress reports

(3) Six issues of the AMIDEP Newsletter

e. IEP, "Seminar on Family Structure, Agrarian Reform, and Fertility":

(1) "Final report, "Family Structure, Agrarian Reform, and Fertility," by Jose Matos Mar et al.

f. Consejo Nacional de Poblacion, "Collection and Dissemination of Information on Demography, Development, and Population Policy."

(1) Two progress reports

(2) Final report.

g. Consejo Nacional de Poblacion, "Study on the Implementation of Guidelines for Population Policy, 1976-1982"

(1) Final report, "Informe Sobre la Aplicacion de Los Lineamientos de Politica de Poblacion en los Planes de Desarrollo, 1976-1982," by Jose Donayre

(2) Two progress reports.

H. Senegal

1. Project Objectives

There are three main population problems that adversely affect development in Senegal today: (1) rapid population growth, principally due to high fertility; (2) high levels of infant and child mortality which are related to high fertility; and (3) uneven spatial distribution of the population. Even though officially acknowledged, the mechanisms through which development and population are related are not well understood by most policymakers. It was therefore determined that the PDP project should widely disseminate what is known about Senegalese population conditions and trends to those who are in a position to incorporate that information into the programs and policies they design.

2. Project Development

Senegal was included in the PDP program after the USAID Multi-year Population Strategy for Senegal (1981) recommended that Battelle collaborate with the

Commission Nationale de la Population (CONAPOP) to develop a core project tailored to Senegal's current needs for population research. Battelle followed these recommendations with a visit to Senegal in May 1981. A change of Executive Secretary at the CONAPOP caused some delays in finalizing the core project. During her December 1981 trip, Marie-Claire Rens further discussed PDP research activities with CONAPOP's new Executive Secretary, Abd-el-Kader Faye, and a core project was designed and implemented.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

The four topics selected for study were: (1) "Legal Support for Implementing a Policy to Reduce Fertility," (2) "Rural Women's Attitudes toward Family Planning," (3) "Urban Women's Attitudes toward Fertility and Family Planning," and (4) "Islam and Family Planning." The objective of the legal study designed by CONAPOP was to provide policymakers with specific suggestions for revising family, social, and revenue policies. Demographers from the National Census Bureau and CONAPOP collaborated with legal scholars from the Université de Dakar and the IRS to carry out these tasks. The papers for this study were completed by late September 1982.

The second theme, women's attitudes toward family planning, was investigated through two studies carried out by two major women's organizations, the Association des Femmes Africaines pour la Recherche sur le Développement (AFARD) and the Féderation des Associations Féminines du Sénégal (FAFS). Women's groups constitute a politically powerful national network in Senegal. Their inclusion in the core project is important not only because of the questions they address, but also because of their potential impact on both the design and implementation stages of population policy, particularly family planning programs. AFARD designed a questionnaire that was administered to 400 women in selected rural areas representative of the wide-ranging ethnic and economic diversity of the country. The results of the survey were interpreted in a report completed at the end of September 1982. Owing to its interest in the collection of in-depth information on women in Dakar, FAFS employed intensive interviewing techniques requiring an instrument containing mostly open-ended questions. A team of five interviewers made a minimum of three visits to each of the one hundred respondents included in the study. Analysis of the data collected began in early August and was completed by late October 1982.

Two dissemination activities were planned for 1982 and one for 1983. The first Battelle-sponsored seminar, on Islam and Family Planning, took place from 13-15 April 1982. It was jointly organized by CONAPOP and the Association Sénégalaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial (ASBEF). Between two and three hundred persons (rather than the 40 anticipated) participated in the seminar, including eminent Islamists and religious leaders from all eight regions of the country. The recommendations formulated at the end of the seminar specified the conditions under which contraception could be used, as well as specific methods approved by Islam. The seminar, which represented a major breakthrough for a region where Islam and Family Planning had until recently been considered incompatible, received extensive press coverage. A

second seminar, on "Population Policy: Women's Perspectives and Legal Implications", was held from 11-20 November 1982. At this seminar were presented the papers on "Legal Support for Implementing a Policy to Reduce Fertility," "Rural Women's Attitudes toward Family Planning," and "Urban Women's Attitudes toward Fertility and Family Planning." This symposium was attended by approximately 40 persons, including policymakers, academicians, researchers from private organizations, government statisticians and demographers, and members of women's organizations.

The third seminar, titled, "Women, Fertility, and Contraception in Rural Senegal," was held on 27 April 1983 and presented the findings of a comprehensive study conducted by AFARD, expanding their paper presented at the second seminar.

4. Follow-on Activities

Battelle attempted to undertake two follow-on activities to revise a previously written document on population policy prepared for CONAPOP's 1982 second meeting and to assist with the organization of a workshop on the integration of demographic factors in planning exercises. Unfortunately, due to logistic and political obstacles, neither proposed activity was implemented.

5. Reports

Progress reports were submitted for the Islam and Family Planning project in mid-April 1982. Four discussions were presented at this seminar by religious leaders and scholars. The proceedings document for this first seminar appeared in French and in a summarized English version titled "Islam et la planification familiale."

Two sets of progress reports were submitted for the projects on Legal Support for Implementing a Policy to Reduce Fertility in Senegal and the Rural and Urban Women's Attitudes Regarding Family Planning on 30 June and September 1, 1982, respectively. The papers presented at this seminar were:

"Attitude des femmes en milieu populaire de la Banlieue Dakaroise face au planning familial," ["Women's Attitudes toward Family Planning in the Suburbs Surrounding Dakar"],
by Codou Bop and Joseph Gaye.

"Politique de la femme et fécondité," ["Policies Dealing with Women and Fertility"],
by Amsatou Caab Sow and M'Bakhar N'Doye.

"Politique de la famille et fécondité," [Policies Dealing with the Family and Fertility],
by Amsatou Caab Sow and M'Bakhar N'Doye.

"Politique sociale et fécondité au Sénégal," [Social Policy and Fertility in Senegal],
by Ismaîla N'Diaye and Mouhamadou Guèye.

"Attitude des femmes face à la fécondité et à la contraception en milieu rural," [Women's Attitudes Toward Fertility and Contraception in Rural Areas],
by Marie-Angélique Savané and Mamadou H. Idy Niane.

"Attitude des femmes en milieu populaire de la Banlieue Dakaroise face au planning familial," [Women's Attitudes toward Family Planning in the Lower Socioeconomic Strata of Suburban Dakar],
by Codou Bop and Joseph Gaye.

"Politique de la famille et fécondité," [Policies Dealing with the Family and Fertility],
by Ismaïla N'Diaye and Mouhamadou Guèye.

"Politique sociale et fécondité au Sénégal," [Social Policy and Fertility in Senegal],
by Pape N'Diouck Faye and Lamine Guèye.

"Politique fiscale et fécondité au Sénégal," [Revenue Policy and Fertility in Senegal],
by Papa N'Diouck Faye and Lamine Guèye.

The proceedings of this second seminar were published in three volumes, in French only.

The third project, on "Women, Fertility, and Contraception in Rural Senegal," consisted of a single paper in French, titled "Femmes, fecondite et contraception en milieu rural senegalais," [Women, Fertility and Contraception in Rural Senegal], by Marie-Angelique Savane and Idy-Carras Niane.

I. Sudan

1. Project Objectives

The objectives for the PDP program in Sudan emerged from a strategy development trip conducted in the fall of 1981 and discussions with members of the research, policy making and family planning advocacy communities. The overall objective of Battelle PDP in the Sudan was the promotion and strengthening of an awareness of the significance of population growth and change on aspects of development. Our strategy for accomplishing this objective was to promote the re-establishment of the National Population Committee, a voluntary organization concerned with the promotion of population policy and programs which had become defunct during the 10 years prior to PDP intervention. In addition, we hoped to develop applied research projects which would exploit available data and draw attention to population policy issues not yet on the political and administrative agenda of the leadership of the Sudan. Two activities were developed to accomplish these objectives: (a) support and encouragement of the re-establishment and further development of the National Population Committee (NPC) through both formal and informal activities with the Economic and Social Research Council, the secretariat of

the NPC; and (b) sponsorship, through subcontracts, of applied policy analytic research focused on themes and issues critical to the further development of population policy in the Sudan. Support activities of this type focused on the problem of dissemination of research results, through the NPC and other channels, and sought to enhance research implementation and communication capabilities at the Population Studies Centre of the University of Gezira (PSC).

The program was designed to build interest and capabilities in applied population research on the one hand, and demand (at the governmental level) for further action, including foreign assistance for population programs, on the other.

2. Project Development

Battelle PDP activities in Sudan were concentrated on the development and implementation of a core project with the National Population Committee and the conduct of two policy analysis subcontracts at the Population Studies Centre at the University of Gezira.

a. Core Project

During a January, 1982 visit to Khartoum, Dr. Susan Stout worked with the NPC to finalize a subcontract to prepare the Proceedings of a proposed National Population Conference and to work with members of the Steering Committee of the NPC on plans for the Conference. The principal elements of the project included the development of six policy analyses of population research organized around the theme "Aspects of Population Change and Development in the Sudan: Implications for Policy and Research", conduct of a national symposium for presentation of these papers (eighteen were eventually prepared and presented) and preparation of English and Arabic versions of the Proceedings of this Conference. (The project grew out of an earlier proposal developed and submitted by the ESRC, which was not implemented due to conflicts over the terms of the subcontract.)

b. Other Projects

During the same visit, a subcontract with the Population Studies Centre (PSC) of the University of Gezira was signed. This project involved the development of an easy-to-use volume of the results of the 1973 Census for distribution to key decision makers and administrators at regional levels of the Government of Sudan. A primary objective of the project was to make the Census, never before published, readily accessible to various planners and administrators in a format that would encourage consideration of demographic factors in their planning activities.

A second proposal was submitted by Dr. Osman Nur, then of the PSC, in the fall of 1981. This proposal, for an analysis of the relationships between infant and child mortality and fertility based on Sudan Fertility Survey data, was formally signed in April, 1982. The project included the production of an

Arabic policy brief summarizing the results of the study to be distributed to leading decision makers and researchers. The project was the first secondary analysis of SFS data conducted in Sudan.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

The primary focus of research activities sponsored by PDP II in Sudan was on the collection and dissemination of extant population research and data, as described for each of the projects below.

a. Core Project

The project implemented by the National Population Committee involved the preparation of eighteen research review papers covering a wide range of topics chosen to highlight problems of defining the objectives for population policy in the Sudan. Managed by the ESRC, the research papers were prepared by authors representing key academic, governmental and population institutions.

b. Other Projects (Population Studies Centre)

The principal research task for the 1973 Census project based at the PSC involved the collection and cartographic and graphic presentation of the results of that Census. The volumes (both English and Arabic versions are available) report the results of this Census by the new regional administrative boundaries currently in use by the GOS. Narrative text summarizes the principle trends and implications of the data.

Dr. Nur's research concentrates on a quantitative assessment of the quality of infant and child mortality data in the SFS, and on a multiple regression analysis of the principal determinants of infant and child mortality. His results show evidence of significant mis- and under-reporting of infant and child deaths in this survey. The analysis highlights the important role of socioeconomic status and short birth intervals in determining Sudan's mortality, and draws attention to the need to integrate maternal and child health and family planning programs to lengthen birth intervals and reduce high levels of fertility.

a. Core Project: National Population Conference

The principal dissemination activity for the core project was the highly successful National Population Conference held April 26 - 28 in Khartoum. The Conference was highly successful in reaching the highest levels of government with its message that Sudan needs a population policy. The President of Sudan patronized the Conference with a grant of approximately $23,000 to defray the costs of the Conference and further support the activities of the NPC. The recommendations of the Conference, including a call for the establishment of a National Population Council, were accepted as a basis for Sudan's population policy on behalf of the Government by the First Vice President of the Republic. The Conference was widely covered in print, radio and TV media. Battelle PDP assisted in the editing and final production of 1000 copies of

the Proceedings of the Conference, a book length monograph containing all of the papers, speeches and recommendations. This volume, the first collection of population research and policy recommendations published in Sudan, is being distributed throughout the government and among key research institutions in Sudan by the NPC. An Arabic version of the Proceedings to accompany this English version was also prepared and distributed by the NPC. The impact of the volume is reflected in a request from the NPC for an additional 500 copies to supplement the original 950 copies distributed by the NPC.

Frequent face to face meetings between members of the NPC and its secretariat and key government policymakers during the design and implementation of the core project was also an important component of the dissemination of the project's research findings. Government leaders participated as commentators and session chairpersons during the National Population Conference, further enhancing the wide dissemination of the research.

The results of the National Population Committee's work has also been disseminated among members of the international donor community through two visits of the leadership of the Committee to Washington and their participation in the PDP II final conference, held in March, 1983.

b. Other Projects (The Population Studies Centre)

Both projects at the PSC included explicit dissemination activities. The Census project distributed 500 copies each of Arabic and English versions of the report to key policy makers and planners at regional and central levels of the GOS. Dr. Nur's project results were disseminated to key institutions and individuals. In addition, Dr. Nur prepared English and Arabic policy briefs describing the prinicipal policy implications of the research for wide distribution in the GOS. He also organized formal briefing sessions with the NPC, the Ministry of Health and the Population Studies Centre to discuss the research and policy implications of his project.

4. Follow-Up Activities

Battelle PDP efforts to follow up the momentum generated by the NPC and its Conference through implementation of the core project pursued two lines: a) facilitating RAPID computer presentations to the Undersecretaries and technical staff of key GOS ministries and the President and the Council of Ministers, and b) assisting the NPC in developing and implementing the recommendation that the GOS establish a National Population Council. The first activity involved a joint Futures Group/Battelle PDP visit to Khartoum in February, 1983. During this trip Battelle worked with The Futures Group, the NPC, USAID and Embassy staff to organize a series of RAPID presentations to the NPC and key ministerial technical personnel and to facilitate an invitation for a RAPID showing to the President and the Council of Ministers. Progress toward the formation of the National Population Council has been less dramatic, although technical assistance has been provided to the NPC on setting out a plan for continuuing to move toward the establishment of the Council. In addition, Battelle PDP worked with AID/ST/POP/PDD and

USAID/Khartoum to work out plans for introducing microcomputers for population planning and advocacy work at the MOH, NPC and the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

5. Reports

The reports which resulted from Battelle PDP's activities in Sudan are listed below:

The research review papers prepared for the national symposium dealt with the following topics:

- Population and Development - General Issues

  Integrating Population in Development Planning. -- Dr. Faysal Abdel Gadir, UNFPA Program Coordinator, Khartoum

  A Review of Retrospective and Prospective Population Data in the Sudan. -- Mr. Abdel Wahab Ali Modawi, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

  Population and Development in the Sudan. -- Dr. Mustafa M. Khogali, Department of Geography, University of Khartoum.

- Population, Mortality and Health

  Population, Health and Development. -- Dr. Tewfik El Deeb, Khartoum North Hospital and JHPEIGO project advisor.

  Mortality Levels and Differentials in the Sudan. -- Mr. Mahmoud K. Rizigalla and Mr. K.V. Ramachandran, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

  Child Mortality Differentials in Sudan. -- Dr. Abdel Azziz Farah and Dr. Samuel H. Preston, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and University of Pennsylvania.

- Fertility and Family Planning in the Sudan

  The Sudan Fertility Survey, 1979. -- Staff of the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and Dr. Samir Fareed, Dr. V.C. Chidambaram, World Fertility Survey, London.

  Family Planning Activities and Services in the Sudan. -- Dr. Abdel Rahman Attabani, President, Sudan Family Planning Association, Dr. Abdel Rahman El Tom, Dean, Faculty of Community Medicine, University of Khartoum, and Dr. Mohammed Hassan Baldo, Director, Maternal and Child Health Training project, Ministry of Health.

  The Demand for Family Planning Services in the Sudan. -- Dr. Mona Khalifa, Faculty of Statistics, Cairo University - Khartoum Branch.

- Population Mobility and Distribution

  Rural Population Translocation: Some Implications for Sudanese Agriculture -- Dr. Mohammed Mirghani Abdel Salam, Director, Economic and Social Research Council.

  The Sudanese City: Its Rise and Growth. -- Dr. Ali El Hassan Kuku, Manpower Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

  Socioeconomic and Demographic Effects of Refugees on Sudanese Society. -- Dr. Amin Ali Omara, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Internal Affairs.

- Other Social Issues

  Some Methodologies, Contents and Concepts in Population Education. -- Dr. E. Wardini, UNESCO Regional Office, Alexandria.

  Integrating Concepts of Population in Education: The Sudan Case. -- Dr. Osman El Hassan Nur, Population Studies Centre and Ministry of Education.

  Integrated Population Programs for Rural Women: A Suggested Approach for the Sudan. -- Ms. Amna El Sadik Badri, Ahfad College for Women, Omdurman

  Women, Development and Education. -- Ms. Belgis Badri, Ahfad College for Women, Omdurman and Ms. Amna Humodi, Department of Geography, University of Khartoum.

Each of these papers summarized past Sudanese research and presented policy implications, including recommendations for further research. The papers on fertility and mortality in particular represented the first efforts to collate and synthesize available research and data on these topics for the Sudan.

- Core Project

  Aspects of Population Change and Development in the Sudan: Proceedings of the Second National Population Conference, April 26-28, 1982. Khartoum: National Population Committee and Economic and Social Research Council. 278 pp.

- Other Projects

  The Population of the Sudan and Its Regions: Levels, Trends and Implications. Wad Medani: The Population Studies Centre and the University of Gezira.

  Nur, Osman El Hassan. Infant and Child Mortality and Its Effect on Reproductive Behavior in the Northern Provinces of Sudan. PSC Research Report. Wad Medani: The Population Studies Centre of the University of Gezira. Arabic and English Policy Briefs are also available for above project.

Each project also produced required progress reports.

J. Togo

1. Project Objectives

Although one of the smaller countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Togo is something of a "cross-roads" country in West Africa, serving in some ways as a bridge between Anglophone and Francophone Central and West African countries. Togo's current population is estimated to be just under three million, increasing at nearly three percent annually. The Government of Togo (GOT) does not have an articulated population policy, but it has not interfered with non-governmental family planning efforts in the country. Family planning services are supposed to be offered in GOT health clinics, but few services are actually available.

Particular population/development problems which the PDPII project sought to address include: (a) the substandard quality of life, characterized by high infant mortality, low life expectancy, a poor health profile, and extreme poverty; (b) the lack of minimal nutritional intake as a result of diets which consist only of yams, manioc, millet, and rice; (c) the uneven distribution of the population and high urban density, spawned from excessive rural-to-urban migration; and (d) an underdeveloped and underutilized economic sector, with few skilled laborers and elevated illiteracy rates.

2. Project Development

Togo was selected as a PDP II country in April 1981, and the first PDP II exploratory visit was made in May 1981 by PDP staff member Dr. Moses Ebot. In a follow-up visit to Togo in September 1981, Dr. Ebot worked closely with several Togolese professionals in developing a Core Project with the following four Togolese institutions: the National Institute of Scientific Research, the National Directorate of Statistics, the Demographic Unit of the University of Benin, and the Direction du Programme National de Bien-Etre Familial (ATBEF). Dr. K. Sossah, Director of the National Institute of Scientific Research, was named the Togolese PDP Project Coordinator. The National Institute of Scientific Research was the coordinating institution and held responsibility for organizing and hosting the final symposium.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

In December 1981, subcontracts were signed by the four Togolese institutions mentioned above. They called for the preparation of research review and policy analysis papers on selected topics, and their presentation at the August 1982 national symposium.

As of early June 1982, first drafts were completed of each of the research review and policy analysis papers. Dr. Ebot reviewed each of these papers, and in discussions with the authors made suggestions for revisions and additional work. The research papers were presented at the August symposium.

The final seminar on "Population and Development" was held 23-24 August, 1982, at the Hôtel du 2 Février in Lomé, Togo. Between 200 and 300 people attended the symposium, which exceeded the expected number of participants. A PDP core project newletter, prepared by the National Institute of Scientific Research, was one of the core project dissemination activities. The first newsletter, describing the core project in some detail, was written in March 1982 and disseminated to about 200 government officials and researchers throughout Togo. A second issue was distributed at the August symposium.

4. Follow-on Activities

For several reasons, follow-on activities were never implemented in Togo. First, tight political control severely restricted any open discussion of issues related to population and/or fertility. This restriction was felt very strongly during the symposium, and was reflected in the authors failure to address population issues directly. Second, there were disappointments as to the generally poor quality of the research papers produced and the Principal Investigator's inability to offer needed technical assistance to the investigators. Third, funds for work in Togo were limited.

Reports

The final seminar included the following papers by the authors indicated:

- "Birth Spacing in Togo," by Dovi Placca
- "Relationships between Educational and Population Policies in Togo," by K. Ayassou
- "Fertility and Mortality in Lomé in the 60s and 70s (1960-79)," by K. K. Adognon
- "Birth Rates in Seven Villages in Southern Togo," by B. Nouridine
- "Marital Status and Fertility in Southeastern Togo," by Thérèse Locoh
- "Regional Analysis of Marriage Patterns in Togo," by L. Assogba and K. Gbenyon
- "Land Tenure and Marriage Patterns in Togo," by K. Gbenyon and A. Mignot
- "Social Security Laws: Demographic Implications," by Kounoutcho Sossah, Tossou Yao, and Amouzou Essé.

Three "add-on" papers were presented, in addition to the eight cited above:

- "Population Growth and Economic Growth," by Mr. Nondoh, Technical Advisor, Ministère du Plan;

- "The Effects of Birth Intervals on the Health of Mothers and Children," by Dr. Romede Devo; and,

- "Traditional Medicine," by Mr. K. Hodouto, Chef du Laboratoire Togopharma.

Proceedings of the seminar were published in French, in three volumes. Two core project newsletters, prepared by the National Institute of Scientific Research were also produced.

K. Turkey

1. Project Objectives

After an initial assessment of policy support needs in Turkey in 1980, it became clear that the population planning effort was circumscribed in three broad areas: (a) Government commitment; (b) specific policies and laws; and (c) financial resources. Despite the existence of a national population policy which favored a decrease in the rate of natural increase, it appeared that the GOT passively subscribed to the policy. Because of national partisan politics before 1980, and the sensitivity of the National Security Council after its takeover, the country's leadership took little action to increase population planning programs. There were, however, strong indications that the NSC intended to take steps to lower fertility in the near future. Consequently, there was a clear need to provide information about population to those individuals at the highest levels of government who would be making crucial decisions in the next several years. National forums for discussion of population and development relationships would help dissipate the strong opposition to expanded family planning programs within the Government. Reviewing research findings and consolidating them into intelligible documents would not only provide policy-makers with the tools to make decisions, but would also assist the general public in understanding the key role of population in Turkey's development.

2. Project Development

Discussions with GOT officials, university personnel, private sector individuals and U.S. Embassy staff during visits to Ankara in November 1980 and March 1981 resulted in three proposals consistent with the objectives of the PDP Program. All three addressed major needs in the country's population planning program. Two Core Projects proposed to distill selected research findings of the past fifteen years to produce policy-specific documents for discussion and use by government planners and decision-makers. In this manner, a link would be created between the research and policymaking communities. In addition, the documents were to be prepared in such a way that they could be used by the nation's media who would be invited to participate in the projects. The Core Project, then, filled the need to translate research into applicable policy documents for government and private sector leaders, and to provide materials to the media for national dissemination. The third subcontract supported research on the principal

findings and policy implications of recent surveys on illegal induced abortion in Turkey. A series of seminar workshops was scheduled to precede the publication of the study. This project would provide specific information to the MOH, enabling it to improve the design of its MCH family planning programs.

3. Research and Dissemination Activities

a. Core Project entitled, "Population and Turkey's Development: Past, Present, and Future," conducted by the General Directorate of Maternal/Child Health Care and Family Planning, Ministry of Health.

The CG-MCH/FP (formerly the GDPP) was, at the time of this subcontract, Turkey's principal agency for implementing public family planning programs. With the increasing support of the highest levels of the GOT, the GD-MCH/FP was beginning the task of undertaking activities which would help further define national population and development policies and promote the expansion of family planning services. This project intended to assist them in achieving that goal by commissioning five research review papers on key aspects of population and development issues (law, education, socioeconomic development, migration, and health). These papers synthesized the already substantial research accomplished on each topic. They were collaboratively conceived and written by well-known scholars and GOT policymakers. The policymakers, who acted as commentators at a national symposium to discuss the results, were responsible for carrying the discussions to the recommendation stage by addressing the implications of the papers' findings. The symposium was held in Istanbul in October 1982, and the five papers, along with summary discussions and recommendations, were published as a resource book on population and development for policymakers. Policy briefs on each paper were published periodically in the GDPP's Newsletter. A wide range of GOT officials participated in the symposium. In addition, symposium organizers invited participants who were not especially supportive of family planning efforts in order to engage them in constructive dialogue about Turkey's population problems.

b. Core Project entitled, "Population Growth and Environmental Problems in Turkey," conducted by the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey.

Rapid population growth over the last six decades, fostered in part by Turkey's long-time pronatalist population policy, has begun to have adverse impacts upon the country's environment and quality of life. This project, carried out by one of Turkey's most successful public interest organizations, proposed to bring this issue to the public's and government's attention by conducting a review of the relationships between population and environment. The results of this review were presented in a two-day national symposium scheduled to coincide with World Environment Day in June 1982. The project format followed that of the Battelle PDP Core Project. Five prominent scholars from universities in Ankara and Istanbul prepared research review papers on the environmental issues concerning general development, health,

agriculture, energy, and urbanization and their relation to population variables. The symposium, called the Conference on Environment and Population, was held in Ankara and counted some 150 participants from GOT agencies, the private sector, and academia. In addition, the national television, radio, and the press covered the event in some detail. The final product of this project is a book (available in Turkish and English) of the revised conference proceedings and recommendations. Policy briefs pertaining to each symposium topic were prepared by the EPFT and periodically published in the EPFT Newsletter whose circulation of 2,000 reaches the GOT's highest officials and the national media.

c. Research and Seminar Project entitled, "The Study of Abortion in Turkey, 1968-1978: Research Findings and Policy Implications," conducted by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies.

The new Government of Turkey has been in the process of improving its primary health care system and its population planning programs. One of the key issues in this process is the issue of illegal abortions, which have reached epidemic proportions in Turkey. They are accompanied by concomitant complications, all of them deleterious to the nation's health. This project analyzed the data from the 1978 Turkish Fertility Survey, and compared the findings to those from the 1968 and 1973 national surveys with abortion information. This study produced estimates of abortion rates and ratios by region and size of settlement, and analyzed the characteristics of the female population having abortions. Multivariate analyses endeavored to establish cause and effect relationships among the variables studied with special reference to fertility regulation. Finally, this project addressed the population and health implications of the study's principal findings, and discussed these implications in a series of four seminars during the spring and summer of 1983, one of which was to be given at the Ministry of Health. The final report will be a published book on recent abortion trends in Turkey and their implications for health policy.

4. Follow-on Activities

Because of the relative brevity of PDP activities in Turkey and because each subproject had about a two-year duration, follow-on activities outside of the subcontracts were held to a minimum. In addition, after the beginning of 1982, it became difficult to travel to Turkey because of hesitation within the Embassy about the work of AID intermediaries (there is no USAID Mission in Turkey). This further limited the possibility of follow-up work since 1982 trips taken during 1982 were confined to specific subproject events.

5. Reports

"Induced Abortions, Urbanization, and Modernization,"
by Aykut Toros

"Induced Abortions and Consanguineous Marriages,"
by Ergul Tuncbilek

"Induced Abortion as a Fertility Regulating Mechanism,"
by Aykut Toros

Population and Development: Past, Present and Future. Published by the General Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Maternal Child Health and Family Planning. Ankara, Turkey, March 1983.

Contains complete texts of the following research review papers:

"Health and Population,"
by Dr. Mithat Coruh

"Population and Law,"
by Dr. Nusin Ayiter

"Migration, Urbanization, and Population,"
by Dr. Sunday Uner

"Socio-Economic Development and Population,"
by Dr. Erdogan Alkin

"Population and Education,"
by Dr. Ayse Akin

Population and Environment Conference. Published by the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey. Translated by Ginger Taylor. Ankara, Turkey, December, 1982.

Contains texts of the following research review papers:

"Development, Population and Environment,"
by Dr. Erol Manisali

"Health, Population and Environment,"
by Dr. Nusret Fisek

"Agricultural Production, Population and Environment,"
by Dr. Necmi Sonmez

"Energy, Population and Environment,"
by Dr. Sunday Uner

"Urbanization, Population and Environment,"
by Dr. Rusen Keles

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Technical Assistance

Apart from their PDP project development and monitoring activities, Battelle staff were frequently called upon to provide technical assistance to a variety of organizations, including AID/Washington, USAID Missions, LDC research and policymaking groups, and U.S.-based development organizations. This work took various forms, e.g., assisting in research design and data interpretation, briefing travelers on country conditions and population policy activities, arranging for contacts between U.S. population specialists and LDC organizations, and advising AID officials about new opportunities for population programs.

Some of the highlights of this work were the following:

- At the request of USAID/Santo Domingo, Connie Carrino provided periodic technical assistance to the Institute for Population and Development Studies (IEPD) for planning its research and dissemination activities and designing a plan for their forthcoming evaluations.

- Susan Stout assisted AID/Washington and the Futures Group with presentations of RAPID to leadership of the Sudanese National Population Committee (NPC) and the Ministry of Health in Khartoum. These activities are expected to lead to a RAPID presentation before the President of Sudan and his Council of Ministers.

- At the request of REDSO/WCA, James Kocher prepared a paper titled, "Some Financial and Economic Implications of Rapid Population Growth in Africa" in connection with development of a population assistance strategy for the West African Region.

- Cynthia Gilley assisted the directorate of the Brazilian Parliamentarians Group for Population and Development Studies (GPEPD) in arranging meetings with officials of the U.N. and other international organizations for the purpose of discussing ways to continue the momentum generated by the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

- In response to a request from the USAID Mission in Peru, Michael Micklin and Harry Cross assisted in the preparation of the Mission's population strategy paper as part of its five-year Country Development Strategy Statement.

B. Briefing Books

Six briefing books of several hundred pages each were produced for the countries of Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Turkey. These books consisted of a compilation of published and unpublished materials on

demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural conditions. They have been used by AID and other development organizations as background sources for work initiated in these countries.

C. PDP Fellows Program

One of PDP's most successful and potentially productive activities was its Fellows Program. Fifteen LDC graduate students at U.S. institutions were provided with a stipend of up to $1,500. These funds were used to offset some of the expenses connected with thesis and dissertation research.

Over the course of the Program two annual Fellows Seminars were held at the Belmont Conference Center, Elkridge, Maryland, in March 1981 and June 1982. The purposes of these seminars were to (1) provide a forum for the Fellows to discuss their research, (2) stimulate knowledge and understanding of population and development issues in the different countries represented, and (3) discuss the relevance of population policies and programs for LDC development. In addition to the Fellows, Battelle and AID staff and invited population specialists participated in the seminars.

A roster of PDP II Fellows is provided in Table V.1.

Table V.1

PDP II FELLOWS

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1. Delia Barcelona
   Filipino
   5545 South Ingleside, Apt. 1
   Chicago, IL 60637
   Candidate for Ph.D in Sociology, University of Chicago
   Thesis: "The Impact of a National Mass Media Campaign on Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior Towards Family Planning" (Egypt)
   Professor: Dr. Donald J. Bogue

2. Gabriel Basil Fosu
   Ghanaian
   Department of Sociology
   University of Ghana
   Legon, Accra, Ghana (till Aug. '82)
   Candidate for Ph.D in Sociology/Demography, Brown University
   Thesis: "Modernization of Health Attitudes and Its Effect on Mortality and Fertility Behavior in Accra, Ghana"
   Professor: Dr. Sidney Goldstein

3. Ben Gyepi-Garbrah
Ghanaian
Center for Population Studies
Harvard University
9 Bow Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Received Ph.D. in Sociology, Harvard University
Thesis: "Internal Migration in Ghana, 1960-1970"
Professor: Dr. Douglas Ewbank

4. Elizabeth (Quizon) King
Filipino
1711 Ocean Avenue, Apt. C.
Santa Monica, CA 90401
Received Ph.D in Economics, Yale University
Thesis: "Education and Household Economics in the Philippines"
Professor: Dr. Robert E. Evanson

5. Mohamed Mahmoud Mohieddin
Egyptian
201B Branson Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Candidate for Ph.D in Sociology, University of North Carolina
Thesis: "Oil, Labor Migration and Social Change in the Arab World"
Professor: Dr. Craig J. Calhoun

6. Venansio T. Muludiang
Sudanese
Department of Sociology
P.O. Box 1916
Brown University
Providence, RI 02912
Candidate for Ph.D in Sociology, Brown University
Thesis: "Urban Growth, Migration, and Female Labor Utilization in the Sudan: The Case of the Southern Region"
Professor: Dr. Sidney Goldstein

7. Mulunda Tshinyongolo
Zairian
Population Planning and Policies
Population Division
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Received Ph.D in Population Planning, University of Michigan
Thesis: "Fertility Differentials in Urban Nigeria"
Professor: Dr. George B. Simmons

8. Osman El Hassan M. Nur
Sudanese
P.O. Box 299
Khartoum North
Sudan
Received Ph.D in Sociology, University of Michigan
Thesis: "The Validity of Fertility Analysis in Jordan from Birth History Data"
Professor: Dr. Ronald Freedman

9. Vincente Paqueo
Filipino
School of Economics
University of the Philippines
Biliman
Quezon City, Philippines
Completed Post-doctoral Fellowship, Princeton University
Thesis: "New Approaches to the Study of Mortality, Fertility and Nuptiality"
Professor: Dr. Ansley Coale

10. Anne-Maryse Pierre-Louis
Haitian
Division d'Hygiene Familiale
65 Turgeau
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Postponed M.P.H. in Health Sciences Administration, Harvard University
Thesis: "Religious Background and Use of Contraceptive Methods in an Urban Deprived Area of Haiti"
Professor: Dr. Gretchen Berggren

11. Roberto Rios
Peruvian
211 West 106th Street, Apt. 12-C
New York, NY 10025
Candidate for Ph.D in Economics, Cornell University
Thesis: "Family Size and Economic Change"

12. Sandra Rosenhouse
Guatemalan
1237B 25th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Candidate for Ph.D, University of California at Los Angeles
Thesis: "Migration and Fertility in Latin America"
Professor: Dr. Georges Sabagh

13. Shyam Thapa
Nepalese
Population Studies and Training Center
Brown University
Providence, RI 02912
Candidate for Ph.D in Sociology and Economic, Brown University
Thesis: "Trends and Levels of Infant Mortality and Fertility"
Professor: Dr. Fred W. Reed

14. Tulsi P. Uprety
Nepalese
174 Wilson Street, #64
Albany, CA 94710
Received Ph.D in Economics and Organizational Theory, University of California at Berkeley
Thesis: "Policy and Implementation Processes of Rural Development: Case Studies of Government Sponsored and Voluntary Settlements"
Professor: Dr. Leo Rose

15. Samuel Fridman
Mexican
International Population Program
357 Uris Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853
Candidate for Ph.D in Demography-Ecology, Cornell University
Thesis: "Policy, Planning, and Spatial-Social Diffusion Patterns of Fertility"
Professor: Dr. J. Mayone Stycos

Many of these PDP Fellows will return to their countries to accupy important positions in universities, private organizations, and government. They will be useful contacts for organizations involved in future population assistance activities.

D. PDP Regional Office for West Africa

It is increasingly recognized that Africa will experience enormous population growth and population-related problems in the decades ahead, and that there is an urgent need for efforts to improve the population and related development policies of African countries. A significant portion of PDP II activities were concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria, Togo, Senegal and Sudan).

To facilitate the management and provision of technical and other assistance to projects in Africa, during the period November 1981 through November 1982 the Battelle PDP project maintained an office in Lome, Togo. Battelle PDP

staff member Dr. Moses Ebot managed PDP projects in Togo and Nigeria from that office.

The Regional Affairs Office of the Africa Bureau of USAID, through a supplement to the PDP II contract, provided the funds to support additional costs associated with the operation of the PDP office in Lome.

From his office in Lome Dr. Ebot made several PDP project visits to Nigeria and provided assistance on a regular basis to the Togolese PDP researchers. During his residence in Lome Dr. Ebot also met with numerous other population professionals and held discussions on various aspects of population-related research and program needs in Togo, Nigeria and other African countries. Dr. Ebot maintained close and productive relationships with USAID personnel in Lome, with the RTI Africa Regional Office in Lome, and with other Lome-based Togolese and international agencies. In November 1982, following the completion of PDP-supported activities in Togo and Nigeria, the Battelle PDP office in Lome was closed.

The principal advantage of the PDP II regional office in Lome was that it permitted more or less continuous technical assistance and supervision of PDP II projects in both Nigeria and Togo at a relatively low cost. This was important to the project in Nigeria because, due to serious communications problems, it was difficult to monitor and assist projects in Nigeria from Washington, D.C. (For example, it sometimes takes four weeks for airmail correspondence to be delivered from Ibadan, Nigeria to Washington, D.C., and it routinely takes more than a week for cables from Washington, D.C., to arrive at the University of Ibadan.) Dr. Ebot was able to visit with PDP project contributors in Nigeria more frequently and at less cost to the PDP II project than would have been the case if the Nigeria PDP project had been managed from Washington, D.C. Similarly, because he was a resident of Lome, Dr. Ebot was able to provide assistance and advice to Togolese PDP researchers on a regular basis and at low cost. This was especially important in Togo where a great deal of overall assistance was required because of the limited technical experience of some Togolese researchers.

There were also some disadvantages and unanticipated costs associated with the regional project office. First, it was difficult for Washington DC-based PDP project managers to supervise regional office personnel closely, both in the conduct of technical and substantive activities as well as in administrative and financial matters. Second, because he was not located in Washington, DC, Dr. Ebot was unable to discuss PDP II project activities on a frequent and routine basis with supervisors and colleagues at Battelle and at AID/Washington. Experience has shown that frequent face-to-face contact contributes a great deal to successful project development and implementation for PDP II-type activities, and the relatively infrequent discussions that Dr. Ebot was able to have during his occasional trips to Washington, DC, and during trips by PDP management or other staff to Togo, were unable to compensate for the routine interaction which results from being based in a common location. Finally, although the Nigeria and Togo PDP projects benefitted from Dr. Ebot's proximity to them, the regional office also resulted in significant additional costs to the project. One of these was

additional communications costs, particularly telephone calls and telexes, and a considerable amount of staff time associated with them. Another was the considerably greater Washington, DC-based management and administration time--both senior management (principally Dr. Kocher) and business office staff--required for supervising and assisting Dr. Ebot's presence in Lome.

Nevertheless, despite the problems and additional costs, the presence of a PDP Regional Office in Lome contributed to the successful implementation of large PDP II projects in both Nigeria and Togo, two countries which prior experience has shown to be extremely difficult for carrying out these types of activities.

E. Regional Conferences

Battelle PDP facilitated one regional conference and sponsored another. Staff member Cynthia Gilley worked closely with the organizing committee for the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Ms. Gilley coordinated preliminary meetings in Brazil, Peru, and New York, and was instrumental in identifying participants and selecting conference topics. The conference, held in Brasilia in December 1982, was attended by Ms. Gilley and PDP Co-Director Dr. Michael Micklin.

In an effort to assess what had been learned from the Battelle PDP experience, a conference on "Supporting the Formulation of Population Policy" was held in Reston, Virginia in March of 1983. Participants included selected researchers and policymakers who had collaborated in PDP II projects, two internationally recognized authorities on population and development issues, AID/Washington officials, and Battelle staff (see Table V.2 for a complete list).

Table V.2

Battelle Population and Development Policy Program's
Conference on "Supporting the Formulation of Population Policy"
21-24 March 1983

Participants' List

Mr. Amos Durosier
Institut Haitien de Statistique et l'Informatique
Boulevard Harry Truman
Port-au-Prince
HAITI

Mr. Carlos Aramburu
Research Director
Instituto Andino de Poblacion y Desarrollo
Blas Cerdena 310
San Isidro
Lima, Peru

Dr. Luis Sobrevilla
Director General
Direccion General de Atencion de las Personas
Ministerio de Salud
Lima, Peru

Mr. Abd-el-Kader Faye
Secretaire Executif
Commission Nationale de la Population
2, Place de l'Independance
Dakar, Sénégal
West Africa

Ms. Germaine S. Mbengue
General Secretary
Association Sénégalaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial
B.P. 6084 or B.P. 7138
Dakar, Sénégal
West Africa

Dr. Abdel Azziz Farah
Department of Statistics
P.O. Box 700
Khartoum, Sudan

Dr. Mau Thanh Luu
Special Technical Advisor on Population and Development
Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD)
United Nations
New York, NY 10017

Mrs. Nafisa Ahmed El Amin
President
National Population Committee and
Sudanese Socialist Union
Khartoum, Sudan

Dr. Mohammed Mirghani Abdel Salam
Director
Economic and Social Research Council
P.O. Box 1166,
Khartoum, Sudan

Dr. Manoel A. Costa
Demographic Advisor -
Brazilian Parliamentarians Group for Population and Development Studies - GPEPD
Rua Republica do Peru 457/301
Copacabana
22021 Rio de Janeiro, R.J., Brazil

Dr. Jose Paulo Carneiro
Rua General Venancio Flores 481/202
Leblon
22441 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
Brazil

Dr. Ahmad Hammouda
International Planned Parenthood Federation
Middle East and North Africa Office
P.O. Box 926520
Amman, H.K. Jordan

Dr. I.O. Orubuloye
Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER)
University of Ibadan
P.M.B. 5, U.I. Post Office
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. Mithat Coruh
Medical Director of Regional Institute for Children and Adolescence

Mrs. Figen Coruh
Formerly with General Directorate of Family Planning and MCH/Ministry of Health
215 Blenheim Rd.
Baltimore, Md. 21212

Dr. Pitamber Sharma
Chief of Program Development and Coordination Division
National Commission on Population
P.O. Box 1118
Kathmandu,
Nepal

Lady Deborah O. Jibowu
Commissioner
National Population Commission
Suru-Lere
Lagos
Nigeria

Dr. Fred T. Sai, Professor
University of Ghana
Box M-197
Accra, Ghana

Mina Seinfeld de Carakushansky
Rua Tonelero No. 30 Ap. 302
Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro.
Cep: 22030
Brazil

Dr. Alene H. Gelbard
Westinghouse Health Systems
American City Bldg.
P.O. Box 866
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Ms. Ana Klenicki
IPPF/WHR
105 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

Mrs. Azziza Hussein, President
International Planned Parenthood Federation
18-20 Lower Regent Street
London SW1Y 4PW
England

Mr. John Crowley
Policy Development Division
Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Sarah Clark
Chief
Policy Development Division
Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Mr. Lenni Kangas
Chief
Population Division
Office of Technical Support
Bureau for Near East
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Sara Seims
Policy Development Division
Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. J. Joseph Speidel
Director ST/POP
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Judith Seltzer
Policy Development Division
Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Scott Radloff
Policy Development Division
Office of Population
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Robert Corno
Population Division
Office of Development Resources
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Ms. Gladys Gilbert
Population Division
Bureau for Africa
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Mr. John Burdick
Population Division
Bureau for Near East
Office of Technical Support
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Michael Micklin, Co-Director
Dr. James E. Kocher, Co-Director
Ms. Cynthia Gilley, Research Scientist
Dr. Harry Cross, Research Scientist
Dr. Susan Stout, Research Scientist
Dr. Marie Claire Rens, Research Scientist
Ms. Connie Carrino, Research Scientist
Ms. Suzanne McLees, Research Specialist

Battelle Population and Development Policy Program
Battelle Memorial Institute
2030 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 785-8400
Telex: 89-2419

The conference discussions were focused on five critical issues: (1) How do information and research contribute to or influence the development of population policy? (2) What are the roles of government, private industry, and voluntary organizations in the development of population policy? (3) Can the formulation of population policy be planned? (4) What are the principal needs and sources of population policy assistance? And, (5) What are the most promising next steps for population policy formulation and implementation in Africa, Latin America, and the Mid-East? The conference produced considerable interest and lively discussions among participants, and should be a stimulus to further policy work in years to come.

VI. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Introduction

The final section of this report emphasizes the contributions of the PDP II Program to policy development in the countries in which work was undertaken. As indicated above, the two principal classes of PDP activities were (1) research designed to create knowledge about the problematic consequences of rapid population growth, and (2) dissemination of that knowledge to policymakers, planners, and researchers in order to encourage and facilitate improvements in population policies and programs. While in one sense the most visible results of the Program are the numerous research papers, monographs, policy briefs, seminars, and conferences it produced, these are really only means to a more important set of outcomes--changes in the orientations and actions of policymakers.

Stated otherwise, the ultimate objectives of the PDP Program were to generate (1) increased awareness of population problems and the need for population policies and programs, and (2) actions that reflect or are linked to population policy and/or program improvements. Indicators of increased awareness are difficult to document. They are most readily observed in official statements by politicians and policymakers, or in reports of PDP activities issued by the mass media. However, one assumption underlying the various dissemination events organized under the PDP Program was that they would result in better understanding of the topics discussed. Thus, though not measured directly, the fact that these conferences and seminars were well attended by representatives of policymaking groups suggests that increased awareness of population issues was probably achieved.

Policy actions are more tangible than are changes in levels of problem awareness. Examples include:

- Increased government commitment of financial resources to family planning programs and/or increased receptivity to privately or internationally sponsored population assistance.

- Alteration of development plans to increase the focus on population issues and to incorporate demographic elements into these plans.

- Administrative changes that facilitate population policy formulation and/or integration of demographic considerations into government policymaking in other areas. Creation of a national population commission or special population units within sectoral agencies are relevant examples of such actions, as is the decentralization of development decisions and responsibilities.

- Formation of "support networks" or "policy constituencies" concerned with population issues. Such groups may be composed of researchers, opinion leaders, agency officials, and/or policymakers.

- Government sponsorship of, or participation in, events that highlight population issues. Such events lend legitimacy to official concern over population problems and policies designed to deal with them.

- Government support for population training, data collection, or research. A particularly significant indicator is a government's use of its own funds for such purposes.

- Government efforts to facilitate private sector family planning activities.

- Establishment of demographic targets for national or regional populations.

- Actual changes in population policies, e.g., raising the legal age at marriage, or creating incentives for contraceptive use and birth planning.

While it is not always possible to infer precise causal connections between PDP activities and the types of outcomes mentioned above, in all countries in which the Program was active there appear to have been at least some intended effects.

In addition to reviewing the policy-related outcomes stemming from PDP activities, this final section of the report addresses the question of what has been learned with regard to the logistic and operational problems of providing population policy assistance to LDCs. Some of these insights are testimony to the effectiveness of the design of the PDP Program, while others are based upon adjustments implemented during the project. Still others reflect the wisdom of hindsight, and are truly "lessons learned."

B. Significant Policy-Related Outcomes

1. Formal Statements by High-Level Leaders

- Haiti: In his opening speech at the December 1982 seminar on "Population, Human Resources and Development," Wesner Joseph, Director of the Haitian Institute of Statistics, spoke of the need for improvements in demographic knowledge to provide a basis for socioeconomic development policies. On the same occasion, Claude Weil, Minister of Planning, pointed to the necessity of modifying trends in population growth in a direction more favorable to improvements in the quality of life, while respecting human dignity, individual choice, and the family.

- Senegal: In a speech to the seminar on "Population Policy in Senegal: Women's Perspectives and Legal Implications," Minister of Culture Joseph Mathiam emphasized the need for collection and analysis of demographic data to provide the basis for a Senegalese population policy. At the April 1982 seminar on "Islam and Family Planning," several opinion leaders (e.g., Mdme. Tamaro Tonre, President of the Senegalese Family Welfare Association; Mr. El-Hadj Mustapha Gueye, Secretary General of the National Union of Teachers and Students of Arabic; and Mdme. Fatou Toure Cisse, Professor of Arabic) argued that family planning is acceptable under the tenets of

Islam. They emphasized that birth spacing lowers the risk of maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and that birth control is clearly permitted by Islam.

- Togo: At the final seminar, Mr. Yacoubou Blakime, Director of the Ministry of Education, suggested in his opening address that research on the effects of population growth on development is necessary to plan efficient strategies for improving the quality of life.

- Turkey: During the course of Battelle PDP activities in Turkey, national leaders began to speak out on the need to reduce the national rate of population growth. In July of 1981, Chief of State General Kenan Evren said that "...rapid population increase is one of the principal factors of unemployment, and a minimum of two children for each family would be sufficient since it is preferable to have fewer but healthier children." Later statements by General Evren indicated his growing support for family planning programs. At the June 1982 conference on "Population and the Environment," the Turkish Prime Minister sent a message stating that the subject of population growth is vital to the country's interests. At the same conference, Minister of State Nimet Ozdas argued that rapid population growth "...is the leading fundamental problem in Turkey." In October 1982, at the Ministry of Health seminar on "Population and Turkey's Development," the Deputy Director of the influential State Planning Organization stated that population policy and lower fertility were high priorities in the government, and that the SPO would be taking a more active role in implementing family planning programs.

- Jordan: During the symposium on "Major Issues in Jordanian Development," Minister of Social Affairs H.E. Mrs. I'nam Mufti explained that Jordan's population policies were stated only implicitly in the country's national development plan. She called for clearer definition of the role of population in Jordanian development. At the same symposium, two members of the National Consultative Council called for agreement on a population policy for Jordan that would be consistent with the objectives and cultural premises of the Arab region. One of these Council members suggested that birth spacing for health reasons was a valid objective for population programs.

- Sudan: At the April 1982 National Population Conference, the First Vice President opened the sessions by stressing the dangers of rapid population growth and calling for scientific study of relationships between population and development. Minister of Health Dr. Ali Fadl declared that family planning and maternal/child health services must be extended to the country's rural areas. Mrs. Nafisa Ahmed El Amin, President of the National Population Committee, has stated on many occasions the importance of population issues for the Sudan, giving them a heightened degree of visibility and political credibility.

- Brazil: Shortly after the Battelle PDP symposium on "The Second Brazil," President Joao Figueiredo opened the 47th Legislative Assembly with an unprecedented statement on rapid population growth in Brazil. He stated that, "Among the major factors that affect humanity today are the changes that result from population increase. ...In Brazil, in the last forty years, demographic increase surpassed fifty million inhabitants. This human growth, in explosive terms, devours economic growth. An agent of instability, it causes social, economic, cultural, and political imbalances which require deep reflection. It is a topic which deserves prolonged examination by society and its institutions. The extensive debate of the issue, especially by the national congress, will contribute to the establishment of objectives, fundamental guidelines on the issue..."

The statements cited above suggest that population issues and their bearing on national development policies have taken on new meaning in a number of PDP countries. There can be little doubt that the activities sponsored under the PDP Program have contributed to this growing awareness of the need for national population policies and expanded family planning programs.

2. Mass Media Coverage

With few exceptions, the events organized for dissemination of findings from PDP-sponsored research projects were well covered by the mass media. In all cases at least a few articles appeared in the major local newspapers, and for some events (e.g., the Environmental Problems Foundation seminar in Turkey, the National Statistical Institute seminar in Peru, and the NISER seminar in Nigeria) such coverage was extensive. In Brazil, a full page feature article was devoted to results and implications of "The Second Brazil" project. Local radio and television coverage occurred in several countries, e.g., Haiti, Nigeria, Peru, Togo, and Turkey.

3. Administrative Changes

- Senegal: Just prior to the beginning of PDP activities, the Senegalese National Population Council (CONAPOP) was reorganized. Although the PDP Program was not responsible for this administrative change, the Battelle-CONAPOP collaboration served to strengthen CONAPOP's position in the government and to make it much more visible in the population community.

- Turkey: During the course of its collaboration with the PDP Program, the Ministry of Health was reorganized (February 1982). Several directorates were consolidated into a single Directorate of MCH and Family Planning. This change resulted in much greater visibility and support for family planning within the MOH, in particular, and the Turkish government, in general.

- Jordan: As a result of the PDP Core Project, and the collaborative relationships it generated, the GOJ is now considering reviving the National Population Council.

- Sudan: Following the PDP-supported National Population Conference, the GOS increased its commitment to conduct its third national population census, and launched an intensive public relations campaign to generate public support and cooperation. This effort is considered to be a key factor in the high census response rate that was achieved. As a direct result of a recommendation prepared at the National Population Conference, the GOS began planning for the formation of a National Population Council which would have authority to design, implement, and evaluate a population policy for the Sudan.

- Peru: One of the principal collaborative relationships developed by PDP in Peru was with the National Population Council. Partially as a result of the PDP support, the NPC has been able to augment its research and policy analysis staff, as well as its documents center. It is now in a much stronger position to contribute to the planning and coordination of Peruvian population activities.

4. Policy-Support Networks

- Haiti: Prior to the initiation of PDP activities, there was no organized cadre of researchers or policymakers dedicated to population policy formulation or implementation. As a result of the PDP seminar held in December 1982, communication networks were established among a small group of social scientists and policymakers concerned with the multidisciplinary study of population and development issues.

- Senegal: Two distinct policy-support networks were established in Senegal as a direct result of PDP work. First, researchers and religious groups began to examine issues concerning family planning from the point of view of the Islamic religion. Second, a variety of women's groups discussed mutual interests in the role of women in the development process, with particular emphasis on family planning. Both networks show promise of continuing beyond the life of the PDP-sponsored projects.

- Turkey: The two Core Projects developed under PDP with the Environmental Problems Foundation and the Ministry of Health, fostered linkages among researchers and policymakers. These relationships have played an important role in the renewed emphasis given the population policy formulation by the GOT.

- Nigeria: The creation of policy-support networks is particularly important for Nigeria because of the lack of support for family planning and population policy in the National Population Commission. The PDP Program contributed significantly to the expansion of existing networks and to strengthening the commitment of key members. There have been recent signs that the National Population Commission is responding to issues raised during the PDP-sponsored seminar, e.g., the Chairman requested that Battelle organize a national Symposium on "Islam, Population, and National Development."

- Jordan: The PDP project in Jordan involved long-term collaboration between researchers and policymakers for the preparation of research papers. One result was establishment of a working relationship between the Population Studies Program at the University of Jordan and the Human Resource Division of the National Planning Council. The University now provides technical assistance to the NPC, while the latter advises university students wishing to use government data sources.

- Sudan: Members of the National Population Committee are now operating as a policy support network, and have influenced government decisions to give greater attention to population policies and programs.

- Brazil: As a result of the PDP project on "The Second Brazil," a Brazilian Parliamentarians Group for Population and Development has been organized. This group has already been successful in obtaining a two-year grant from the Pathfinder Fund for regional analyses of population and development policy issues. Technical assistance provided by Battelle staff play an important role in planning this effort.

- Peru: The Peruvian situation is somewhat unique among developing countries because of the existence of several strong groups actively concerned with population issues, e.g., the National Population Commission, INE, AMIDEP, and INANDEP. Battelle PDP activities contributed to increased collaboration among these groups, and to recognition of the need for an explicit division of labor so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and to capitalize on each group's unique strengths.

These policy support networks could easily prove to be the most enduring and significant effects of the PDP Program. They provide a basis for continued efforts to examine population and development issues and to improve population policies and programs.

5. Development Plans and Programs

- Togo: As a result of PDP-sponsored seminars, the GOT is giving priority in its development plans to food, agriculture, and nutrition problems resulting from rapid population growth.

- Turkey: Prior to 1982 population growth received little consideration in Turkey's development planning. However, in September of that year, the State Planning Organization issued its first policy paper on population, specifying demographic and development targets.

- Jordan: One of the Core Project authors, the Director of the Human Resources Division of the National Planning Council, was instrumental in integrating demographic considerations into the 1981-1985 Jordanian national development plan. This new emphasis was linked directly to discussions associated with conduct of the PDP Core Project.

- Sudan: At present the World Bank is discussing the possibility of sending a population strategy mission to the Sudan to work with the Ministries of Health and Finance. The success of the PDP-facilitated National Population Conference was one important factor leading the Bank to consider this undertaking.

- Peru: The INE seminar on "Population and the Future of Peru "was focused specifically on demographic issues in development planning, emphasizing the importance of accurate demographic information. As a consequence of this seminar, INE is planning several regional seminars to further incorporate demographic data into the planning process. Another project, conducted by the National Population Council evaluated the use of demographic data for development plans formulated by the Ministries of Planning, Education, Housing, and Health over the period 1976-1982. Results of this study were disseminated widely, and one result was a strengthened relationship between the NPC and the Ministry of Planning.

It should be noted that nearly all of the topics covered in the ten Core Projects supported by the PDP Program dealt with population and development relationships. The dissemination activities associated with these projects were well-attended by national planners, and the printed papers and policy briefs were widely distributed. Consequently, it can be assumed that development planners in all these countries are now more aware of the need to incorporate demographic considerations into the planning process, and that they will act accordingly.

6. Family Planning Programs

- Senegal: One product of PDP activities in Senegal was recognition that family planning is acceptable within premises of Islam. Another conclusion emphasized the role of birth spacing on the health of women and children. These outcomes are expected to facilitate the improvement of Senegalese family planning programs.

- Turkey: In the spring of 1983 the newly-created Directorate of MCH and Family Planning, Ministry of Health, presented a prototype national family planning program for government implementation. Components of this plan were derived from findings generated under the Battelle/MOH Core Project. In addition, a study of the negative health effects of illegal abortion conducted by the Haceteppe University Institute of Population Studies led to increased emphasis on reducing the illegal abortion rate through improvements in the provision of family planning services.

- Jordan: The Jordanian government's support for family planning improved considerably during the period in which the PDP Program was active. For example, the Minister of Social Affairs approved a Pathfinder Fund project integrating income generation activities with contraceptive service delivery. The Minister also gave government clearance for a donor's meeting on family planning which took place in April 1983.

- Sudan: PDP-supported research provided an improved understanding of the extent of demand for family planning services. Particular emphasis has been placed on reducing infant mortality through childspacing.

The PDP Program was not intended to have a direct effect on family planning services. Rather, its orientation was toward population policy as a component of overall development strategies. Underlying this perspective, however, was the assumption that increased awareness of the need to reduce population growth would lead to the conclusion that improved family planning services are an essential component of an effective national population policy. Thus, service delivery improvements can be expected in many PDP countries.

7. Demographic Targets

The specification of demographic targets usually occurs only after population policy planning has been institutionalized. Such policy efforts are only beginning in most countries in which PDP was active. However, in September 1982, the Turkish government targeted a decrease in the rate of natural increase from the current rate of 2.8 percent to 1.5 percent by the year 2000.

8. Population Policies

- Turkey: In November 1982 the Constituent Assembly formulated a new national constitution which was subsequently approved by 92 percent of the citizenry. Article 41 of that constitution guarantees family planning and family education services for all couples, thus making Turkey one of the world's few countries with a constitutionally guaranteed right to contraceptive services. In April 1983, the government passed a law permitting abortion, legalizing the distribution of contraceptives by non-physicians, and allowing sterilization upon request. These very explicit population policy measures are evidence of a significant turnaround in Turkey's population policy.

- Sudan: The recommendations produced at the National Population Conference are being used as the basis for a national population policy. Eight substantive areas were covered, including (1) improved data collection, (2) promotion of family planning and MCH services, (3) wider health care coverage, (4) improvement of women's status, particularly in rural areas, (5) control of immigration and urbanization, (6) promotion of population education, (7) support of population and development research, and (8) formation of an official National Population Council with responsibility for coordinating all population planning activities in the country.

C. Lessons Learned

Although this report is focused on PDP activities carried out during the past three years, it reflects knowledge of how to provide population policy assistance that has been accumulated since the beginning of PDP I in 1977. Over the six years that Battelle has been doing PDP work, a variety of approaches have been tried and modified, culminating in the Program's current mode of organization. The following guidelines, based upon the PDP experience, are offered for others who may be involved in similar programs.

1. Project Development

- Comprehensive country strategies are necessary to assure that key problems are addressed in research/dissemination activities and that consensus is reached on the most effective ways to mobilize available resources. Preparation of the country strategy is instructive not only for the organization providing population assistance, but also for USAID and local officials who may not be fully aware of country problems, existing policies and programs, and the concerns and capabilities of indigenous organizations.

- Program managers should anticipate that a country's research and policy needs may change during the course of a project. New opportunities for research or technical assistance may arise, and the program should be flexible enough to respond accordingly. Whenever possible, contingency funds should be set aside for addressing newly discovered issues.

- As successful project activities emerge, follow-up possibilities should be explored, with particular attention to funding requirements. Every effort should be made to assure that momentum toward policy improvements is not lost once the current project is completed.

- Project development activities should be designed to complement rather than compete with a country's development objectives. Continuous reinforcement of the importance of reduced population growth for socioeconomic progress is required.

2. Project Implementation

- Scientists and policymakers in LDCs have many demands placed on their time, and are not always able to give externally-funded research projects their full attention. To offset this problem, staff of intermediary organizations must provide continuous project monitoring, with as much time as possible spent at the project site.

- In some countries there are a variety of groups capable of doing population policy work, and where possible the different strengths of these groups should be utilized. Cooperation should be encouraged, so as to create a division of labor based upon complementary interests and functions.

- Perhaps the greatest contribution to sustained policy development progress is the creation of policy support networks which integrate diverse interest groups in the pursuit of a common goal. Groups providing technical assistance to local scientists and policymakers must be seen as advisors; local personnel and organizations must be encouraged to develop their own ideas and a sense of commitment to policy development objectives.

- In many countries certain individuals or organizations serve as "gatekeepers", and their cooperation is essential to a successful project. Gatekeepers must either be converted to policy objectives or ways to get around them must be identified. The latter alternative is frequently both difficult and hazardous.

3. Influencing Policy

- It is often difficult to reach top level policymakers. Where direct contact is impossible, it may be useful to concentrate on mid-level bureaucrats and technicians, and to identify individuals who have top leaders' attention. This strategy may be the best way to create a broadly-based policy constituency.

- The goal of policy-assistance programs should be to help LDCs consider as fully as possible the development options open to them, and the role of population policies in exercising these options. Foreign-based groups should not be in the position of advocating any particular option or policy.

- Population policy development should be viewed as a process, composed of a transition from problem awareness to policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Each country will differ as to its stage of policy development at a given time, and policy assistance activities should be geared to the appropriate level of development.

- Improvement of family planning programs should be viewed as part of the larger process of population policy development. Thus, program objectives should be integrated with the broader objectives of population and development policies. A strong government position on population is the best guarantee of commitment to family planning programs.

4. Disseminating Results

- Presentation of project findings to top leaders must be brief and clear, quantifying costs and benefits of reduced growth or continued rapid growth wherever possible. Policy briefs can be useful mechanisms for conveying information to leaders, but to date they have not been used effectively in very many countries.

- The mass media should be used extensively. Contact with media representatives should be established early in any policy-related research project, and should be maintained throughout the project.