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FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATION
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION
TO BOLIVIA

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Dates of In-country Work:
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Population Communication Services
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Executive Summary

Bolivia is a country with a growing demand for family planning services; yet there are no official family planning programs in the country. The government of Bolivia has a population policy which states that more people are needed in the country for economic development. The few groups of individuals active in the private sector seek to justify family planning in terms of maternal-child health care. Their efforts are designed to illustrate empirically to opinion leaders and decisionmakers that quality of life should be the deciding factor in regard to population and family planning issues. The current economic problems have led many individuals, especially in the lower economic sectors, to seek family planning services. At the present time, the government maintains a position of nonsupport, which can be considered an improvement over its past opposition to family planning programs.

The lack of official support for family planning has severely limited the financial resources available to the private-sector family planning organizations. The directors of these institutions are quite active and very aggressive in their search for international funds.

Information, education and communication (IEC) activities are primarily person-to-person oriented. The majority of activities consist of individual counseling to potential users and small group meetings featuring a speaker on a given theme. Very few audio-visual aids are available in Bolivia; thus, they are not often used. The only examples of pro-family-planning media usage are one radio program that discusses family planning on a regular basis (discontinued for one year but scheduled to restart in

July 1983) and a couple of newspaper articles (by journalists paid by family planning organizations).

There are three private organizations which promote family planning. The Family Orientation Center (COF) carries out more family planning services and IEC activities than any other private-sector organization. COF, which is the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Bolivia, has eight clinics in six cities. It also promotes sex education and responsible parenthood in schools through week-long courses. The COF desperately needs print support materials and other audio-visual aids for these IEC activities.

The Social Investigation Center (CIS) began as a research organization but has expanded into training, IEC and referrals to family planning service delivery clinics. CIS depends largely upon international donors for its funding. The CIS is a professional research group dedicated to the premise of integrating family planning with other social and cultural services.

The Bolivian Society of Human Reproduction (BSHR) is also a private research organization. Its executive director is the former head of the Maternal/Child Health Department of the Ministry of Health. Since its major goal is to establish the inter-relationship between family planning and health care, the BSHR is very aware of the need to establish a channel to disseminate its data to opinion leaders and decisionmakers.

Dr. Nancy Romero, a lawyer who teaches law at the national university in La Paz, is the main force behind the radio program that promotes family planning along with other family and women-oriented themes. Her

support for family planning stems from her belief in the need for women's rights in Bolivia; she sees the ability to control one's reproductive life as the basis for the liberation (participation) of women in Bolivia's social-economic development. Dr. Romero is trying to form an organization that will provide women with family planning, legal, social (IEC) and medical services.

The relationship among the Bolivian private-sector family planning organizations is almost nonexistent. Each organization knows generally what the other is doing and there has been some formal contact among them, but they do not coordinate activities. Due to the hostile environment for family planning in the past, the USAID intermediaries have tended to support new organizations, especially in the research field, to broaden the organizational base for family planning in Bolivia.

The COF has proposed a *Círculo de Acción Profesional en Población* (CAPP) to the Johns Hopkins University. The CAPP proposal will attempt to reactivate the more than 300 Bolivian professionals who have been trained overseas in a variety of disciplines. The CAPP calls for a series of 12 one-day seminars on population and socio-economic development themes. Each theme will be presented by a well-known expert. Each expert's paper will be disseminated to key people as well as the seminar's participants. The CAPP will also attempt to form a professional group that will continue to promote population through professional papers.

The principal recommendations from this technical assistance mission, in order of priority, are:

- 1) JHU should provide funding for the proposed CAPP project. Bolivia needs professional and academic support for population issues, and this series of seminars may help to create that support and influence government policymakers. Technical assistance will be needed to support this project during its planning stage.
- 2) The CAPP cadre of professionals should be used to help communicate the data and findings provided by the CIS and BSHR. Both organizations are searching for means to disseminate their information. CAPP could be a group with enough prestige to be effective in influencing policy.
- 3) Technical assistance should be provided to Dr. Nancy Romero's radio program to improve planning and scripting.
- 4) Films, leaflets and other audio-visual aids should be supplied to the Bolivian family planning organizations.

ABBREVIATIONS

- BSHR - Sociedad Boliviana de Reproducción Humana (Bolivian Society of Human Reproduction)
- CAPP - Circulo de Acción Profesional en Población (Professional Action Circle in Population)
- CIS - Centro de Investigaciones Sociales (Social Investigation Center)
- COF - Centro de Orientación Familiar (Family Orientation Center)
- IEC - Information, Education and Communication
- IPAVS - International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization
- IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation

Introduction

This report presents the findings and recommendations of a two and one-half day technical assistance mission to Bolivia conducted from April 27-29, 1983. The scope of work of this assignment included two tasks: 1) To investigate the appropriateness of funding the Circulo de Accion Profesional en Poblacion (Professional Action Circle in Population--CAPP) proposal submitted by the Family Orientation Center; and 2) to evaluate the need for future PCS/JHU technical assistance and project support for the Bolivian family planning organizations.

Preliminary discussions were held with four different private family planning organizations. Two of these organizations are more oriented to research than to service delivery; one is the IPPF affiliate; and the fourth consists of one person working full-time with the intent of establishing a family planning organization once financial difficulties are overcome.

This report describes the activities of the four major organizations working in family planning, discusses the proposed CAPP project, and ends with some conclusions and recommendations. The appendices contain a list of contacts in Bolivia and a copy of the CAPP proposal. The proposal is a first draft and is in the process of being rewritten; it is included here for information purposes only and should not be considered a finished document.

Overview

In the early 1970's Bolivia had an active family planning program that was part of the Ministry of Health's regular activities. In 1976 the Catholic Church and extremists from both the right and left of the political spectrum began a movement to foster the promotion of a pronatalist policy by the government. The new policy was put into effect in early 1977 when the government banned family planning activities by the Ministry of Health. The key reason given for adopting this change of attitude was that Bolivia was grossly underpopulated compared with its neighbors. The Church-owned and controlled newspaper is the only one of significance in the country, and its journalists have produced a stream of articles about "Bolivia the unpopulated country." The Church-controlled newspaper has continued its anti-family planning philosophy by giving special emphasis to any new demographic data that can be used to support its position.

Recent governments in Bolivia have taken a somewhat more lenient stance towards family planning, by permitting the private sector to become more active. Family planning services are now openly offered by private physicians, and there are several clinics that specialize in maternal/child care with a special emphasis in family planning. Word of mouth promotion by satisfied users has increased the client load at these clinics to the extent that they are now overloaded.

Family Orientation Center

The Family Orientation Center (COF) has been providing family planning services and information since 1972, but due to external pressures has made several name changes. COF, the International Planned Parenthood Federation

affiliate for Bolivia, receives most of its support from the IPPF and currently has a training agreement with Development Associates; it has previously received grants from the Pathfinder Fund. Currently COF has eight clinics in six different cities in the country and a full-time staff of 30 to support and administer its projects. COF has four main functions: 1) information and education; 2) service delivery; 3) training medical doctors and paramedical personnel; and 4) investigations/research. This report only looks at information and education activities.

The Information and Education Department (IED) of COF consists of one person, a director. (At the present time the position is vacant.) The Department's primary function is to disseminate family planning information through person-to-person contact. The IED generally organizes and conducts courses and seminars for students, professional groups, mothers clubs, community groups, military and other special groups. The length of instruction may run from two to 10 hours. Some audio-visual aids are used to support the speakers, but this is the exception rather than the rule. No print support materials are given to the general public. The Executive Director of COF explained that he realizes the value of handouts and audio-visual aids but he has not had any financial support in the last eight years for this type of IEC activity.

The IED has contemplated using radio and would like to do so. The Executive Director thought that 1984 might be the first year in which COF would have sufficient funds to use radio. He would like to tie family planning publicity to maternal/child health care (MCH) themes since early attempts during 1972-1976 to promote family planning by itself caused a

backlash against the program. COF also suggested that radio broadcasts in Quechua and Aymara would reach the greatest number of rural people.

The IED occasionally publishes population/socio-economic development newspaper articles written by journalists and professional people who are paid a small fee for preparing these articles. The objective of the newspaper articles is to reach the elites of Bolivia with basic information on population issues so they can be better informed when they are called upon to make decisions relevant to family planning. However, the Executive Director of COF openly stated that COF has not used mass media effectively to counteract the negative publicity from the Catholic Church and the Communists that surrounds family planning in Bolivia. COF does not have any people trained in mass communication, nor is it likely to hire anyone in the near future with these skills.

A field trip was arranged to one of COF's clinics in one of the "popular" sections of La Paz. The clinic is open three hours daily, five days a week exclusively for family planning services. Approximately 20-25 women use the clinic each day. Both the patients and the medical staff prefer the IUD over any other reversible method. The clinic had no print support materials for the clients and no family planning brochures, posters or flipcharts for the staff to use. The medical staff stated the demand for services is ever-increasing at their clinic. They have almost reached the saturation point; they now see 6-8 clients an hour. Word of mouth from satisfied clients to their friends and relatives is the only promotion that this and any clinic in Bolivia has. Yet there appears to be a groundswell in favor of family planning.

COF also arranged a trip to a girls' public school where a week-long series of talks on sex education had been going on. The class visited was composed of girls from 12-14 years of age. The curriculum contained human reproduction, sex education, responsible parenthood and infant care themes. The dramatic style of presentation by the COF medical doctor in charge of this series and the response by the young Bolivian students were very impressive. The young girls were asked questions on what they had been studying all week, and en masse they responded verbally. This verbal response to such personal questions in the Bolivian cultural context was a concrete example that there is a basic openness to sex education, at least among the younger generation.

IEC in general was discussed with the Executive Director of COF. (The IED Chief was in another city during this mission.) The Executive Director sees the need for more IEC but claims that his funding levels will not permit it. He cited his IPPF grant as an example. Due to general funding constraints, IPPF provided COF with the same amount of general funds in 1983 as in 1982. However, in recognition of the greatly increased demand for family planning services, it nearly doubled COF's commodities grant. Because of devaluation of the Bolivian peso in 1982, the IPPF funds will go further during 1983. Nevertheless, to meet the demand for services, cut-backs have been made in several areas, including IEC activities and research. Even simple low-cost, do-it-yourself audio-visual aids are impractical for COF because the staff lack funds and time to make them.

Social Investigation Center

The Social Investigation Center (CIS), founded in 1972, has been given contracts and grants to do research in a wide variety of areas, including sports, family life, and the value of leisure time in a developing country. CIS has worked with a large number of international agencies, including UNESCO, the Canadian International Research Development Center and the Belgian government. It has been working in the family planning area for five years and has been research-oriented until recently. In the last year CIS has expanded into training of medical doctors in IUD insertion and mini-laparotomy techniques. CIS has further plans to expand into service delivery this year by referring clients from some of its research projects to doctors trained under its programs.

The CIS staff consists of sociologists, psychologists, social workers, researchers, medical doctors (part-time) and statisticians. The permanent staff consists of six professionals and two support assistants. CIS can count on another dozen people to supply expertise in specific areas.

At the present time, CIS is working on five family-planning-related projects. The first is funded by the International Project for the Association of Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS). CIS conducted an eight-month survey of attitudes and practices by medical doctors regarding contraceptives and sterilizations. After the data were compiled, CIS held four seminars in the four largest cities in the country, at which a series of technical papers summarizing the findings of the survey were presented. Approximately 100 doctors attended the seminars. CIS intends to continue this series of seminars this year in several smaller cities. At the same

time, it intends to take its findings to several women's organizations in Bolivia as means of promoting contraceptive services.

The second project CIS is undertaking is funded by the Center for Population and Family Health of Columbia University. The premise of this project is that the IPPF model of family planning services being delivered separate from other health services is not the most appropriate for Bolivia. The project emphasizes the integration of several services, with family planning being only one of many, albeit the most important. The project is primarily oriented towards factories and other institutions where female labor is predominant. The first step will be to do a cost analysis on pregnancy. This type of survey has not been carried out in Bolivia before. Most business and manufacturing executives have no idea what the total cost of pregnant workers is to them. The second step will be to offer seminars in this sector at no cost. These educational services will depend upon the unions and management to decide the themes to be discussed. CIS has designed 30 themes so that family planning can be introduced into whichever ones are decided upon. A third step will consist of making individual counseling available for the women. If the seminars address problems that are too personal to discuss in a group, a woman can consult psychologists and social workers. The last step will be to refer women to family planning services if they so desire. Low-cost contraceptive services will be provided by 10 medical doctors already trained by CIS, which also supplies them with contraceptives.

The third CIS project is funded by the Pathfinder Fund and consists of the training of medical doctors in contraceptive and mini-laparotomy

methods. The current plan is to train approximately 60 doctors this year in a five-day session covering both theoretical and practical aspects of contraception. The approach used is multi-disciplinary, with about 80 percent medical and 20 percent social content. Every group of trainees includes not only doctors from the La Paz areas but also several from other parts of the country. CIS is attempting to incorporate into this project 20-30 medical students in their last year so that they will also be prepared to participate in the family planning program.

The fourth project, which is also funded by the Pathfinder Fund, will begin in the next couple of months. This project consists of a series of eight-hour training sessions for approximately 300 pharmacists in four different cities. The objective is to improve the pharmacists' knowledge about the contraceptives they sell so they will be able to promote contraception more effectively. A secondary objective is to try to improve the relationship between the clients and the pharmacists.

A fifth project is at the proposal stage and has not been funded as of this date. This project will conduct a survey of youth services in the La Paz area to investigate if there is currently any family planning or sex education information available to young people. If not, CIS will seek to integrate this information into the current programs. If this is not possible, CIS will organize special seminars for adolescents co-sponsored by adolescent organizations.

The Director of CIS is very interested in support from Johns Hopkins University. He specifically mentioned a need for films; he also needs print materials to use as handouts. He also indicated that he would accept

JHU assistance in developing an IEC program to further disseminate research findings of CIS.

Bol ian Society of Human Reproduction

The Bolivian Society of Human Reproduction (BSHR), which was founded in 1980, is almost exclusively research-oriented. Its director is the former chief of the Maternal Child Health Division of the Ministry of Health. He no longer works for the MOH but dedicates his efforts to the BSHR and private practice; he is considered to be one of the country's best gynecologists.

The staff of the BSHR consists of obstetricians, gynecologists, other medical specialists, psychiatrists, sociologists, social workers and mathematicians/statisticians. The permanent staff is three people; others are hired for specific tasks, and they are supported through funds for specific projects.

In 1982 the BSHR conducted a KAP survey study in the La Paz area. The results of this survey have recently been published, but distribution has been very limited. This was the first field experience for the BSHR. It was considered a prelude to other research activities.

The BSHR has just begun the field investigation stage of a Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) including questions on drug use funded by Westinghouse Health Systems. The data from this survey will be released in a series of seminars to be held in January 1984.

A second research activity, sponsored by the Pathfinder Fund, is an extended KAP survey in three cities of Bolivia: Oruro, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. This study will investigate the reproductive habits of the Bolivian people in these cities and their attitudes and practices in family planning.

The third project of the BSHR is a study on the availability of contraceptives from pharmacies and medical doctors throughout the country. This activity, also funded by the Pathfinder Fund, is in the tabulation stage at the present time.

The BSHR would like to conduct a study of high-risk pregnancies, but at the present time it has no funds to do this study. BSHR leaders believe this information is crucial in the effort to provide health planners and decisionmakers with the facts they will need in order to support the family planning program.

A final activity the BSHR has planned is a study on induced abortions in Bolivia. It is a known fact that most of the resources of the Maternity Hospital in La Paz are used to care for women suffering from poorly performed abortions. The idea of this study would be to demonstrate the need to offer family planning to women as an alternative to abortion.

The director of the BSHR was very enthusiastic about the idea of developing an IEC plan for the dissemination of his organization's research findings. Even as this report was being written, he sent a letter officially requesting JHU guidelines for presenting a proposal for funding. The BSHR, especially its director, receives very high marks from both the Pathfinder Fund and Westinghouse Health Systems.

Family Orientation Consulting Office

The Family Orientation Consulting Office is not a family planning organization per se since it centers on the activities of Dr. Nancy Romero, its dynamic leader. Dr. Romero, a lawyer by training who teaches at the law school of the national university, does receive international financing

for family planning activities and is seeking funds to establish an official organization.

At the present time she is attempting to establish a family planning service organization functioning at three levels: legal, social and medical. She now has arrangements with individuals to provide these services. On the legal level she gives free consultations to individuals on their rights under Bolivian law. This may include counseling women who have been raped or who wish to be sterilized. On the social level Dr. Romero, through Pathfinder Fund financing, has a radio program. The program is broadcast six days a week in Aymara and Spanish and consists of a series of five-minute capsules providing advice on nutrition, responsible parenthood, contraceptive methods, sex education, sex crimes and other topics. Women come to the radio station or often send letters or call in for assistance. From this action Dr. Romero provides the third level of assistance--medical--by referring people to medical clinics where she has personal contacts.

Dr. Romero has submitted a proposal to JHU for funding. Her proposal calls for the establishment of an infrastructure to formalize her activities. She also has expressed interest in receiving technical assistance to improve her radio programs and funding to expand her activities into an outreach program in factories. Although she is a dynamic individual, this consultant feels that an investment in COF is a better option.

Professional Action Circle in Population

The Professional Action Circle in Population (CAPP) proposal was submitted by the Family Orientation Center for JHU funding. The proposal is an attempt to reactivate the more than 300 Bolivian professionals who have been trained abroad in a variety of disciplines. The idea is to create a series of seminars around population and social development themes and invite these people to attend. The seminars would be one-day affairs with high-level speakers, each invited to present a paper on a relevant topic.

The CAPP has two principal objectives. The first is to develop a dozen professional papers relating to population by widely respected experts; the papers could be published and disseminated to the media and important government officials. The second objective is to create a core group of 15-20 professionals trained in population which would continue promoting population issues. The group would be the first of its type in Bolivia and could conceivably have an effect on opinion leaders and decisionmakers. The CAPP group would supply motivational materials to elites based on research and academic findings from the Bolivian professional world. The CAPP could also prepare materials which could be presented at the 1984 World Population Conference to be held in Mexico.

The Executive Director of COF is quite anxious for this project to be funded, as he believes that it will have an effect on Bolivian population and family planning policies in the immediate future. When the relevance of the proposed project to Bolivian family planning activities was questioned, both the COF Executive Director and the USAID/La Paz Human Resources Division Chief felt it would fill the need for professional and

academic population/family planning IEC for opinion leaders and decision-makers.

The project is set up in such a way as to attract the targeted professionals. The COF Executive Director believes there is a lack of intellectual stimulation in Bolivia and any meeting in which the key speaker presents a relatively new topic for discussion guarantees it will be well attended. Leaders of CIS, BSHR and other related organizations will also be invited.

The one question that remains to be answered is how the information will be disseminated to the media for publication. The COF Executive Director would like to invite the media to participate in the seminars. When reminded of the need for discretion since the media have taken such a hostile stance towards family planning in the past, he agreed that it would be better to hold a press conference or provide a written summary to the media rather than invite them to attend a population seminar.

The Executive Director promised to send a revised budget along with a list of speakers to JHU for its consideration. He also requested technical assistance in planning and organizing the series of seminars. Technical assistance might also be needed in preparing visual aids to accompany each speaker's presentation and for use during press conferences.

Representatives of five international organizations working in Bolivia expressed their view that, of the various Bolivian agencies working in the family planning field, COF has the best organizational structure, administration and contacts to carry out high-level policy work. The President of the COF Board of Directors is head of the Ob/Gyn Society of Bolivia and

has numerous contacts among business leaders and government officials. The COF Board of Directors also includes politicians and other key Bolivian leaders from industry, social welfare agencies and other organizations. None of the other Bolivian family planning organizations can match COF's range of contacts in influential positions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Bolivian family planning organizations and their directors were described by one international family planning expert as a group of "hustlers." This comment was not intended to be derogatory but explicative. The Bolivian government does not endorse family planning, and thus governmental sources of funding are not available in Bolivia. Until recently the government of Bolivia was very hostile towards family planning, and this attitude caused family planning services and IEC activities to be sporadic. With no official support, those few people willing to provide services and IEC to the general public have had to be very active in their solicitations for support--thus their reputation as "hustlers."

The Bolivian government's current attitude towards family planning has shifted from hostility to laissez-faire. There is still no official support for family planning, but it is tolerated as long as it remains discreet and as long as service delivery and IEC activities are low key. The recent change of attitude can be seen as an opening that could be further exploited by judicious action.

It is obvious from talking to all the groups and individuals most active in family planning activities in Bolivia that there is a need to create an organized information program to offset hostile press and church

efforts concerning population issues. The principal objective of this activity would be to provide opinion leaders and decisionmakers with balanced information concerning population and family planning. This information must come from respected Bolivian sources, preferably professionals and academicians.

The Professional Action Circle in Population (CAPP) proposal, among its objectives, seeks to create a professional cadre dedicated to the dissemination of information on population and development issues. It is strongly recommended that this project be funded, not only because it will serve the interests of the Family Orientation Center (which proposed the project) but also other Bolivian family planning organizations. CAPP could be the channel of dissemination for the Social Investigation Center and the Bolivian Society of Human Reproduction. These two organizations are seeking ways to provide their research data to key government officials, and CAPP could serve this function. It would be very difficult for JHU to fund each of the Bolivian family planning organizations, but by establishing a central, non-partisan IEC organization all information could be channeled through it to maximize JHU's limited resources. CAPP would be more than an IEC outlet; it would also develop its own papers for distribution.

It is also recommended that CAPP be funded for distribution of leaflets to contraceptive users. The leaflets would serve two functions: 1) the user could go home with material; and 2) the material could be shared with her friends and relatives.

Dr. Nancy Romero's radio program would profit from some technical assistance. While the program has had an impact, there is a need to improve the scripts and the strategy of programming in a systematic way for maximum impact.

All the Bolivian family planning agencies need audio-visual aids for their IEC activities. They have especially requested films.

List of Contacts

USAID/La Paz

Dr. Lee Hougen, Chief, Human Resources Division
Kathrine Jones-Patron, Deputy Chief, Human Resources Division

Family Orientation Center (COF)

Sr. Luis Llano, Executive Director
Dr. Jaimie Flores, Medical Director
Dr. Carlos Salamanca

Bolivian Human Reproduction Society (BSHR)

Dr. Eduardo Del Castillo Asin, Director
Sr. Ruben Del Monte

Social Investigation Center (CIS)

Dr. Antonio Cisneros C., Executive Director
Sr. Fernando Poppe Valdez
Sr. Pascual Sanchis

Family Orientation Consulting Office

Dra. Nancy del Rosario Romero Berrios, Executive Director

Clinica Mexico

Dr. Armando Aguilar

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Frank Di Blasi, Country Coordinator

CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR

C. O. F.

APPENDIX B

EDIFICIO GUADALQUIVIR
(AV. 20 DE OCTUBRE esq. ROSENDO GUTIERREZ
Primer Piso OFICINA 108
CASILLA EXP. 7122 - TELFS. 356345-370416
LA PAZ - BOLIVIA

CIRCULO DE ACCION PROFESIONAL EN POBLACION

(C. A. P. P.)

1.- INTRODUCCION.- El papel que juegan los recursos humanos en el desarrollo socio-económico de Bolivia, ha sido víctima de una politización subjetiva de mucha trascendencia, desde hace muchos años. Se invoca la necesidad de aumentar la población, se mencionan conspiraciones de tipo internacional, el factor demográfico aparece con frecuencia, la baja densidad de población del país es el argumento determinante para que autoridades del sector público adopten determinadas posiciones. Sin embargo no existe documentación objetiva, sistemática y clarificadora, que sin pasar juicio sobre el tamaño de la población del país, demuestre las distintas alternativas que el crecimiento poblacional genera en términos de las necesidades subsecuentes en cuanto al desarrollo socio-económico de Bolivia.

De consiguiente una gran mayoría de los líderes de opinión, juzgan o adoptan posiciones de apoyo o rechazo al tema poblacional con consideraciones de tipo cualitativo, subjetivo y emocional, sin tener un conocimiento cabal de la problemática. Pocos conocen en detalle y en profundidad la verdadera dimensión del problema y su implicación en las variables del desarrollo socio-económico del País.

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Frente a este problema, diversas organizaciones nacionales e internacionales han patrocinado eventos, principalmente en el exterior de la república, al cual han asistido expertos nacionales de diferentes especialidades (médicos, sociólogos, economistas, enfermeras, etc.). Se estima que alrededor de trescientas personas han sido formadas en el exterior de la república en problemas de población en la década del 70. Sensiblemente estas personas a su retorno al país, por factores principalmente políticos y de organización no han podido realizar acciones en el campo poblacional

CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR

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De consiguiente los valiosos conocimientos adquiridos no se han aplicado en nuestro país.

De las consideraciones anteriores, formulamos el Proyecto: (Círculo de Acción Profesional en Población", que pretende fundamentalmente cubrir ciertas áreas que suplan los aspectos mencionados y tratar de reactivar con acciones operativas los valiosos recursos humanos adiestrados en el exterior del País.

2.- OBJETIVOS PRINCIPALES.- El proyecto "Círculo de Acción Profesional en Población" (C.A.P.P.) pretende fundamentalmente analizar y discutir el factor de los recursos humanos en el desarrollo socio-económico. Los objetivos específicos de este proyecto son:

- Crear un grupo "extra-muro" para la discusión y análisis del factor recursos humanos y su participación en los planes de desarrollo económico y social de Bolivia.

- Utilizar el mencionado grupo y su acción, para producir materiales avalados del tipo "resúmenes ejecutivos" (executive briefs). Estos documentos serán utilizados además para alcanzar a otros líderes de opinión y decisión del país.

- Expandir la base de apoyo de la planificación familiar sin tener que recurrir a una afiliación directa de los líderes de opinión y decisión, los cuales frecuentemente rechazan el tener que asumir un compromiso directo o una afiliación frontal con grupos de interés, tales como la asociación de planificación familiar.

- Para el cumplimiento de los objetivos señalados, utilizar el valioso contingente de profesionales adiestrados en el exterior, además intentar establecer entre ellos un nexo de intercambio de opiniones y experiencias retroalimentando el bagaje de sus conocimientos.

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CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR

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3.- ACTIVIDADES A SER REALIZADAS.- Para el cumplimiento de los objetivos mencionados, el Círculo de Acción Profesional en Población, realizará doce eventos sociales, de acuerdo al siguiente calendario y temas a exponerse:

Evento I.- Población y Desarrollo socio-económico de Bolivia.

Expositor : Economista

Fecha : 15 de octubre

Evento II.- La familia en Bolivia.- Organización social.- Factores de integración desintegración, etc.

Expositor : Sociologo

Fecha : 19 de Noviembre

Evento III.-Salud y Población

Expositor: Médico (Salubrista)

Fecha : 10 de diciembre

Evento IV.- El Aborto.- Aspectos sociales, culturales, médicos, legales y religiosos.

Expositores : Médico.- Abogado y Religioso

Fecha : 28 de enero.

Evento V.- Educación y Población

Expositor : Sociólogo o pedagogo.

Fecha : 18 de febrero

Evento VI.- Educación sexual en Bolivia

Expositor : Expositor en educación sexual

Fecha : 25 de marzo.

Evento VII.-El factor poblacional y la seguridad nacional

Expositor: Miembro de las Fuerzas Armadas

Fecha : 22 de Abril

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CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR

C. O. F.

EDIFICIO GUADALQUIVIR
(Av 20 DE OCTUBRE esq. ROSENDO GUTIERREZ)
Primer Piso OFICINA 106
CASILLA EXP. 7522 - TELFS. 358348-370406
LA PAZ - BOLIVIA

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Evento VIII.- Población y Medios de Comunicación social

Expositor: Periodista

Fecha : 20 de Mayo

Evento IX.- El Problema de la migración en Bolivia

Expositor : Demógrafo

Fecha : 17 de Junio

Evento X.- La Participación de la mujer en el desarrollo socio-económico del País.

Expositor : Trabajadora Social

Fecha : 29 de Julio

Evento XI.- Geología y Población

Expositor : Ingeniero

Fecha : 16 de Septiembre

Evento XII. Resumen de los Eventos

Expositor : Director "C.O.F."

Fecha : 14 de Octubre

Cada evento implica la realización de un acontecimiento social, cada acontecimiento social consiste en un foro refrigerio, al que concurrirán entre 50 a 60 personas. De estas personas se tratará de que diez a quince participen en todos los eventos. El resto pertenecerá a los siguientes grupos de influencia :

- Líderes de la comunidad (Juntas Vecinales, organizaciones sindicales, etc.)
- Profesionales (Colegios de economistas, médicos, abogados, etc.)
- Miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas de la Policía Boliviana
- Religioso de distintos credos
- Universitarios y estudiantes
- Líderes campesinos
- Periodistas (Prensa Oral y escrita)
- Funcionarios de carrera (salud pública, economía, Planificación, etc.)
- Organizaciones femeninas.

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Las proporciones, instituciones é individuos serán determinados una vez que se aprueba el Proyecto y se establezcan los cronogramas respectivos.

Cada evento tendrá una duración aproximada de dos a tres horas. Tendrá un expositor remunerado, tres penalistas y un moderador, estos últimos de carácter ad-honorem. El expositor elaborará un documento (executive brief) de 15 a 20 páginas a doble espacio. Este documento será distribuido entre los participantes y será enviado a diversas personalidades en escala nacional. Además será distribuido a la prensa oral y escrita, para su difusión pertinente.

Luego del foro se servirá un refrigerio, en el transcurso del cual también se continuará con el cambio de opiniones sobre el tema expuesto.

En el último evento se tratará de presentar un documento final que en forma sintética exponga el problema de la población y el desarrollo socio-económico de Bolivia. Este tema será presentado por el Director del Centro de Orientación Familiar y el Coordinador General del Proyecto.

4. PRESUPUESTO. - El Presupuesto total para el desarrollo del proyecto "Círculo de Acción Profesional de Población", alcanza a \$us. 7.240.- de acuerdo al siguiente detalle:

A. GASTOS DE PERSONAL

Honorarios para trece expositores a	
\$us. 60 c/u.	\$us. 840.-
1 Coordinador del Proyecto a \$us. 500 ⁰	
c/mes por doce meses	\$us. 600.-
Secretaria part-times a \$us 25 por 12 mese	\$us. 300.-
Gastos sociales para 600 participantes	
a \$us.5.- c/uno	\$us. 3.000.-
	<hr/>
	\$us. 4.740.-

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CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR

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GASTOS GENERALES

Gastos de Oficina	\$us.	300.-
Impresos y divulgación de documentos	\$us.	1.500.-
Gastos de distribución documentos	\$us.	500.-
Comunicaciones	\$us.	200.-
Otros gastos	\$us.	2.500.-

T O T A L G E N E R A L: \$us. 7.180.-

5. CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES.- Consideramos que el Proyecto Círculo de Acción Profesional en Población (C.A.P.P.), para el análisis y discusión de los recursos humanos en el desarrollo económico y social de Bolivia, puede ser una acción de importancia singular en la divulgación de los problemas que plantea el crecimiento poblacional, entre los diferentes líderes de opinión y decisión de Bolivia.

Además el proyecto permitirá analizar a medio millar de dirigentes más conspicuos de Bolivia, los temas relativos a población y su interrelación a aspectos económicos, sociales y culturales. Este análisis será enfocado en forma técnica y científica por connotados expertos nacionales.

Los documentos que se elaborarán en estos eventos, permitirán por primera vez en Bolivia, utilizar los medios masivos de comunicación social, para llegar a la población.

Finalmente, permitirá de algún modo rescatar a varios centenares de profesionales formados en el exterior en materia de población y realizar acciones que permitan aplicar sus valiosos conocimientos en beneficio de la población del País.

La Paz, agosto de 1982.