

PD-ABB-207

FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO.

A.I.D./DPE-3005-A-OO-3003-OO

MARCH 1, 1989 - JANUARY 16, 1990

Submitted By:

**THE POPULATION COUNCIL
One Dag Hammarsjold Plaza
New York, New York 10017**

MAY 1990

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This is the final progress report on activities supported under Cooperative Agreement No. A.I.D./DPE-3005-A-00-3003-00. The agreement provided support for a program in family planning services for the period May 17, 1983 through January 16, 1990. Programmatic areas supported under the agreement are contraceptive development, contraceptive introduction, and family planning program design, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination. This report includes narrative progress reports and financial information for each in-house activity, subaward, and subcontract supported under the agreement during the period March 1, 1989 through January 16, 1990. The progress reports and the summary of activities are presented by programmatic areas.

Contraceptive Development

Support was continued for contraceptive development projects involving subdermal implants, contraceptive rings, levonorgestrel releasing IUDs, and an LHRH antagonist. This work was carried out both in-house and under subcontracts and subawards to other institutions.

The two comparative studies of women using NORPLANT^R and NORPLANT^R-2 implants are nearly completed. Data generated from these projects were used in filing an NDA with USFDA for the NORPLANT^R system. Progress with the ST 1435-releasing implant is encouraging. The 4 cm implant appears to deliver the appropriate dose for ovulation inhibition without noticeable side effects in the 20 women studied for a total of 337 women-months. The dose finding studies are continuing for two kinds of contraceptive rings. Based on the results from these projects, the final dosage combination will be selected. The comparative investigations on use-effectiveness and safety of levonorgestrel and TCu 380Ag IUDs have been completed as originally intended. The results indicate 10 years of effectiveness for the TCu 380Ag device. Phase I trials with LHRH are continuing.

Contraceptive Introduction

This program aims to facilitate the widest possible availability and the most appropriate use of the contraceptive technologies developed by the Population Council, consistent with the goals of the Council's "User Perspective and Quality of Care in Family Planning Programs." Current activities focus on two highly effective, long-acting, reversible contraceptives: NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants and the Copper T 380A Intrauterine device.

The Council seeks to prepare program managers and providers in developing the skills and information needed to satisfy users' needs as they relate to these new contraceptive methods. This program emphasizes collaboration among the various divisions of the Council, with other public sector agencies, and with commercial organizations.

NORPLANT^R is manufactured and distributed by Leiras Pharmaceuticals, an international company based in Turku, Finland. Regulatory approval for marketing or programmatic use has been gained in fourteen countries. Filings have been made to regulatory authorities in several additional countries. A New Drug Application to the United States Food and Drug

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Introduction and Summary

Administration (USFDA) was submitted in October, 1988. Pre-introduction trials have been conducted or are ongoing in 44 countries. Council staff and consultants of the Contraceptive Introduction Program currently monitor 12 of these trials directly, providing medical backstopping and technical assistance. In addition, they provide technical assistance to the primary monitors of trials in six other countries.

Emphasis continued to shift from initial training of providers in insertion and removal techniques and evaluation of effectiveness and safety in different settings, to study of user- and programmatic needs for wide-spread use. Prototypical training and informational materials for program managers, clinicians, counselors and users have been written, and a draft training curriculum developed in collaboration with PATH, FHI, and the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) has been revised. The curriculum was field tested in Nigeria and will be further tested in two other sites at the beginning of 1990, probably Bangladesh and Kenya.

In preparation for USFDA approval and wide availability through international procurement and distribution channels, the Council and its current collaborators are now developing joint activities with agencies involved in training, logistics, and service delivery management. A priority of the program will be to continue providing technical assistance in incorporation of the method into ongoing family planning programs in countries that already have an initial experience with the method. Securing regional and local financial resources will be critical to this endeavor. Another priority is to assist several new countries in Africa wishing to introduce the method. Introduction in Africa will require particular care because infrastructure for family planning service delivery is less well developed in that region.

The Copper T 380A is broadly available. USFDA approval was gained in 1984. Marketing in the United States began in 1988. In addition to private sector distribution throughout the world, the Copper T 380A is provided through the major public sector procurement and distribution channels that supply family planning programs in developing countries, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). More than eight million Copper T 380A IUDs from a number of Council-licensed manufacturers have been distributed in over 70 countries.

The Council and the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) collaborated to prepare a package of prototypical materials for clinicians and field workers. This package includes guidelines for informed choice, a wall chart describing the method, and examples of culturally-adapted materials. PATH provided technical assistance to programs in Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Tunisia, and Egypt in the development of country-specific and culturally-appropriate informational materials for decision makers, clinicians, field workers, and new and potential acceptors. Specific materials include two brochures on the COPPER T 380A in Colombia, one for users and one for potential users.

A factsheet entitled "COPPER T Intrauterine Device UPDATE" on modes of action was published this year and distributed widely throughout the field. A monograph summarizing clinical and introduction data on the COPPER T 380A, has been prepared and will be finalized under the Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

The draft training curriculum, initially prepared by the Council and PATH for Family Welfare Visitors in Bangladesh on all aspects of COPPER T 380A use continued to be field-tested where appropriate and made available for adaptation to regional or country needs. The

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Introduction and Summary

curriculum includes information on all contraceptives available, education and information counseling skills to ensure informed choice, insertion and removal techniques, and follow-up.

Family Planning Program Design, Implementation, Evaluation, and Dissemination

Support was continued for ongoing projects in Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Peru, Zaire, Tanzania, and for the Council's local office in Bogota, Colombia. Projects to assess the impact on breastfeeding patterns of intensive training in lactation management were developed and implemented in Mexico and Peru.

In Bangladesh, the Council continued its long-term collaboration with the ICDDR,B on the MCH-FP Extension Project. Technical support was provided to the Extension Project to continue to field test and evaluate interventions within the Government program in Project field sites. Efforts during the year focused on the consolidation of existing interventions, with priority given to incorporating promising research findings into national policy. Another area of emphasis during this period has been the development of a microcomputer-based health and family planning management information system based in Matlab. This system is anticipated to have wide applicability for service delivery projects in other developing country settings.

In India, work continued on the project on Contraceptive-Fertility Relationships. The project is being implemented by the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning and Operations Research Group with technical assistance from the Population Council. The Advisory Committee met and approved the overall objective of the study and selected criteria for districts. Rural field work began in April and continued until August 1989. Urban field work began in July with data entry work being done by two data entry operators. An Advisory Committee meeting is planned for March 1990 to review some of the preliminary results.

In Mexico, the final report on the project to explore the impact of the Mexican Institute for Social Security Family Planning Program on perinatal mortality was written in August 1989. It is anticipated that a number of articles will be prepared for professional journals.

In Zaire, support for the Kananga Project was continued. The purpose of the project was to measure how much the demand for contraception in the Kasai Region of Zaire could increase under optimal supply conditions. The project team is well known throughout the city for information on AIDS prevention and family planning. Team members have modified the existing program with information study results to identify target groups and improve clinic services. Contraceptive prevalence has increased, but efforts must be strengthened if the project team is to reach its goal of 15 percent prevalence rate by the end of 1990. A strategy to achieve its goal is planned in the activities for 1990.

In Tanzania, with Population Council support, UMATI conducted a needs assessment for research and evaluation, designed a program to strengthen its research and evaluation unit, and began training and research activities. A computer was procured for the Evaluation and Research Unit of UMATI and will be used for its ongoing research activities. The Population Council anticipates an ongoing technical assistance and research collaboration with UMATI through its Africa OR/TA project.

In Peru, two operations research projects on AIDS prevention were carried out with Population Council assistance. In one, the effects of an education program for registered prostitutes were assessed. The changes in sexual behavior which resulted were apparent, especially as related to

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Introduction and Summary

condoms and condom use. The other project assisted the Peruvian Ministry of Health to implement and evaluate AIDS prevention activities, and involved family planning workers in AIDS prevention. Activities undertaken included seminars for national and regional officials and journalists, the operation of an AIDS information center, a mass media campaign, and the use of family planning workers as AIDS educators and condom distributors. Although Peru's unstable political and economic situation made the planning of activities difficult, the project was completed without major obstacles or changes in the original proposal.

In Colombia, support continued for the Population Council's Bogota office. This support allowed the Council to provide technical assistance to four operations research projects in Colombia and two in Paraguay. After many years of continuing support by A.I.D., the office in Bogota closed in September 1989.

The Population Council continued its assistance to various projects to promote and support breastfeeding. Activities have been mainly concerned with training in lactation management for health professionals, evaluation of changes in hospital routines and procedures, and the development of educational programs and materials for mothers. A project in Lima with Cayetano Heredia University is studying the effect of hospital interventions on the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. WELLSTART in San Diego has been involved in the professional training in both Peru and Mexico. The Population Council has also helped in the establishment of its Advanced Study Fellowship. The long term aim of the Fellowship is the creation of self-sustaining lactation management education (LME) resource centers within developing countries.

Progress reports on the activities active during the period March 1, 1989 through January 16, 1990 follow.

CONTRACEPTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB88.02A/ICCR

To: University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey -
Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Period: March 16, 1988 to February 28, 1989* Amount: \$ 76,475
 May 16, 1988 to May 15, 1989**

Approved by A.I.D.: April 20, 1988* Status: Expired
Approved by Council: New project period**

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Comparative Use-
Effectiveness of NORPLANT and NORPLANT -2
Contraceptive Subdermal Implants."

This contract supported a continued monitoring in a comparative study of 250 women using NORPLANT^R and NORPLANT^R-2 implants. As of February 1990, the first 150 women completed five years of use or had terminated earlier. All but 25 women in the study have terminated use or are considered lost to follow-up. Performance of the implants was highly satisfactory with respect to continuation rates and the paucity of severe adverse reactions.

Data from this project have been used in filing an NDA with the USFDA for the NORPLANT^R system.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB88.13A/ICCR

To: The Regent of the University of California

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 Amount: \$89,365

Approved by A.I.D.: June 24, 1988 Status: Expired

Purpose: To support project entitled "Comparative Use-Effectiveness of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Implants and NORPLANT^R-2 Contraceptive Subdermal Implants".

This contract supported continued monitoring of a comparative study of 250 women using NORPLANT^R and NORPLANT^R-2 implants. The first enrollment at this clinic was in December 1983. Since these implants have an effective life of five years, removal for women continuing to use them is now almost complete. As of February 1990, 11 women were still using the implants and another 9 women were lost to follow-up. Performance of the implants was highly satisfactory with respect to continuation rates and the infrequency of severe adverse reactions.

Data from this study have been used in conjunction with the filing of an NDA with the USFDA for the NORPLANT^R system.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB88.05A/ICCR

To: Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER)
Santiago, Chile

Period: January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$ 21,149
Extended to March 31, 1989(b)*

Approved by A.I.D.: June 18, 1988(a) Status: Terminated
(b)*

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: To support project entitled "Clinical Studies on ST-1435 Subdermal Implants".

This project is composed of two trials. In the first trial, 20 women were enrolled and each implanted with a single 4 cm modified ST 1435 implant. Three hundred and thirty-seven (337) women months have been studied so far. To date, there have been no pregnancies and only three removals: one woman is planning a pregnancy, one implant was removed because of abdominal pain, and the third was removed because of headaches. Pre-treatment blood samples as well as blood samples taken at 1-6, 24-29, and 48-54 weeks of treatment indicate: estradiol levels are in the normal range; progesterone levels were significantly decreased, suggestive of ovulation inhibition; and ST 1435 was detected in the plasma. Plasma lipoprotein profiles and SMA-12 parameters appear normal. Bleeding and spotting days exceed 8 days in the first 30-day interval, and exceed 10 days only in the 31-60 day interval. After the sixth month of treatment there was a reduction in the number of bleeding days.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB87.40A/ICCR

To: Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Period: December 1, 1987 to November 30, 1988(a) Amount: \$83,083
Extended June 30, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: April 20, 1988(a) Status: Expired
January 25, 1989(b)

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Evaluation of
Candidate Contraceptive Vaginal Ring Formulations."

A study was finished with 30 subjects using a ring delivering 650 µg of norethindrone acetate (NETAC) and 30 µg of ethynylestradiol (EE) per day (650/30), and 30 subjects with a ring delivering 650 µg of NETAC and 20 µg of EE per day (650/20). Encouraging results were obtained with the 650/30 ring.

A study is now underway comparing 3 groups of 10 women each using the 650/30, 650/25, and 1000/20 rings for a total of 30 women. Sixty additional women will be followed on the same three rings in three other clinics, in order to confirm the results. Selection of the final dosage combination will be based on the results of this study.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB87.49A/ICCR

To: Asociacion Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia, Inc.
(PROFAMILIA)
Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Period: January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$ 30,347
Extended to December 31, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: May 13, 1988(a) Status: Expired
February 23, 1989 (b)

Purpose: To conduct the study entitled "Evaluation of Candidate
Contraceptive Vaginal Ring Formulations."

- (a) Nine women have completed three months of usage with a ring releasing 150 ug of ST 1435 and 15 ug of ethynylestradiol per day. A trial with six more women is in progress. Reasonably good menstrual patterns have resulted. Serum samples will be assayed for ST 1435, ethynylestradiol, progesterone, and estradiol.
- (b) Ten women were enrolled for ring usage and nine for the TCU 380Ag. A total of ten women will be enrolled for each method.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB87.52A/ICCR

To: Asociacion Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia, Inc.
(PROFAMILIA)
Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Period: January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$9,359
Extended to December 31, 1989 (b)

Approved by A.I.D.: May 13, 1988(a) Status: Expired
February 23, 1989(b)

Purpose: To continue support of the project entitled
"Comparative Study on the Use-Effectiveness and Safety
of Levonorgestrel and TCU 380Ag IUDs," conducted under
Population Council Subcontract No. CB86.26A/ICCR.

This report includes activities undertaken under Population
Council Subcontract No. CB86.26A/ICCR.

This study has been completed as originally contemplated. All
users of the levonorgestrel-releasing device completed 7 years of
use, and subsequently had the device removed, or the device had
been removed earlier, or were considered lost to follow-up. Four
women with the TCU 380Ag are continuing use beyond the end of the
eighth year. All others have had the devices removed or are lost
to follow-up. Over the entire seven-year term of the study, 15
percent of women were lost to follow-up.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. B88.07A/ICCR

To: National University of Singapore

Period: April 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989(a) Amount: \$11,861
Extended to December 31, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: June 1, 1988(a) Status: Terminated
October 31, 1989(b)

Purpose: To provide continued support for a project entitled
"Comparative Use Effectiveness and Safety of
Levonorgestrel and TCU 380Ag IUDs."

This report includes activities undertaken under Population Council Subcontract No. CB87.41A/ICCR.

This contract provided support for the continued monitoring of the multinational random assignment comparative trial of the two IUDs. As of March 1, 1990, all the remaining levonorgestrel-releasing IUDs had been removed after five years. Two of the original levonorgestrel-releasing IUD users (2%) had been lost to follow-up. Twenty-four users of the TCU 380Ag had completed six years of use, and were told they might continue using the device for up to ten years. No TCU 380Ag users had been lost to follow-up.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CB88.09A/ICCR

To: Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP) Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Period: June 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989 Amount: \$ 25,000

Approved by A.I.D.: June 24, 1988 Status: Expired

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Comparative Use-
Effectiveness and Safety of Levonorgestrel and TCU 380
Ag IUDs".

This contract provided for the continued monitoring of 400 women enrolled in a multinational random assignment comparative trial of the two IUDs. As of March 1, 1990, all women had completed 7 years of use, as originally intended, or had had earlier removals, or were lost to follow-up. Cumulative lost to follow-up was 14%. Forty-one women using the TCU 380Ag device were continuing in their eighth or ninth year of contraception with the same device. Follow-up will continue for the TCU 380Ag through ten years of use.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. B88.03A/ICCR

To: Hopital de Bicetre
Paris, France

Period: December 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988 Amount: \$23,000

Approved by A.I.D.: June 20, 1988(a) Status: Expired

Purpose: To provide continued support for the project entitled
"Research on Sperm Suppression with LHRH-34
Antagonist."

This report includes activities undertaken under Population Council Award No. B87.34A/ICCR.

This project was designed to determine: (1) whether LHRH-34 administration is associated with any local reactions or generalized side effects; (2) the quantity of LHRH-34 given as a single, subcutaneous dose, required to lower gonadotropin and steroid hormone secretion to less than 80%, and (3) whether the effects of LHRH-34 on gonadotropin are reversible.

Six normal male volunteers each received 5 ug of LHRH-34 intramuscularly. Four subjects experienced transient urticaria with local erythema at the site of the injection. This disappeared within a few hours.

Following injection, testosterone levels decreased by 87% and gonadotropin levels decreased by 50%. Hormone levels returned to normal within 72-96 hours. The alpha subunit level followed the same pattern as FSH following LHRH-34.

CONTRACEPTIVE INTRODUCTION

- **PRE-INTRODUCTION EVALUATION OF NORPLANT[®]
CONTRACEPTIVE SUBDERMAL IMPLANTS**

- **INTRODUCTION OF THE COPPER T 380A
INTRAUTERINE DEVICE**

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Pre-Introduction Evaluation of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants

Period: April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$983,983(a)
Extended to December 31, 1989(b) \$164,480(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: October 30, 1987(a) Status: Terminated
July 11, 1988 (b)

Purpose: To facilitate the widespread availability and use of NORPLANT^R contraceptive subdermal implants in family planning programs throughout the world.

NORPLANT^R, the six capsule contraceptive implant method, has received regulatory approval for commercial or programmatic distribution in 14 countries: Finland, Sweden, Thailand, Indonesia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Sri Lanka, Chile, Peru, Kenya, and Czechoslovakia. In several additional countries, submissions to regulatory authorities are in preparation or under review. The New Drug Application to the USFDA was submitted in 1988. In collaboration with Family Health International (FHI), Leiras Pharmaceuticals and World Health Organization (WHO), pre-introduction studies of the NORPLANT method have been completed or are ongoing in over 44 countries. Council staff and consultants of the Contraceptive Introduction program currently monitor 12 of these trials directly, providing medical backstopping and technical assistance. In addition, they provide technical assistance to the primary monitors of trials in six other countries.

As NORPLANT^R becomes more widely known, a key activity of the Council's contraceptive introduction staff, both centrally and regionally, has been the management of negotiations for the commencement of new or expanded in-country pre-introduction trials. Such trials serve to evaluate the effectiveness, safety and overall acceptability to users and providers of the method in specific country settings; serve to inform governmental authorities about the method; and form a basis for later assessment of user and programmatic management needs in different cultural and socioeconomic situations.

Monitoring of the clinical data on pre-introduction trial clients by Council staff and consultants in collaboration with FHI
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POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Pre-Introduction Evaluation of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants

continued to be an important function. A unified database of the international clinical experience facilitates the preparation of status reports of significant events (pregnancies, serious and/or unanticipated adverse experiences) that have occurred in these trials, required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and regulatory agencies in other countries.

In addition to the monitoring of trials from a clinical perspective, Council staff and consultants conducted research on the determinants of user satisfaction and the evolution of programmatic needs for incorporation of the method in family planning programs.

A draft training curriculum developed in collaboration with PATH, FHI, and the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC) has been revised. The curriculum has been field tested in Nigeria and will be further tested in two other sites at the beginning of 1990, in Bangladesh and Kenya.

Following approval of the method in Kenya, the Council assisted in the development of a national introduction strategy. A comprehensive introduction project is being designed to facilitate the organizational upgrading needed to enable program staff and directors to manage this new method. Since it is likely to be the first undertaking of its kind in the region, Kenya's experience is expected to provide a "case study" for other African countries seeking to introduce NORPLANT^R.

Support to Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) in Chile, Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran (INNSZ) in Mexico, Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP) in Colombia, Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (CEMICAMP) in Brazil, Siriraj Family Planning Research Center in Thailand, and Universidad Cayetano Heredia in Peru for continued follow-up of pre-introduction trial clients and data collection for clinical studies is on-going.

Work continues on the development and introduction of training and informational materials for program managers, clinicians and clients. The "Guide to Effective Counselling" has been translated into French and Spanish. A Clinician's Manual has been completed, as well as a Scientific Monograph summarizing all pertinent data on the method. In addition, a management study of NORPLANT^R, and programmatic guidelines have been produced. These materials will be published in early 1990.

This project continues under funding from the current Cooperative Agreement AID/DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Making the NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implant Publicly Available in Kenya.

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 Amount: \$67,612

Approved by A.I.D.: July 12, 1988 Status: Terminated

Purpose: To carry out a number of research and program planning activities needed to insure a smooth introduction of the NORPLANT^R method in Kenya, while fund-raising for the longer-term effort is underway.

The in-house project achieved three objectives:

- (1) A consultancy for Professor J.K.G. Mati to prepare a report for the strategic plans for national introduction of NORPLANT in Kenya;
- (2) The initiation of a steering committee to help carry out the plans for national introduction;
- (3) Support of a National Meeting to disseminate the results of NORPLANT pre-introduction trials to family planning leaders in Kenya.

NORPLANT^R was approved for national distribution by the Ministry of Health on August 8, 1989.

The steering committee, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Health, National Council for Population Development, non-governmental organizations, and the Population Council, is still operational. The Division of Family Health, the National Council for Population Development, other non-profit organizations, and the Kenyatta National Hospital are discussing the expansion program for NORPLANT^R in Kenya as a result of this project.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I86.17A

To: Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran
Mexico City, Mexico

Period: August 1, 1986 to July 31, 1989(a) Amount: \$124,886
Extended to December 15, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: July 2, 1986(a) Status: Expired
December 4, 1989(b)

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Pre-Introduction
Evaluation of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal
Implants in Mexico".

The specific objectives of the project are to: (1) develop an experience base for training medical personnel in insertion, clinical management, removal procedures and in counseling of acceptors; (2) evaluate acceptability, training and service delivery requirements under local conditions; (3) disseminate information about the method among government officials, clinicians, family planning leaders, and potential users; (4) provide the government with the information required to approve NORPLANT^R for distribution.

This comparative study of NORPLANT^R and NORPLANT^R-2 implants is being undertaken in eight clinics, coordinated by the Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran in conjunction with the Direccion General de Planificacion Familiar. Enrollment for this study was temporarily suspended when we were informed that Elastomer 382 would henceforth not be available. When insertions of NORPLANT^R-2 were again authorized, the study was reinitiated in two clinics. Physicians were trained in Santo Domingo in August-September 1986. The first investigators meeting was held in December 1986 and study enrollment began in January 1987. As of December 1989, 1060 women were enrolled; 535 with NORPLANT^R and 525 with NORPLANT^R-2). The number of removals, performed before the end of the second year of use was 248 [132 NORPLANT^R and 116 NORPLANT^R-2]. As of December 1989, no pregnancies have been detected and preliminary analysis showed that removal rates are almost equal with both models. Continuation rates were

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I86.17A

To: Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran
Mexico City, Mexico

greater than 80% for both models. As observed in other studies, main reasons for discontinuation have been menstrual problems and headache. At the beginning of the study, an unexpectedly high rate of infections was detected in one clinic. Clinic personnel were retrained and no other infections have occurred.

Data on the clients have been included in the Latin American and international databases for NORPLANT^R.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I86.31A

To: Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia
(PROFAMILIA)
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Period: September 1, 1986 to August 31, 1987(a) Amount: \$15,154
Extended to February 29, 1988(b)
Extended to December 31, 1988(c)
Extended to June, 30, 1989(d)
Extended to December 31, 1989(e)

Approved by A.T.D.: September 15, 1986(a) Status: Terminated
July 13, 1987(b)
May 10, 1988 (c)
January 25, 1989(d)
July 7, 1989(e)

Purpose: To continue a training program for NORPLANT^R
investigators.

PROFAMILIA in Santo Domingo continues to be the principal international training center for NORPLANT^R. During the period March 1, 1989 - February 28, 1990, four physicians from the following countries were trained: one from Nigeria and three from Rwanda.

The training center has contributed significantly to providing new clinicians with a good initial experience base in the surgical procedure, as well as in pertinent scientific and clinical information and an orientation to programmatic issues such as the importance of good counseling. The materials and training expertise developed by the center have also contributed to the interagency effort to prepare and test a model NORPLANT^R curriculum. Much of the Information, Education and Counseling materials used during trainings have been translated into French and were given to all French-speaking trainees.

The Population Council will continue to arrange training sessions with PROFAMILIA.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I87.33A

To: Siriraj Family Planning Research Center
Bangkok, Thailand

Period: August 15, 1987 to May 14, 1989 (a) Amount: \$46,520
Extended to August 31, 1989 (b)*
Extended to December 31, 1989 (c)

Approved by A.I.D.: October 2, 1987 (a) Status: Expired
(b)*
September 29, 1989 (c)

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Effects of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants on Lactation and the Growth and Health of Infants."

The objective of this study is to assess the effect of NORPLANT^R on lactation and infant growth. This is the first study of its kind in Thailand. Initially, the study was designed with the intention of utilizing NORPLANT^R-2 subjects. However, due to issues related to Elastomer 382, the study protocol was revised to use NORPLANT^R rather than NORPLANT^R-2. This resulted in a delay in the approval and start-up of the project. Commencement of the study and recruitment of subjects actually began in April 1988, at which time a social worker at Siriraj was assigned the task of recruiting women into the study.

To date, recruitment has been quite slow, due to a variety of factors. Obtaining child care and/or household assistance for the mother while she returns to the study center for follow up has proven to be a major obstacle. An even more critical factor, however, has been the difficulty in recruiting women who fit the eligibility criteria described in the study protocol.

Another problem in recruiting women to the study was their need to return to work after six weeks, and a consequent inability to breastfeed for the three months stipulated by the study protocol. As a consequence, in 1989 the study length of lactation criteria

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I87.33A

To: Siriraj Family Planning Research Center
Bangkok, Thailand

was shortened from 3 months to 6 weeks. Perhaps, the most significant exclusion factor was that the age criteria (25-35 years of age) excluded women under 25 who were otherwise eligible for study. For this reason, the age criteria was broadened to include women in the age range of 20-35 years of age. This change in study criteria has resulted in an increase in the number of women recruited into study.

The entire study cohort has now been recruited. The project continues under Cooperative Agreement A.I.D./DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.09A

To: Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER)
Santiago, Chile

Period: January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988 (a)
Extended to December 31, 1989 (b) Amount: \$13,600

Approved by A.I.D. February 10, 1988 (a) Status: Terminated
January 25, 1989 (b)

Purpose: To continue the pre-introduction evaluation of
NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants in Chile
begun under Population Council Award No. I85.20A to
Corporacion Privada Nacional de Desarrollo Social and
continued under Population Council Award No. I86.01A
with ICMER.

This report includes activities undertaken under Award
No. I86.01A.

The specific objectives of the project are to: (1) develop an
experience base for training medical personnel in insertion and
removal procedures and in counseling of acceptors; (2) evaluate
acceptability, training and service delivery requirements under
local conditions; (3) disseminate information about the method to
government officials, clinicians, family planning leaders, and
potential users; (4) provide the government with information
required to approve NORPLANT^R implants for distribution.

Six centers participated in the study and two of them inserted
also NORPLANT^R-2 in a random comparative study with NORPLANT^R.
Enrollment for this study was temporarily suspended when we were
informed that Elastomer 382 would henceforth not be available.
When insertions of NORPLANT^R-2 were again authorized, the study
was reinitiated in one clinic. Enrollment was completed and
follow-up is ongoing. Total enrollment in the study, in the six
clinics, as of December 1989 was 1995 NORPLANT^R and 245
NORPLANT^R-2.

Seventeen pregnancies were diagnosed while using NORPLANT^R, all
of them in the group using six capsules. Only one of these

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. 188.09A

To: Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER)
Santiago, Chile

pregnancies was ectopic. Life table analysis showed that pregnancy rate was less than 1 per 100 women per year. Continuation rate at the end of the first year was higher than 80 percent. The main reason for discontinuation was menstrual disturbance; it is responsible for one half of all removals for medical reasons.

The project continues under funding from the current Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.13A

To: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PATH/PIACT) Seattle, Washington

Period: March 1, 1988 to February 28, 1989 (a) Amount: \$149,877
Extended to September 30, 1989 (b)
Extended to December 31, 1989 (c)

Approved by A.I.D.: June 25, 1988 (a) Status: Expired
October 15, 1988 (b)
October 23, 1989 (c)

Purpose: To support a project entitled "Evaluation of the NORPLANT^R Training Curriculum."

The goal of this project was to field test the appropriateness and effectiveness of a prototypical NORPLANT^R training curriculum in three sites in the developing world.

The prototype of the NORPLANT^R training curriculum was revised by PATH in 1988. This revision was based on inputs from an interagency working group comprised of staff from the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC), Family Health International (FHI), and the Population Council.

In 1989 the first field evaluation of the training curriculum was held in Nigeria. This evaluation was conducted by the staff of the University College Hospital of the University of Ibadan. A three-day orientation session conducted by PATH and AVSC was held prior to the five-day training workshop to review the curriculum. Participants at the training workshop included twenty physicians and nurse-counselors from four university teaching hospitals and one Ministry of Health facility.

The training curriculum was well received. By the end of the course, the participants demonstrated a more accurate understanding of the method, even though 14 of 17 of them had said in the pre-test that they already knew about NORPLANT^R. Also, participants were more aware of the importance of counseling and explaining the procedure and side effects to

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.13A

To: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PATH/PIACT) Seattle, Washington

potential clients. Suggestions for further revision of the training curriculum were made and taken into account in preparing for the second and third field tests. Due to administrative delays beyond the control of the Population Council or PATH, the second and third field tests of the curriculum (Bangladesh and Kenya) had to be rescheduled for the first quarter of 1990. As a result, this project continues under the current Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.18A

To: Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP)
Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Period: May 1, 1988 to April 30, 1989(a) Amount: \$29,728
Extended to December 31, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: June 17, 1988(a) Status: Expired
July 19, 1989(b)

Purpose: To support the first year of a thirty-month project
entitled "Introduction of the T-Cu 380A in the State of
Sao Paulo: Implementation of a Training Program and
Evaluation of its Performance Compared with that of the
T-Cu 200B."

The initiation of the project was delayed, due to administrative
problems in obtaining the IUDs. The first activity was the
preparation of the training curriculum and instructional
materials, with collaboration from PATH.

A pilot training course for physicians and counselors from the
region of Campinas was undertaken to test the curriculum and
materials.

Actual training of the personnel of the following six university
centers was undertaken in February 1989: Escola Paulista de
Medicina, Maternidade Escola Vila Nova Cachoeirinha, Faculdade de
Medicina de Marilia, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Universidade
Estadual de Campinas, Faculdade de Medicina de Riberiao Preto.

After training, it was intended that trainees would continue
giving training to other physicians and counselors.

All the centers actually included the T-Cu 380A as one of the
methods available and this model has had a very good acceptance
rate. More than 200 insertions have been performed in each
center.

Only three of the six centers have actually continued training
physicians: Campinas, Maternidade Nova Cachoeirinha and Ribeirao

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.18A

To: Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP)
Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Preto. In Campinas the training activities in the T-Cu 380A have become a routine, training 6 to 8 physicians per month.

The clinics will continue offering training beyond the expiration of the grant.

The project continues under Cooperative Agreement AID/DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.20A

To: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PATH/PIACT) Seattle, Washington

Period: April 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989 (a) Amount: \$85,250 (a)
Extended to December 31, 1989 (b) \$140,001 (b)

Approved by A.I.D.: April 20, 1988 (a) 2 Status: Expired
July 7, 1988 (b)

Purpose: To provided continued support to the project entitled "Activities to Enhance the Introduction of the Copper T 380A IUD" begun under Population Council Award No. I86.36A.

The development and adaptation of informational materials about the COPPER T 380A intrauterine device is an important theme of the contraceptive introduction program. In the period under review, PATH provided technical assistance to projects in Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Nepal, and Tunisia in the development of country-specific and culturally-appropriate informational materials for decision makers, clinicians, field workers, and new and potential acceptors.

In Colombia, the two brochures on the COPPER T 380A, one for users and one for potential users, are undergoing final revision. The Maternal and Child Health Division of the Ministry of Health (MOH) is enthusiastic about the project. The development of the brochures coincides with increased distribution of COPPER T 380A IUDs and the training of MOH physicians in insertion and removal techniques, client selection criteria, and counseling skills.

In Tunisia, a training curriculum was developed for nurse-midwives and nurse midwife supervisors on the medical aspects of the COPPER T 380A. A training curriculum in counseling and

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. 188.20A

To: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PATH/PIACT) Seattle, Washington

interpersonal communication for health educators was also developed. Materials developed for use during these training sessions included life-size anatomical cloth charts to facilitate the explanation of the reproductive system and placement of the IUD and a flip chart to be used in family planning clinics, home visits, and during training programs.

Also as part of this award, PATH organized the second two-day Interagency Meeting on NORPLANT^R and COPPER T 380A on September 14-15, 1989. Twenty-five organizations were represented at the meeting and participants shared information about their activities on the methods.

The project continues under Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.30A

To: Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas
(CEMICAMP) Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Period: June 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989 Amount: \$16,335

Approved by A.I.D.: June 24, 1988 Status: Terminated

Purpose: To establish a capacity at CEMICAMP to capture data from Latin American countries participating in NORPLANT^R. This award is a continuation of the work begun under Population Council Award No. I85.32A.

The project was initiated in October 1985 with the objective of contributing to the establishment of a global data base for monitoring the world wide experience with NORPLANT^R, and of giving assistance to participating clinics in good clinical research practices, data management procedures and analysis and publication of results.

All programming and testing has been completed. A database was established in Campinas, Brazil, and is fully operational for the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Data from nine projects from seven countries (Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) have been processed and transferred to the regional database.

All the participating clinics have been supervised by a research monitor in order to ensure that the quality of clinical and data collection procedures are being maintained.

Over 36,000 records from the seven countries, corresponding to more than 9,000 women enrolled in the studies have been entered, processed and transferred to the Worldwide Database for analysis and tabulation.

Complete statistical analysis has been done with Brazilian, Colombian, Chilean, and Ecuadorian data. The results in these

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. 188.30A

To: Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
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countries have been very good with annual pregnancy rates lower than 1% and annual continuation rates varying around 80%.

Local investigators will continue having access to the database. e after the end of the project. CEMICAMP will also continue giving them technical assistance for further data analysis and publications.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.33A

To: The University Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989(a) Amount: \$24,000
Extended to December 15, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: July 5, 1988(a) Status: Terminated
December 2, 1989(b)

Purpose: To support the first year of a collaborative pre-introduction study of the clinical performance and acceptability of NORPLANT^R in Peru.

NORPLANT^R has already been approved for clinical use in Peru, but there were no physicians or centers with experience on its use.

The objective of this study was to obtain first hand experience with the method in three clinics in Peru that would act as training centers in the future.

Three clinics participated in the study, two of them belonging to the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia and the third one to INPPARES, the IPPF affiliate in Peru.

Physicians were trained in the Dominican Republic and counselors received specific information about NORPLANT^R and a short training on how to give appropriate counseling from CEMICAMP's training team.

Clinical activities in two clinics were initiated in November 1988 and the third one began in March 1989. Enrollment in the public clinics has been very slow and difficult because the clinics were closed for long periods of time due to the strikes of different categories of health workers. Hospital Loayza and Cayetano Heredia have enrolled 54 and 59 women respectively, while the INPPARES clinic enrolled 189 in the same period.

Preliminary clinical evaluations showed very good results. No pregnancies have occurred and only 12 users have asked for removal, nine for medical and three for personal reasons.

Data have been transferred to the regional database in Campinas.

The project continues under funding from the current Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.34A

To: Assiut University, Cairo, Egypt

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 Amount: \$24,288

Approved by A.I.D.: July 13, 1988 Status: Terminated

Purpose: To support Phase II of the project entitled "Training Program for Use of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants in Assiut, Egypt."

Report submitted in May of 1989 for this project was in error.

The training session was not charged to this subaward. The award agreements were never signed by the institution and therefore the awarded amount was deobligated.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Introduction of the Copper-T 380A Intrauterine Device

Period: April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$328,694(a)
Extended to December 31, 1989(b) \$235,520(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: October 30, 1987(a) Status: Terminated
July 11, 1988 (b)

Purpose: To facilitate the better utilization of Copper T380A in family planning programs.

The goals of the COPPER T 380A Introduction program are to facilitate the widest possible availability and consistent user satisfaction. This can be accomplished by an improved service delivery system which recognizes that a woman's attitude towards the method is conditioned not only by her experience with the contraceptive itself, but also by the package of service provision, logistics and information related to the method. Council Contraceptive Introduction staff based in New York, Bangkok, Campinas, and Nairobi continued to work on the development of new initiatives and to provide technical assistance to on-going programs toward this end. In addition, Council staff collaborated with other international and local agencies on all aspects of service delivery for the COPPER T 380A.

The Council and PATH hosted an inter-agency meeting to explore collaborative activities directed toward better COPPER T 380A service delivery, focusing on improving training and expertise at the clinic level. Materials presented during the meeting in September 1989 were a direct result of decisions made at the 1988 inter-agency meeting, including: PATH's new version of the COPPER T 380A information package (funded in part by a subaward from the Population Council); a presentation of new packaging to assist in loading the IUD while maintaining aseptic conditions; a video for COPPER T 380A IUD insertion training, produced by IPPF, which is available in English, French, and Spanish; and a presentation on prototypical materials adapted for in-country training of clinicians, fieldworkers and potential users in Tunisia. At this meeting, two task forces were formed to consider technical and service delivery issues including training and logistics.

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POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Introduction of the Copper-T 380A Intrauterine Device

A factsheet entitled "COPPER T Intrauterine Device UPDATE" on modes of action was published this year and distributed widely throughout the field. A monograph summarizing clinical and introduction data on the COPPER T 380A, has been prepared and will be finalized under the new Cooperative Agreement.

A continued emphasis was placed on increased training of service providers, including those previously trained in inserting other IUDs such as the Lippes Loop. Client selection was also emphasized. The training of Brazilian physicians, begun in Sao Paulo in 1988, continued with additional funding through the end of 1989. The outcome of these training sessions will result in a final version of the training curriculum and educational materials.

Support to Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (CEMICAMP) in Brazil for continuation of the project entitled "Introduction of the COPPER T 380A in the State of Sao Paulo: Implementation of a Training Program and Evaluation of its Performance Compared with that of the COPPER T 200B" and support to PATH for "Activities to Enhance the Introduction of the COPPER T 380A IUD" is ongoing under Cooperative Agreement A.I.D./DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

**FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DESIGN,
IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION, AND
DISSEMINATION**

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Council Administered Component of the Extension Project, ICDDR, Bangladesh

Period: July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988 (a) Amount: \$346,175 (a)
Extended to December 31, 1988 (b) \$19,885 (b)
Extended to September 30, 1989 (c)

Approved by A.I.D.: October 30, 1987 (a) Status: Terminated
July 12, 1988 (b)
April 4, 1989 (c)

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Council Administered Component of the Extension Project, ICDDR, Bangladesh."

During the period 1988-1989, the Population Council provided technical support to the MCH-FP Extension Project at ICDDR,B to assist the Government of Bangladesh. This support consisted of Dr. Michael Koenig, a Council Associate, who has been assigned to the ICDDR,B since 1985 and has served as the Director of the Extension Project since 1986; of support for the position of Operations Research Scientist on the Extension Project through a subcontract to the University of Michigan; partial support for Dr. James Phillips of the Council New York office; and for technical support through Council consultants with expertise in the areas of computer programming and operations research. Technical support to the Extension Project during this year included the following activities:

1) Operations Research and Field Testing of Interventions

During this period, technical support was provided to the Extension Project to continue to field test and evaluate interventions within the Government Program in Project field sites. These included interventions to improve outreach coverage by female fieldworkers, decentralize paramedical care for MCH and clinical contraceptive services, broaden the range of contraceptives offered, improve the quality of family planning
MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Council Administered Component of the Extension Project, ICDDR, Bangladesh

service delivery, and strengthen field management of the program. Efforts during the year focused upon the consolidation of existing interventions, with priority given to incorporating promising research findings into national policy.

In addition, a number of specific operational studies were presented or published. Analytical work by Michael Koenig and colleagues, based upon the regression analysis of areal data, confirmed that the frequency of household visitation by female service providers represents the single most important determinant of variation in contraceptive prevalence rates, even after controlling for demand for family planning. A second published work by James Phillips and colleagues demonstrated that female worker-client contact was a central determinant not only of contraceptive use, but of use of reversible contraceptive methods, suggesting that Government policies expanding the female fieldworker workforce will facilitate reduced reliance upon the permanent methods of sterilization.

2) Research on the Matlab Program

Efforts continued during the past year in evaluating the demographic impact of maternal and child health/family planning interventions in Matlab. Two papers by Michael Koenig and colleagues explored the potential reduction in mortality which will result from immunization programs. The first study found that measles immunization has the potential to reduce child mortality by as much as 46 percent in settings such as rural Bangladesh, a finding of major policy importance for child survival programs in general. The second analysis, based upon modelling, concluded that while the effects of immunization upon child mortality may be substantial, reductions in infant mortality are likely to be much more modest. Other completed research examined trends in contraceptive use effectiveness in Matlab, and found that while contraceptive prevalence has continued to increase over time, contraceptive failure rates have also tended to increase, suggesting the need to reconsider contraceptive prevalence-fertility projections for the national program. Current work is focusing on the health benefits to both mothers and children resulting from family planning programs.

MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Council Administered Component of the Extension Project, ICDDR, Bangladesh

A second area of emphasis directed by Dr. Koenig during the last year has been the development of a microcomputer-based health and family planning management information system based in Matlab. This innovative system provides routine service data on a monthly basis for over 15,000 reproductive aged women and 18,000 under five children, and is used for both service as well as evaluative research. It is anticipated that this system, when finalized as a complete package, will have wide applicability for service delivery projects in other developing countries.

3) Technical Assistance to the MOHFP

Efforts continued during the past year in assisting the Government of Bangladesh to translate key Project recommendations into broader national policy. This included the provision of continued technical assistance to the government planning, implementation, and evaluation to the recruitment of the 10,000 additional female fieldworkers. To date, almost 8,000 new workers have been recruited, with recruitment scheduled for completion by the end of 1990. Pilot testing of this initiative in Extension Project field sites indicates that these new staffing ratios are likely to lead to significant improvements in the quality and accessibility of family planning services. The Project has also provided technical assistance to the Government in the development of a national fieldworker recordkeeping system, based upon the prototype developed in the Extension areas. Current assistance includes evaluation of the impact of the introduction of this recordkeeping system upon service delivery in four pilot upazilas, and technical assistance in the planning, training, and implementation of this system nationally.

4) Dissemination Activities

During the past year, efforts to disseminate key Extension Project findings were intensified under the direction of Dr. Koenig. This included the continued production of summaries of major research findings in the form of focused briefing papers to a mailing list of over 1200 researchers and policy makers both within Bangladesh and internationally. A second area of dissemination was the organization of in-country workshops on specific operational issues; during the year, the Project successfully organized a national workshop on the issue of

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POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Council Administered Component of the Extension
Project, ICDDR, Bangladesh

delivery of injectable contraception. The meeting led to plans for phased expansion of domiciliary of injectables nationally. Finally, the Project has worked closely with the Government and key donors -- through briefings, field trips, and the preparation of position papers -- to incorporate specific Project recommendations into the Fourth Population and Health Plan, in such areas as further improving coverage by female fieldworkers, improving the accessibility and quality of family planning services, and further strengthening field supervision and management.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Contraceptive-Fertility Relationships, India

Period: October 1, 1987 to August 31, 1989(a)
Extended to December 31, 1989(b) Amount: \$422,166

Approved by A.I.D.: October 30, 1987(a) Status: Terminated
July 13, 1988 (b)

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Contraceptive-Fertility Relationships, India."

The objectives of this project are to estimate the current contraceptive prevalence rate and its effect on fertility in districts that are estimated to have crossed or close to crossing a couple protection rate of .60 percent, a goal set for the entire country for the year 2000; and to better understand the program and non-program factors that are responsible for the attainment of high prevalence rates.

These objectives will be achieved through analysis of data already available from secondary sources and by collecting primary data from a few district level surveys. This project was approved by A.I.D. in October 1987. The project is being implemented by the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (GIAP), and Operations Research Group (ORG) with the technical assistance from the Population Council. An award for implementing the project was made to GIAP in 1988.

During the period covered by this report Council staff spent time on project implementation. Collaboration between GIAP, ORG and PC includes regular discussions by telephone, correspondence and personal visits by Anrudh Jain to Ahmedabad. Two consultants, Drs. Pravin Visaria and Albert Hermalin, provide specific inputs to the study. Drs. Pravin Visaria and Albert Hermalin visited the Council in August 89 and met with Anrudh Jain and other Council staff to make important decisions on issues related to the analysis of the survey data in order to meet the specific objectives of the project.

Anrudh Jain who is a member of the Advisory Committee visited Ahmedabad in March 1989 where he had several meetings and discussions with GIAP and ORG staff on the sample plans, questionnaires, the design, and implementation of the project. The field work that started in April 1989 has been completed. The analysis of the data has been started. For further details and current status of the study, please refer to the district-level contraceptive prevalence rates subproject report.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.11A

To: The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning
Ahmedabad, India

Period: January 1, 1988 to August 31, 1989(a) Amount: \$240,193
Extended to December 31, 1989(b) \$111,506(c)

Approved by A.I.D.: March 5, 1988(a) Status: Expired

- (a) Approved by the Council in accordance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement on March 9, 1989(b)
- (c) Reduced for reobligation under Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00, December 29, 1989(c)

Purpose: To support a project on the analysis of district-level contraceptive prevalence rates.

The objectives of this research project, which was approved by the Government of India in April 1988, are to study the consistency between the district level contraceptive prevalence rate and fertility, and to better understand the factors responsible for differences among districts in contraceptive prevalence. These objectives will be achieved through analysis of data already available from secondary sources and by collecting primary data from a few district level surveys. The project is being carried out by the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (GIAP) with technical assistance from the Population Council.

An advisory committee in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India was constituted to help design and conduct the study. The committee met on August 26, 1988 and approved the overall objective of the study and the selection criteria for districts. It also recommended that the survey should test some hypotheses concerning the roles of program and non-program factors.

Two pairs of districts in Gujarat were selected: districts in each pair are different in contraceptive prevalence but are similar on female literacy, urbanization, tribal composition, and family planning inputs. GIAP is responsible for the overall project implementation and carried out the field work in two of

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.11A

To: The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning
Ahmedabad, India

the districts. It also provided technical assistance to ORG who was responsible for the collection of primary data in two remaining districts.

It was decided to survey 2400 rural households from 48 villages and 1000 urban households from 40 blocks from each district on the basis of the goals of analysis and available financial and technical resources. Four teams of trained investigators undertook the field work. The questionnaire was circulated and commented upon by the individual members of the Advisory Committee. The final questionnaire was translated into Gujarati.

In April 1989, GIAP started canvassing of the household schedule in rural areas with two teams of investigators in Panchmahals and Bharuch. The investigators took some time to adjust to the hardship of rural living and field work. Three of 20 investigators had to be dropped because of unsatisfactory performance. Of the 6800 sampled households, nearly 97% were contacted. Response rate among rural women in the age group of 15-49 was 84% in Panchmahals and 86% in Bharuch. They revisited those households of non-response during September 1989 to lower the rate of non-response. The secondary data from the 1981 district census pertaining to the sampled villages were computerized.

The rural field work continued up to August 1989. The field work took longer time than anticipated because (a) some investigators dropped out; (b) most investigators had been absent periodically to attend to social obligations such as marriage in the family, etc., and (c) there was a high incidence of sickness (malaria, gastro-intestinal ailments). To compensate, 6 investigators were recruited in June, raising the number to 22. They were given orientation and training for 10 days before they were sent to the field by the end of June.

The urban field work began on July 27, 1989 and was completed by early September 1989. The data entry work was done by two data entry operators with the help of the ISSA package for data entry. Besides the survey of the sample selected by the project, GIAP resurveyed the households surveyed previously in 1983 (they were selected in the 1989 sample also). In August it was decided to expand the resurvey to 400 households from eight villages in each

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.11A

To: The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning
Ahmedabad, India

of the districts. On the basis of the 1983 survey schedules for the nine villages provided by the IIPS, GIAP resurveyed the households during November-December 1989. A common code book has been prepared for these 17 villages and the data entry work is expected to be completed by February 1990.

Meanwhile, on March 23, 1989, a contract was signed by the President of Operations Research Group to conduct work in the districts of Kheda and Rajkot along with the processing and analysis of the data. ORG had completed rural and urban field work in Kheda and Rajkot, and has computerized and edited the data from rural Kheda households.

An Advisory Committee meeting is planned for March 1990 to review some of the preliminary results.

We have requested that the \$111,506 deobligated under this award be reobligated under DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00 for continued funding of this project.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Impact of the Mexican Institute for Social Security
(IMSS) Family Planning Program on Perinatal Mortality -
- Technical Assistance

Period: January 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988 (a) Amount: \$14,051
Extended to July 31, 1988 (b)*
Extended to January 31, 1989 (c)
Extended to May 31, 1989 (d)
Extended to August 31, 1989 (e)

Approved by A.I.D.: December 28, 1986 (a) Status: Terminated
(b)*
July 8, 1988 (c)
March 6, 1989 (d)
July 25, 1989 (e)

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: To assist in the execution of a project to explore the health impact-- on perinatal mortality in particular -- of the IMSS family planning program in Mexico.

Dorothy Nortman, who provided technical assistance, worked very effectively with the investigators of the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) and with other consultants (CDC) throughout the project. Her final consultancy took place when the final report was being prepared in August 1989.

Ms. Nortman reviewed, analyzed, and discussed the data that were assembled on the basis of the survey with the IMSS investigators. The basic findings are that the absolute number of perinatal deaths declined significantly, but that there was only a trivial decline in the average perinatal mortality rate.

The full report on the project will be published in Spanish and it is likely that a number of articles will be prepared for professional journals.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CI87.77A

To: Proyectos en Informatica Salud, Medicine y Agricultura
(PRISMA)
Lima, Peru

Period: November 20, 1987 to May 20, 1989 Amount: \$118,488

Approved by A.I.D.: December 1, 1987 Status: Expired

Purpose: To act as administrating agency for the National AIDS Directorate of the Peru Ministry of Health to conduct the study entitled "Involving Family Planning Workers in an AIDS Prevention Campaign in Lima, Peru."

The PRISMA project assisted the Peruvian Ministry of Health to implement and evaluate AIDS prevention activities, and involved family planning workers in AIDS prevention. Activities included seminars for national and regional officials and journalists, the operation of an AIDS information center, a mass media campaign, and the use of family planning workers as AIDS educators and condom distributors.

A seminar directed at high level officials was conducted in September 1988. The seminar's most important accomplishment was to enlist a commitment from the Minister of Health to support AIDS prevention activities through a mass media campaign. Attendance by other Peruvian officials, however, was affected by unforeseen concurrent political events, obscuring the relevance of the seminar and hindering its coverage by the press. A second seminar directed at media professionals was conducted in October 1988. One hundred and thirty journalists, editors and communications experts attended, and expressed their commitment to improve the quality of AIDS reporting and to collaborate with AIDS educational efforts.

The AIDS information center carried out the following activities: a) collection and classification of AIDS information received from MEDLINE and POPLINE; b) preparation of press releases with relevant AIDS prevention information; c) analysis of the content of AIDS news reporting; and d) distribution of information to students, health care workers, mass media professionals, and the general public.

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POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CI87.77A

To: Proyectos en Informatica Salud, Medicine y Agricultura
(PRISMA)
Lima, Peru

Results from the center's initial analysis of the content of AIDS news showed that the media has emphasized the scientific/ technological and sensationalistic aspects of AIDS, and has allocated little space for prevention messages. Accordingly, the center attempted to focus attention on AIDS prevention by educating journalists and by distributing press releases. Between August 1988 and April 1989, 32 press releases were distributed. Twenty five of them (78%) were published in 38 different publications. In addition, a survey carried out among 54 media professionals found the releases to be good and of appropriate length to be considered for publication (64%). Overall, the project brought about an improvement in the tone and content of AIDS news reporting.

During November and December of 1988, a mass media campaign was carried out through TV, radio and movie houses. An advertising agency designed and produced TV and movie spots. The agency used the novel technique of claymation which had never before been used in Peruvian television and therefore drew important attention from both the public and health authorities. Surveys were carried out to evaluate the effects of the media campaign on AIDS knowledge. Overall, it was found that knowledge about AIDS was high and adequate in certain respects, but poor and full of misconceptions in others. For example, people knew how AIDS is transmitted and could be prevented, but they held equivocal beliefs as to who the people at risk are. Although there was a moderate increase detected between the first and second surveys in the number of people reporting condom use for AIDS prevention, it was found that condoms are still identified and used primarily as a family planning method. Moreover, monitoring of condom sales and distribution by the commercial sector and both public and private systems failed to show any systematic changes following the campaign.

Finally, PROFAMILIA, a private family planning agency, collaborated with the Ministry's AIDS prevention activities in training a group of CBD distributors to communicate AIDS information and distribute condoms. Again, there was no significant increase in the demand for condoms.

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POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CI87.77A

To: Proyectos en Informatica Salud, Medicine y Agricultura
(PRISMA)
Lima, Peru

In general, the project was completed without major obstacles and without major changes in the original proposal. Peru's unstable political and economic situation, however, made the planning of activities, such the initial seminar for government officials, a very difficult task.

POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CI87.80A

To: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
Instituto de Medicina Tropical Daniel A. Carrion
Lima, Peru

Period: December 1, 1987 to August 31, 1989 Amount: \$99,258

Approved by A.I.D.: December 1, 1987 Status: Expired

Purpose: To conduct the study entitled "Can Family Planning Programs Serve the Reproductive Health Needs of Special Groups of High Risk Women."

The San Marcos project was an intervention study focussing specifically on AIDS prevention and reproductive health for registered prostitutes in the city of El Callao, Peru. With a cohort of over 800 prostitutes, the project assessed the effects of an educational program on prevalence of STDs, high-risk sexual behavior, condom use, and adequacy of contraceptive choice. Three serological surveys were undertaken to assess the risk of HIV seroconversion within the group.

By the end of the project, 912 women had participated in program activities, the majority of them (865 or 95%) by attending different educational sessions. On average, every woman attended 9.4 such sessions.

Changes in sexual behavior resulting from the educational sessions were apparent, especially as related to condoms and condom use. For example, a significantly higher percentage of those women participating in the program now understand how to correctly use condoms (77% vs 22% among those not participating), and have extended their use to oral sex. Furthermore, the proportion of vaginal sexual contact in which a condom was used increased from 76.8% to 81.4% in a six-month period. Accordingly, the demand for condoms increased from 1,000 in August 1988 to 39,000 in November 1988, and from 84,000 in May 1989 to 114,000 in September 1989. Overall, 853,000 condoms were distributed during the study period. Spermicides, though also distributed freely, did not have the same ultimate degree of acceptance due to side effects.

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POPULATION COUNCIL SUBCONTRACT NO. CI87.80A

To: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
Instituto de Medicina Tropical Daniel A. Carrion
Lima, Peru

Family planning services were used by over half (545) of participating women. On average, every woman visiting the clinic attended 4.6 family planning consultations. Other reproductive health services provided were early detection of cervical cancer (593 women were examined) and screening for breast tumors.

HIV infection remained low with two seropositives found at the baseline and two seroconversions occurring between April and November 1988. The prevalence of gonorrhea decreased from 2.7% in April 1988 to .017% in November 1988, and to 0% in June 1989. While candida infections decreased from 8% in April 1988 to 3% in November 1988, they again rose to 11% in June 1989.

The program accomplished a decrease in high-risk sexual behavior among participating prostitutes and had an overall positive impact on their sexual habits. This is reflected in the above data, particularly in the increased demand for condoms, low and relatively stable HIV seroconversion rate, and reduced incidence of gonorrhea. The main problem encountered by the project was a delay in the purchase and import of the laboratory equipment and reagents necessary for diagnosis. Fortunately, NAMRID, a collaborating agency, assisted in carrying out the three serologic surveys. The project was extended for three months past its expected conclusion date of August 1989 and was finally completed in November 1989.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Support of Local Office Expenses, Bogota,
Colombia

Period: May 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989 Amount: \$52,050

Approved by A.I.D.: June 1, 1988

Status: Terminated

Purpose: To to monitor and provide technical assistance for
A.I.D.-funded activities in Colombia.

During the period May 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989, support for the expenses of the office in Bogota, Colombia, was received. The expenses included wages and benefits of one full-time secretary and one half-time messenger, rent and facilities, and other office expenses such as photocopies and office supplies. This support allowed an in-country professional to provide continuous technical assistance to four operations research projects in Colombia and two OR projects in Paraguay. These projects were conducted by PROFAMILIA, SOMEFA, AND CEPEP.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: The Kananga Research Project, Zaire

Period: November 1, 1987 to October 31, 1988 Amount: \$28,837
Extended to February 28, 1989 (b)*

Approved by A.I.D.: December 17, 1987 (a) Status: Terminated
(b)*

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: To cover in-house costs in connection with Population Council Award No. I87.82A with the Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai (IMCK), Kananga, Zaire

This report summarizes the activities carried out between 1 March 1989 and 16 January 1990 for the project entitled, "The Kananga Research Project, Zaire." The purpose of the project is to measure how much the demand for contraception in the Kasai region of Zaire can increase under optimal supply conditions. Two additional studies were also conducted: one to incorporate AIDS information into family planning information, communication and education; and another to test the possibility of using the weight of the last born child as an indication for spacing births. The work has been carried out by the Population Council and the Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai (IMCK).

With funding from the A.I.D. Programmatic Agreement the Population Council was able to support the costs of a consultant, Dr. Judith Brown, to the Kananga Research Project and technical assistance to research activities and project design from Council staff based in New York. Funding has also covered the costs of communication between the Council and the Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai.

The consultant visited the Council's New York office once during the year to give a seminar on the Kananga Project and discuss issues of quality of care and contraceptive accessibility as well as program efforts in AIDS prevention information, education, and communication. This seminar came at a time when Council staff were beginning discussions on how to operationalize quality of care. The Kananga project exemplified how to increase access to family planning methods by making contraceptives available through a social marketing program and enabling a wide variety of sources to distribute contraceptives.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I87.82A

To: Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai
Kananga, Zaire

Period: November 1, 1987 to October 31, 1988(a) Amount: \$32,175
Extended to February 28, 1989(b)*

Approved by A.I.D.: December 17, 1987(a) Status: Expired
(b)*

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: In support of the first year of the Kananga Project for an expanded family planning program.

This report summarizes the activities carried out between 1 March 1989 and 16 January 1990 for the project entitled, "The Kananga Research Project, Zaire." The purpose of the project is to measure how much the demand for contraception in the Kasai region of Zaire can increase under optimal supply conditions. Two additional studies were also conducted: one to incorporate AIDS information into family planning information, communication and education; and another to test the possibility of using the weight of the last born child as an indication for spacing births. The work has been carried out by the Population Council and the Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai (IMCK).

CONTRACEPTIVE ACCESSIBILITY

In November 1987, before the project began, 4.2% of Kananga women used modern methods of contraception, and with the inception of the project, the contraceptive prevalence rate reached 8.2% by May 1988. To achieve a rate of 15% by the end of 1990 project staff work with urban and rural health centers to provide contraceptive services. Between March and December the number of clinics offering these services increased from 13 to 16. The social marketing program also increased contraceptive accessibility. Supplies are available from 36 drugstores, four

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I87.82A

Project: Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai
Kananga, Zaire

medical centers, and three retailers. Several project team members acted as retailers in their neighborhoods and a part-time salesman has been hired to facilitate the marketing.

The project team conducted focus group studies on the acceptability of contraceptives, especially Depo-Provera to compare it with NORPLANT^R contraceptive subdermal implants. Early findings suggest that monthly menstrual periods are very important to Kananga women and they are reluctant to use contraceptive methods that may cause amenorrhea. Results from these studies will be used to modify the existing program in an effort to provide the most appropriate and desirable methods.

AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Project staff used a variety of methods to provide information on AIDS prevention and family planning. One was to give each month of the year different themes. The themes for March were NORPLANT^R, methods of AIDS transmission, and female anatomy; April was the month for tubal ligation and methods of AIDS prevention; May was devoted to spermicides, marital faithfulness, and counselling for AIDS patients. This was done to avoid monotony and maintain clients' interest in the information and activities.

The radio programs on family planning and AIDS prevention continued on a regular basis. The weekly radio program, "Baledi Dimudayi," ("Attention Parents") was broadcasted 18 times during this period. The number of clients interested in AIDS prevention and family planning coming to the health centers has increased as a result of these programs.

Project team members participated in the city fair to distribute information and sell books, brochures, condoms, and contraceptive foam. The team attracted clients through the use of advertising items (visors and plastic bags) supplied by the national social marketing program, a nightly lottery, and videos and films on family planning.

The project staff conducted focus groups with women with multiple partners to see if they recognized that they belonged to a high risk group and if this has caused them to change their behavior.

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I87.82A

Project: Institut Medical Chretien du Kasai
Kananga, Zaire

Sessions revealed that women understood their situation but cannot readily change their behavior because their partners did not understand their fears of HIV transmission.

STUDY OF BIRTH SPACING

The study is now entering the critical period when children are approaching the weight, height, or age criterion of their group. The message about weight had the most impact, followed by the message about age. Motivators continue to give messages in Under Fives clinics and to make home visits.

The project team is well known throughout the city for information on AIDS prevention and family planning. Team members have modified the existing program with information study results to identify target groups, emphasize certain messages, and improve clinic services. Contraceptive prevalence has increased, but efforts must be strengthened if they project team is to reach its goal of 15% prevalence rate by the end of 1990. A strategy to achieve this is planned in the activities for 1990.

Continued support for this project is being provided under the new Cooperative Agreement No. DPE-3050-A-00-8059-00.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI)

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 (a) Amount: \$80,282
Extended to December 31, 1989 (b)

Approved by A.I.D.: June 28, 1988 (a) Status: Terminated
October 3, 1989 (b)

Purpose: In support of the project entitled "Strengthening Program Research and Evaluation Research Capabilities of UMATI, Tanzania".

UMATI, the Family Planning Association of Tanzania, requested Population Council support to strengthen its program through technical assistance to its research and evaluation unit. UMATI has been providing family planning services for 30 years, but sees an increased responsibility to improve them now that family planning is receiving broader support in the government. In 1988, the government drafted a population policy and family planning strategy, and the Ministry of Health began to place more emphasis on family planning in its program planning. Given this opportune time to improve service delivery, Council staff collaborated with UMATI to develop a strategy to strengthen the organization's research and evaluation unit, in order to enable the organization to improve its services, distribution of supplies, and collection of program information, and to investigate alternative methods of service delivery.

The recommendations in the Harbison-Moore 1988 report which included identification of constraints to effective family planning/maternal/child health delivery, establishment of a multilateral research training committee and provision of technical assistance and training in research and evaluation methodology were followed-up subsequent to the posting of Dr. Sarah Harbison in June to the Nairobi P.C. Office. She collaborated with Walter Mbunda of the Evaluation and Research Unit, UMATI, in commissioning a background paper which reviews completed research in Tanzania relating to family planning service delivery and constraints to improvement.

A research and evaluation orientation tour for the Chief of the E and R Unit and the head of the training unit, UMATI, was planned to familiarize them with the research activities of a number of
MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI)

long-standing organizations in Kenya, including AMREF, Chogoria Hospital, CAFS and CHAK. Additionally, project funds were used to support a workshop on research and evaluation at the annual project meeting of UMATI senior staff.

As part of our effort to build the capacity of UMATI to design and implement program-relevant research, a computer was procured for the Evaluation and Research Unit, and staff were trained in basic techniques, data processing, and word processing. It is anticipated that the computer will be utilized in the future for collaborative research projects between the Population Council's OR project and UMATI, as well as for other research and data base management needs of the organization.

The Council will continue collaborating with UMATI to build its capacity in research and evaluation at this significant time in the history and development of family planning activities in Tanzania.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.45A

To: Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI)
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Period: July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989 (a) Amount: \$22,100
Revision of budget (b)
Extended to September 30, 1989 (c)
Extended to December 31, 1989 (d)

Approved by A.I.D.: July 1, 1988 (a) Status: Terminated
April 19, 1989 (b)
(c)*
August 21, 1989 (d)

* Approved by the Population Council, in compliance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Purpose: To carry out an assessment of needs for program research/evaluation in Tanzania, to design an institution-building program that will develop the needed capacity, and to begin preliminary training and research activities.

UMATI, the Family Planning Association of Tanzania, requested Population Council assistance to conduct a needs assessment for research and evaluation, to design a program to strengthen its research and evaluation unit, and to begin training and research activities. UMATI began program activities in October 1988 at the time of the technical assistance visit of a Council Senior Associate and consultant. During this time, UMATI and Council staff collaborated on a plan to develop the research and evaluation activities at UMATI. The plan included the establishment of a steering committee for input into and feedback from UMATI on population and family planning issues, training in research and evaluation for UMATI and Ministry of Health personnel, and program research and evaluation workshops to develop and carry out small-scale project.

The research steering committee has been established and a review paper commissioned on completed family planning research in Tanzania. A research and evaluation workshop was held at the annual senior staff program review conference. A computer was procured for the Evaluation and Research Unit of UMATI and staff were trained in basic computer operation as well as several software packages. The unit will utilize the computer for its ongoing research activities.

The Population Council anticipates an ongoing technical assistance and research collaboration with UMATI through its Africa OR/TA project.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: A controlled trial to extend the duration of exclusive breastfeeding in low-income mothers in Lima, Peru

Period: July 1, 1988 to December 31, 1989 Amount: \$45,063

Approved by AID: July 12, 1988 Status: Terminated

Purpose: The aim of the study is to develop and evaluate a set of public hospital-based interventions, including education of professionals in lactation management, designed to increase the duration of exclusive breastfeeding.

This intervention research project, conducted through the department of Pediatrics of the Cayetano Heredia University (UPCH), aims to demonstrate the effect of a hospital-based intervention on improving mothers' infant feeding practices in the first three months of life, with the specific goal of prolonging the time before introduction of waters, teas and other milks. Multi-disciplinary training of hospital personnel is to be carried out in two public hospitals in Lima. Cayetano Heredia Hospital (CHH) and Dos de Mayo Hospital (DMH). A third study hospital, Archbishop Loayza Hospital (ALH), did not receive the intervention, serving as a control.

The project comprises three phases:

- 1) baseline data collection
- 2) development and implementation of the intervention
- 3) evaluation

This study is ongoing. Progress was made on Phase I data analysis, Phase II was nearly completed, and preparations were completed for Phase III initiation during this period.

Phase I Activities Were Completed During This Period:

Analysis of Phase I baseline data to obtain information for development of health personnel training program and educational materials.

Phase II Activities Completed During This Period:

Hospital Personnel In-Service Training Program

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POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: A controlled trial to extend the duration of exclusive breastfeeding in low-income mothers in Lima, Peru

- * Development of 17 separate lectures for an in-service educational program for hospital personnel in lactation management.
- * Production of nearly 300 teaching slides in Spanish.
- * Conducted two training courses for personnel.
- * Conducted two practical training courses for auxiliary personnel with a total attendance of 107.
- * Conducted an 8 hour lecture series for twenty pediatric residents.

Educational Materials Development

- * Completed final editing and printing of 3000 copies of a guide for health personnel on clinical management of lactation: Lactancia Materna: Guia Para Personal de Salud (translated and adapted from the Population Council-produced pamphlet Breastfeeding: A Nurse's Guide).
- * Completed final artwork on 10 drawings for teaching cards for mothers, working with AED - contracted artist from Peru-Mujer.
- * Contracted, supervised, and completed color silk screening of 30 sets of teaching cards for mothers and the printing of 7500 copies of a take-home educational poster/calendar for postpartum mothers (companion to the teaching cards).
- * Distributed guides for health personnel and poster/calendars to the two intervention hospitals.

Phase III Activities Completed During this Period Were:

Prospective Study:

- * Modified questionnaire from baseline study for interview of mothers on postpartum wards.

MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: A controlled trial to extend the duration of exclusive breastfeeding in low-income mothers in Lima, Peru

* Designed and completed development of:

- 1) Selection methodology format
- 2) Consent form
- 3) Home Visit Questionnaire I
- 4) Home Visit Questionnaire II
- 5) 24-hour dietary recall format
- 6) Daily diary for baby format
- 7) System for scheduling and tracking home visits.

* Pretested and modified all data collection tools.

* Hired and trained 6 full-time field interviewers and three part-time supervisors.

Several problems were encountered in the execution of certain aspects of Phase II.

* Delays in publication of the educational materials

* A physicians strike which altered training schedules and normal hospital routines.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.46A

To: Wellstart
San Diego, California, U.S.A.

Period: July 1, 1988 to December 31, 1989 Amount: \$30,444

Approved by AID: July 12, 1988 Status: Expired

Purpose: To develop and evaluate a set of public hospital-based interventions, including education of professionals in lactation management, designed to increase the duration of exclusive breastfeeding.

A team of four Peruvian health professionals (a pediatrician, and obstetrician and two nurses) from Cayetano Heredia University as well as an expatriate nurse working with the Peruvian team on their study, attended a Lactation Management Education (LME) Program conducted by Wellstart. The course was in Spanish and held in San Diego, California from January 16 to February 1, 1989.

Since joining the LME Program in February 1989, the five Peruvian team members have been enrolled in Wellstart's Reprint-a-Month project. Through this project, the team has and will continue to receive through the mail six reprint articles each month from the current relevant literature.

Each member of the team has also received follow-up support from Wellstart in the form of a Program newsletter in Spanish to each team member, as well as ongoing communication between team members and Program staff. The Team will continue to be a part of Wellstart's regular continuing education and follow-up support activities. One example of such activities is the Program's newly established Advanced Study Fellowship (ASF) Project. Initial discussions were held with Dr. Nelly Baiocchi (pediatrician team member) about the possibility of participating in a Spanish language LME course in early 1990 under the ASF Project.

Also during this interim period, discussions have been held with Laura Altobelli (nurse team member) about the possibility of sending an additional team from the University to Wellstart for another Spanish language LME course to be held in 1990.

There was no Continuing Education and Support visit before December 31, 1989 because it was decided to be premature. It is anticipated that a visit will be provided by Wellstart staff on a contractual basis during 1990.

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.47A

To: Wellstart
San Diego, California

Period: July 1, 1988 to December 31, 1989 Amount: \$52,245

Approved by A.I.D.: July 14, 1988 Status: Expired

Purpose: To support a program to train health professionals in lactation management.

An award was given to Wellstart to support a program to train health professionals in lactation management. Funds have been used to perform the following activities:

Hospital General, Mexico City, Mexico

Five health professionals from the Hospital General, Mexico City, have been trained by Wellstart's Lactation Management Education (LME) Program. This team (two pediatricians, an obstetrician, a nurse and a social worker) participated in the LME course which took place August 29 through September 23, 1988. Since joining the LME Program in September 1988, the five Mexican team members have been enrolled in Wellstart's Reprint-a-Month project. Through this project, each member of the team has, and will continue to receive through the mail, reprint articles each month from current, relevant literature.

The Mexican team has also received follow-up support from Wellstart in the form of a Program newsletter which has been provided in both English and Spanish to each team member, as well as ongoing communication between team members and program staff. The team will continue to be a part of Wellstart's regular continuing education and follow-up support activities. One example of such activities is the Program's newly established Advanced Study Fellowship (ASF) Project. During this period initial discussions were held with Dr. Horacio Reyes (pediatrician team member) about the possibility of his participation in a Spanish language LME course in early 1990 under the ASF Project.

MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.47A

To: Wellstart
San Diego, California

One accomplishment of the Wellstart Program during this period is the formal establishment of the Advanced Study Fellowship (ASF) project. The fellow participates in a lactation management education (LME) course, including some teaching and discussion facilitation responsibilities. In addition, as part of the ASF, fellows develop plans for extending and expanding their breastfeeding promotion and protection efforts. The ultimate long-term aim of the plans is to create self-sustaining LME resource centers in their own countries. The resource centers could be adapted using Wellstart as a model to respond to regional and/or national needs.

From July 10 through September 15, 1989, Dr. Wirapong Chatranon, Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Deputy Dean for Resources from Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University Faculty of Medicine, Bangkok, was one of the two participants in this newly established ASF project. With support from the Population Council, Dr. Wirapong entered the LME program in 1984, and had been working with fellow team members since then to establish teaching and service programs within his medical/nursing schools and affiliated teaching hospital. These efforts have now, through the ASF project, evolved to the point where LME Center development, including specific recommendations for further participation in Wellstart's LME Program and for material, equipment, and secretarial support is becoming possible.

Further steps along this evolutionary process (from initial participation in the program, through ASF, to LME Center development) have also been taken during the period. Recruitment and selection of top level administrators and master trainers for a national breastfeeding program in Thailand were undertaken as soon as Dr. Wirapong returned from his ASF. Fourteen health professionals from Bangkok participated in a LME course in San Diego November 13 to December 12, 1989. They are working on further refining and enhancing the plans begun during the ASF into a detailed work plan for Center Development and national programs.

POPULATION COUNCIL IN-HOUSE PROJECT

Project: Evaluation of Professional Training in Lactation Management and its Effect on Hospital Practices and Breastfeeding in Mexico City

Period: May 1, 1988 to April 30, 1989 Amount: \$11,096

Approved by A.I.D.: July 14, 1988 Status: Terminated

Purpose: To assess the impact on hospital practices and breastfeeding patterns of intensive training in lactation management provided to professionals working in an urban obstetric service in Mexico City

Activities undertaken under the in-house project are included in the report of Population Council Award No. I88.48A to La Liga de la Leche de Mexico, for the project entitled, "Evaluation of Professional Training in Lactation Management and its Effects on Hospital Practices in Mexico."

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. 188.48A

To: La Liga de la Leche de Mexico
Mexico City

Period: July 15, 1988 to June 14, 1989(a) Amount: \$34,400
Extended to December 31, 1989(b)

Approved by A.I.D.: July 14, 1988(a) Status: Expired
June 21, 1989(b)

Purpose: To support a project on the evaluation of professional training in lactation management and its effect on hospital practices and breastfeeding in Mexico City.

The Objectives of the Project were

1. Design and carry out a lactation management program with three components:
 - a) Lactation management training for hospital personnel
 - b) Changes in hospital practices
 - c) Educational program for women who seek obstetric care in the Mexico City General Hospital.
2. Evaluate the effect of these program activities on hospital practice and in the infant feeding behavior of the obstetric population.

This project was implemented largely by Liga de La Leche de Mexico in collaboration with physicians and nurses from Mexico City General Hospital. The Population Council provided technical assistance through Dr. Beverly Winikoff and Dr. Maria del Carmen Elu de Lenero under the in-house project.

The Project Consisted of Five Phases:

1. Selection and training of multi-disciplinary team from Mexico City General Hospital at Wellstart/San Diego Lactation Program.

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POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.48A

To: La Liga de la Leche de Mexico
Mexico City

2. Baseline data collection
3. Development and implementation of educational programs for physicians and nurses to promote changes in existing hospital procedures. Implementation of recommended changes in hospital routines.
4. Development of the educational programs on breastfeeding management for women who seek obstetric care at Mexico City General Hospital.
5. Evaluation activities:

This report refers to the advances in the activity calendar for the period from the last report (April 15, 1989 to July 15, 1989). The final report has not yet been received.

PHASE I

Lactation Management Education

Phase I was completed during the last reporting period. A total of five health professionals (nurses, pediatricians, obstetricians) from the General Hospital of Mexico City participated in the Wellstart Lactation Management Education Course from August 29 through September 23, 1988.

PHASE II

Baseline Data Collection

The baseline data collection phase of the study is finished. The intervention phase lacks only the two follow-up surveys.

PHASE III

Staff Education and Changes in Hospital Practices

During this reporting period, the following activities took place:

MORE...

POPULATION COUNCIL AWARD NO. I88.48A

To: La Liga de la Leche de Mexico, Mexico City

- * Pediatric residents and social workers--in separate groups-- received a twelve hour lactation management course in June and July.
- * New hospital perinatal procedures were initiated in late April and carried out through the study period.

PHASE IV

Educational Program for Mothers

A prenatal breastfeeding orientation session was conducted for intervention group primiparas. A postpartum final session on breastfeeding techniques was held with the mothers prior to leaving the hospital with the newborns. Documentation about educational sessions was carried out.

PHASE V

Evaluation Activities

Follow-up studies of infant feeding behaviors in the control groups four months postpartum were completed. First month follow-up of primipara intervention group was begun on June 1. Fourth month follow-up of this group started in October.

Evaluations of new hospital procedures, prenatal and postnatal education sessions were postponed until August.

Post intervention evaluation of professional lactation management courses was postponed until July when residents and social worker courses ended.

Observations on post intervention procedures in the rooming-in area were carried out from June 23 - July 15 (18 observation hours included).

The final report and study conclusions have not yet been received by the Population Council but are expected this month.

**UPDATED INFORMATION ON EXPIRED AWARDS
AND SUBCONTRACTS**

EXPIRED AWARDS AND SUBCONTRACTS

<u>Award/ Subcontract No.</u>	<u>Administering Institution/ Subcontractor</u>	<u>Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report</u>	<u>Up-Dated Information</u>
B83.37A/ICCR	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	June 1984	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.01A/ICCR	Centro Nacional de la Familia	June 1985	Audit assigned to KPMG Peat Marwick
CB84.04A/ICCR	Centro Nacional de la Familia	June 1985	Audit assigned to KPMG Peat Marwick
CB83.53A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
CB83.54A/ICCR	George Washington University	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
CB83.66A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
B83.79A/ICCR	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
B84.10A/ICCR	Florida Institute of Technology	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.18A/ICCR	Argus Research Laboratories	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.20A/ICCR	George Washington University	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.25A/ICCR	George Washington University	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
B84.27A/ICCR	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.32A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
B84.35A/ICCR	Eastern Virginia Medical School	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.41A/ICCR	Regent of the University of California, San Francisco General Hospital	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CB84.42A/ICCR	University of Medicine and Dentistry-Rutgers Medical School	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.04A/ICCR	Centro Nacional de la Familia	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
I84.07A	Fundacion Santa Fe de Bogota	June 1985	Audit to be assigned.
I84.09A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno- Infantis de Campinas	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
CI34.11A	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B)	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
I85.03A	Fundacion Santa Fe Bogota	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
I85.19A	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC)	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
I85.20A	Corporacion Privada Nacional de Desarrollo Social	June 1986	Audit to be assigned.
B84.43A/ICCR	Eastern Virginia Medical School	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.24A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of IAC/USC Medical Center	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.45A/ICCR	Asociacion Domini- cana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA)	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.47A/ICCR	University of Medi- cine and Dentistry- Robert Wood Johnson Medical School	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.33A/ICCR	Regent of the University of California, San Francisco General Hospital	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.30A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.23A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.29A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
B85.28A/ICCR	Salk Institute for Biological Studies	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
B86.03A/ICCR	Eastern Virginia Medical School	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
I85.02A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I85.12A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I86.08A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I85.16A	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT)	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I85.19A	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC)	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I86.53A	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC)	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I85.03A	Fundacion Santa Fe Bogota	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I84.10A	Academia Mexicana de Investigacion en Demografia Medica	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
I84.23A	University of Michigan	July 1987	Audit to be assigned.
CB85.47A/ICCR	University of Medi- cine and Dentistry- Robert Wood Johnson Medical School	June 1988	Audit to be assigned

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
CB86.24A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB86.28A/ICCR	The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco General Hospital	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.07A/ICCR	Asociacion Domini- cana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA)	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB86.23A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB86.26A/ICCR	Asociacion Domini- cana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA)	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB86.27A/ICCR	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (CEMICAMP)	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB86.30A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
B86.08A/ICCR	Florida Institute of Technology	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
B86.33A/ICCR	Salk Institute for for Biological Studies	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.20A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.25A/ICCR	Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
CB87.26A/ICCR	The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco General Hospital	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.24A/ICCR	University of Medi- cine and Dentistry-- Robert Wood Johnson Medical School	June 1988	Audit to be assigned
CB87.19A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.17A/ICCR	Professional Staff Association of the IAC/USC Medical Center	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
CB87.23A/ICCR	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I84.18A	Consejo Nacional de Poblacion Y Familia	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I86.22A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I85.32A	Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I86.01A	Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I85.14A	Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I85.25A	Kenyatta National Hospital	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.

Award/ Subcontract No.	Administering Institution/ Subcontractor	Date of Progress Report Containing Final Substantive Report	Up-Dated Information
I86.53A	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I86.36A	Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology	June 1988	Audit to be assigned.
I88.10A	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC)	June 1989	Audit to be assigned.

**UPDATED INFORMATION ON TERMINATED AWARDS,
SUBCONTRACTS AND PROJECTS**

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TERMINATED AWARDS, SUBCONTRACTS AND PROJECTS

(Reporting Completed)

REPORT SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1984
(MAY 17, 1983 to FEBRUARY 29, 1984 PROGRESS REPORT)

Seminar on NORPLANT^R Contraception

REPORT SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1985
(MARCH 1, 1984 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1985 PROGRESS REPORT)

Academia Mexicana de Investigacion en Demografia Medica I84.24A
Contraceptive Development Program - 1983 (In-House Costs)
Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center CB83.72A/ICCR
Centro Nacional de la Familia, CB84.01A/ICCR
Urologische Abteilung Landeskrankenanstalten B84.07A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia CB84.09A/ICCR
Fundacion Santa Fe de Bogota (In-House Costs)
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia (In-House Project)
Pre-Introduction of Advanced Copper-T IUDs (In-House Project)
Management Consulting for Contraceptive Technologies (In-House Project)
Pre-Introduction of NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants (In-House Project)

REPORT SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1986
(MARCH 1, 1985 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1986 PROGRESS REPORT)

Academia Mexicana de Investigacion en Demografia Medica I85.07A
Merrick Communications CI85.08A
Mahidol University, Siriraj Hospital I84.06A
Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center CB83.61A/ICCR
University of Helsinki CB84.30A/ICCR
Centro Nacional de la Familia CB84.44A/ICCR
Instituto de Tocoginecologia e Patologia Mamaria CB84.14A/ICCR
Centro Nacional de la Familia CB84.46A/ICCR
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas
(CEMICAMP) (In-House Costs)
Academia Mexicana de Investigacion en Demografia Medico (AMIDEM)
(In-House Costs)
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research,
Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) (In-House Costs)
Design, Implementation, and Evaluation of Family Planning Projects
in Sub-Saharan Africa (In-House Project)
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia (In-House Project)
Health Benefits of IMSS Family Planning Program in Mexico (Pre-Project)
(In-House Project)
Population and Family Planning Programs, 12th edition (FACT BOOK)
Contraceptive Development - 1984 (In-House Costs)

**REPORT SUBMITTED IN JULY 1987
(MARCH 1, 1986 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1987 PROGRESS REPORT)**

Contraceptive Development Program - 1984
Contraceptive Development Program - 1985
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB85.36A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB85.43A/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) CB85.18A/ICCR
Instituto de Tocoginecologia e Patologia Mamaria CB85.20A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB85.34A/ICCR
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University CB86.04A/ICCR
Instituto de Tocoginecologia e Patologia Mamaria CB85.21A/ICCR
Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center CB86.24A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.04A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.10A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.03A/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) CB86.18A/ICCR
Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center CB86.25A/ICCR
University of Helsinki CB86.32A/ICCR
International Conference on NORPLANT^R Contraceptive Subdermal Implants
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP) I86.50A
Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE) I84.21A
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de
Campinas (CEMICAMP) I86.08A
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis de
Campinas (CEMICAMP) I87.07A
Asociacion Latinoamericana de Investigaciones en Reproduccion
Humana (ALIRH) I86.07A
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP) I86.20A
Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) I86.26A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) I86.31A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) I86.49A
Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University I84.06A
Family Health Division of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand I86.34A
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for the
Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PATH/PIACT) I86.42A
The University of California I86.27A
The XII World Congress of Fertility and Sterility, Singapore I86.30A
Use of Copper-T 380 IUD in Population Council Operations Research Projects
(In-House Project)
Design, Implementation, and Evaluation of Family Planning Projects in
Sub-Saharan Africa
John Snow, Inc. CI86.04A
Study of an Integrated Model of Family Planning Service Delivery in
Zimbabwe (In-House Project)
The Kubatsirana Project (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to USAID/Bangladesh (In-House Project)
Support for Operations Research in Bangladesh (In-House Project)
Technical Support to the Ministry of Health and Population Control
MOHPC) and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research,
Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) (In-House Project)
Provision of Natural Family Planning Methods through Comprehensive
Health Care Systems (In-House Project)
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia
Reprint of Handbook for Family Planning Operations Research and
Design, by Andrew Fisher, John Laing, and John Stoeckel (English version) (In-House
Project)

**REPORT SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1988
(MARCH 1, 1987 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1988 PROGRESS REPORT)**

University of Uppsala CB85.05A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB85.37A/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) CB86.10A/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) CB86.18A/ICCR
Professional Staff Association of LAC/USC Medical Center CB86.25A/ICCR
University of Helsinki CB86.32A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.04A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.10A/ICCR
Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center CB87.20A/ICCR
University of Helsinki CB87.28A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.03/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) CB86.10A/ICCR
Ain Shams University CB87.21A/ICCR
National University of Singapore CB87.41A/ICCR
Consejo Nacional de Poblacion y Familia (CONAPOFA) I86.26A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) I86.31A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) I86.49A
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP) I86.50A
Centro de Pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno-Infantis
de Campinas (CEMICAMP) I87.57A
Kenyatta National Hospital I85.25A
XI Asian and Oceanic Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
(AFOG) I87.14A
Introduction of the Copper-T 380A Intrauterine Device (In-House Project)
Support for Operations Research in Bangladesh (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health and Population Control
(MOHPC) and the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease
Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to USAID/Bangladesh (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to USAID/Bangladesh (In-House Project)
Review of Population Activities in India (In-House Project)
The Kubatsirana Project (In-House Project)
The Kubatsirana Project (In-House Project)
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC) I87.31A
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC) I87.85A
The Kananga Research Project, Zaire (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to the Nairobi USAID Mission for the Evaluation
of the National Council for Population and Development (In-House Project)
Egypt: Demographic Respones to Modernization (In-House Project)
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia (In-House Project)
Local Office Expenses, Bogota, Colombia (In-House Project)
International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children
through Family Planning (In-House Project)

**REPORT SUBMITTED IN JUNE 1989
(MARCH 1, 1988 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1989 PROGRESS REPORT)**

Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.39A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.48A/ICCR
Asociacion Dominicana Pro Bienestar de la Familia, Inc. (PROFAMILIA)
CB87.50A/ICCR

The Professional Staff Association of the LAC/USC Medical Center
CB88.15A/ICCR
University of Uppsala CB87.35A/ICCR
Instituto Chileno de Medicina Reproductiva (ICMER) CB87.38A/ICCR
Ain Shams University CB87.44A/ICCR
Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE) I84.21A
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP) I86.20A
Asociacion Dominicana Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA) I86.31A
The Instituto Nacional de la Nutricion Salvador Zubiran I88.14A
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/Program for
the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology
(PATH/PIACT) I88.17A
The Kubatsirana Project (In-House Project)
Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC) I88.44A
Kubatsirana Dissemination Workshop (ZNFPC) (In-House Project)
Technical Assistance to the Nairobi USAID Mission for the Evaluation
of the National Council for Population Development (In-House Project)
Contraceptive-Fertility Relationships (In-House Project)
The AIDS Epidemic in Africa: Development and Application of a Project Model
(In-House Project)

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON AWARDS,
SUBCONTRACTS AND PROJECTS**

MARCH 1, 1989 THROUGH JANUARY 16, 1990

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

for the following periods:

- * **January 1, 1989 through March 31, 1989**
- * **April 1, 1989 through June 30, 1989**
- * **July 1, 1989 through September 30, 1989**
- * **October 1, 1989 through December 31, 1989**
- * **Statement of Expenditures for the period
January 1, 1990 through March 31, 1990
will be sent as soon as available.**

The Population Council
 Cooperative Agreement No. AID/DPE-3005-A-00-3003-00
 Summary of All Divisions
 Statement of Expenditures
 For the Period January 1, 1989 Through March 31, 1989

Fiscal
 Report # 23

	Budget	Expended To Date 3/31/89	Expended This Period 1/1-3/31/89
Center For Biomed. Research	\$13,494,143.72	\$8,130,672.35	\$179,644.68
International Programs	9,643,783.42	8,426,586.73	475,559.06
Office of Communications	49,570.35	49,570.35	0.00
Mgt. and Support Services	232,783.19	203,141.93	2,951.78
Center For Policy Studies	59,974.81	59,974.81	0.00
Total Expenditures	\$23,480,255.49	\$16,869,946.17	\$658,155.52

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The Population Council
 Cooperative Agreement No. AID/DPE-3005-A-00-3003-00
 Summary of All Divisions
 Statement of Expenditures
 For the Period April 1, 1989 Through June 30, 1989

Fiscal
 Report # 24

	Budget	Expended To Date 6/30/89	Expended This Period 4/1-6/30/89
Center For Biomed. Research	\$13,508,659.67	\$13,403,020.78	\$13,995.59
Programs Division	9,595,302.52	8,591,802.22	165,215.49
Office of Communications	49,570.35	49,570.35	0.00
Mgt. and Support Services	232,783.19	211,240.71	8,098.78
Research Division	59,974.81	59,974.81	0.00
Total Expenditures	<u>\$23,446,290.54</u>	<u>\$22,315,608.87</u>	<u>\$187,309.86</u>

The Population Council
 Cooperative Agreement No. AID/DPE-3005-A-00-3003-00
 Summary of All Divisions
 Statement of Expenditures
 For the Period July 1, 1989 Through September 30, 1989

Fiscal
 Report # 25

	Budget	Expended To Date 9/30/89	Expended This Period 7/1-9/30/89
Center For Biomed. Research	\$13,508,659.67	\$13,410,743.40	\$7,722.62
International Programs	9,639,264.05	8,941,106.20	349,303.98
Office of Communications	49,570.35	49,570.35	0.00
Mgt. and Support Servces	239,662.33	224,353.96	13,113.25
Center For Policy Studies	59,974.81	59,974.81	0.00
Total Expenditures	<u>\$23,497,131.21</u>	<u>\$22,685,748.72</u>	<u>\$370,139.85</u>

The Population Council
 Cooperative Agreement No. AID/DPE-3005-A-00-3003-00
 Summary of All Divisions
 Statement of Expenditures
 For the Period October 1, 1989 Through December 31, 1989

Fiscal
 Report # 26

	Budget	Expended To Date 12/31/89	Expended This Period 10/1-12/31/89
Center For Biomed. Research	\$13,505,539.92	\$13,505,539.92	\$94,796.52
Programs Division	9,445,673.68	9,245,099.04	303,992.84
Office of Communications	49,570.35	49,570.35	0.00
Mgt. and Support Servces	239,662.33	239,662.33	15,308.37
Research Division	59,974.81	59,974.81	0.00
Total Expenditures	<u>\$23,300,421.09</u>	<u>\$23,099,846.45</u>	<u>\$414,097.73</u>