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SPECIAL PROBLEM-ORIENTED PROGRAMS

ASIAN POPULATION

"Asian Population" is the second Special Problem-Oriented Program selected by the Board of Trustees as a key Asian problem deserving special focus by the Foundation. The most ominous threat to Asian social and economic progress is its burgeoning population. Although the Foundation had earlier supported modest work in population and family planning, the Board felt the Foundation had a responsibility as well as a unique competence to do substantially more. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1973, it was able to secure an additional three-year grant for this purpose from AID, and the expanded program began.

To a certain extent, the Foundation was moving into a new field in that it proposed to concentrate its efforts, for the most part, on the information, education, and communication aspects of population. Yet it proposed to work with organizations and institutions already involved in family planning, with many of which it had worked before.

It proposed in addition, however, to involve in such aspects of population control those Asian organizations and institutions, both national and regional, that had not been involved in population matters before, but were trusted by Asians because of the work they had done. For almost two decades the Foundation had worked with a large number of these organizations, had helped start some, and had assisted others in maintaining their viability as the needs of the people they served changed. Its reputation for knowledge of local problems and disinterested and useful service was not paralleled by any other foreign group, and in most cases not even by a local body. In addition, it possessed a tested and experienced administrative apparatus that could readily be applied to undertake such a program: it would continue to work closely with the principals of the organizations who trusted it, would consider small as well as large grants, would maintain the Foundation tradition of flexible response, and would move with speed.

As in other fields in which it had worked for almost twenty years, the Foundation intended also to work with regional organizations, those engaged in population activities, and those in other fields but with a potential of being useful in encouraging Asian action likely to result in cutting the rate of Asian population growth. This regional emphasis has been sustained as well by the operating methods of the Foundation's network of resident Representatives. Over the years, the Representatives have developed a pattern of encouraging cooperation among Asian institutions, organizations, and outstanding individuals, making it possible to bring the experience of one program to another and facilitating cooperation between similar and dissimilar programs.

Because of its access to Asian governments, the Foundation was prepared to support selected government programs that could not readily be funded by others. It was in a position, because of its work in law, to stimulate Asian examination of law and legal custom as they affect traditional attitudes toward family size. Also, because of its association with the work of its consultant, Dr. Philip Hauser, Director of the Population Research Center of the University of Chicago, the Organization of Demographic Associates, and the Council for Asian Manpower Studies, it was in a position to assist in introducing new approaches to the collection and analysis of manpower and population data through a series of comparative Asian country studies.

To assist in the development of the information, education, and communication component of this expanded population program, the Foundation had earlier determined it was essential to recruit an outstanding IE&C Population specialist. Within two months of the program's inauguration, the Foundation had recruited Mr. Frank Wilder, with whom it had worked earlier in India, as its Senior Program Adviser on Population. Mr. Wilder had worked in Asia for 20 years on various national development programs. He is a specialist in IE&C aspects of development, especially as they relate to population and family planning. A former journalist and university teacher, he had been employed in Asia by the Ford Foundation and AID, and more recently as consultant to several other international agencies in the population field. His experience has included association with every country in which the Foundation is represented.

Mr. Wilder will serve with the Foundation during the entire period of the three-year AID agreement. His assignment is to work closely with and advise the Foundation's Representatives in the development of local population/family planning programs, particularly in the IE&C area; to work with principals, under the Representatives' direction, in improving the content of the projects; and to assist in evaluating the work done. He also assists the Foundation's home office in the overall development of this new Special Problem-Oriented Program and in its work with regional organizations on family planning matters.

Approximately one month after his appointment Mr. Wilder was en route to visit each Foundation office in Asia. During Fiscal Year 1973, the first year of the Program, Mr. Wilder was assigned to San Francisco, but spent up to four-fifths of his time in Asia working with Foundation Representatives and, through them and in their behalf, with institutions and organizations in the field. Mr. Wilder was stationed in Singapore at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1974 and will be working throughout Asia from that base in Fiscal Year 1975 as well.

The Foundation's new program in "Asian Population" covers every country in which it is represented, although the pace of its work varies from country to country. No direct support is given for programs designed to deal with Japan's population problems, because Japan requires little or none of the kind of assistance the Foundation is providing. Japan, however, is a rich source for Asian regional and inter-country operation from which The Asia Foundation intends to draw.

The objectives of the Foundation in the Population program are:

- 1) To involve established groups and individuals not previously participating in family planning activities in national efforts to limit population growth;
- 2) To reach large numbers of people previously not reached, or not reached effectively, under national programs;
- 3) To support action-oriented research designed to yield findings that could be applied to information, education, and communication programs in population and to explore ways of seeing how the findings can be brought to bear on the decisions of population policy makers and administrators;
- 4) To encourage new motivational and behavioral techniques and approaches in family planning.

The Foundation provides assistance only where there is a clear and stated desire to carry on activity that is supportive of national programs and where there is sufficient evidence of an institutional capability to achieve the objectives of that activity. The Foundation enters into such discussions without preconceived plans for specific project activity that any particular institution might undertake. Only when a genuinely "felt need" is expressed does the Foundation encourage development of a proposal, and then willingly joins in a discussion of details, mechanisms and costs. The Foundation attempts to determine a project's relevance to the national effort through discussions with local officials in the host government's coordinating body for population activities, where such bodies exist, or with top officials in the program where it does not, and with representatives of other agencies, bilateral, multilateral, and private, in the country or the region.

The first year's experience with this new program demonstrated the soundness of the Foundation's decision. It was also a clear illustration of what the Foundation can do when the challenge of new funds is placed before it in a field within its competence. In all, approximately 200 proposals were presented to the Foundation by Asian principals during the course of the year. The amount of funds that would have been involved would have far exceeded the Foundation's original estimate of the amount required. Of the more than 200 projects proposed, it was decided to support 93.

As the Representatives entered into discussions with interested groups and individuals in Asia and the Foundation's particular interests in expanded population programming became better known, the directions of the program sharpened. There is no question that it is important and possible to involve local organizations in family planning programs, although this work is new for them. Yet it is also clear, as the Foundation suspected, that these organizations often need not only financial resources to do this new work, but, equally important, expertise and guidance in informing and motivating their people.

In many cases, however, government is too large and its procedures too complex and too slow to meet the usually smaller needs of a women's

organization, a cooperative, a teachers' organization, or a trade union. Sometimes the organization, say, the trade union, will not want to work with government. The Foundation believes that wherever possible the local voluntary family planning association should be encouraged and assisted, by the Foundation if others are not able to help, to undertake this new and important role.

But there is another reason for encouraging the local FPA to assume this new dimension of work in family planning. For despite the fact that the local voluntary family planning association can contribute much to the national population/family planning effort, the rapid growth of the government program in some countries has threatened to sweep away the basis for the organization's existence, be it clinics, training, information or all three. In some cases, as in Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, the local family planning association needs to find again its distinctive role in the national effort. The FPA's in those countries, as well as the established or more virile organizations, as in Korea and Indonesia and, perhaps, Thailand, may well be able to function, now, as technical resource and service centers for other voluntary organizations who wish to or should be encouraged to add their energy to population growth control.

But the family planning associations will need help in becoming such technical resource and service centers. They may frequently need to learn how to respect the wishes of the fiercely independent organizations which they wish to serve and who will insist on running their own programs. They will need to know how to vary their assistance -- in helping draft materials, and training representatives of these other organizations to handle the new family planning data so as to be most acceptable to the audiences concerned. And they will need additional funds to do this job.

A second major element of the Foundation's program that emerged early is the deliberate attempt in all IE&C research supported to establish a bridge between the research undertaken and the action. The shelves of Asian offices are full of research on IE&C population/family planning that has never penetrated the mind of the Asian administrator, much less of the policy maker or legislator. The subject may not be pertinent, or, if it is, the language is professional/technical and inscrutable, and there is too much of it. In every research project funded the Foundation requires that, in addition to the technical report, there be prepared a clear, simply written summary in the local language and in English. Where possible under local conditions, these would then be made available to the East-West Communication Institute to become part of the Institute's growing documentation service. The Foundation is joining with the Institute in encouraging the establishment of national documentation centers on IE&C research in Asia, to be linked loosely and informally with that at the Institute.

But the Foundation believes that even this is not enough, that too much may be lost in a summary. In every research project funded there is now also a requirement that the researcher make arrangements to have the core of the research contribution restated in the form of a short, popularly written article, in English and the local language. The article, which may have to be written by another person possessing special skill, must be written so as

to be easily understood and quickly read by the practical man it is intended to reach. It should be suitable, local conditions permitting, for circulation to the local press and thus adaptable for mention on radio and television.

In a number of cases, where it has not already been done, the Foundation goes beyond these arrangements to insist that the subject of the research itself be determined jointly by the scholar and the administrator for whom it is intended, so that in this manner its end-use be clearly understood, and that there be opportunity for critical reexamination by both during the course of the research and at its conclusion. The Foundation is not so sanguine as to believe that this necessarily ensures action after research, and is now considering how to assess the usefulness of this approach in FY 1975.

A third element of this program in population/family planning that has emerged as the Foundation has intensified its work in this field is its interest in programs that reach top leadership, the opinion-makers and intelligentsia of the community. In a number of countries, despite the adoption of national policy, community leaders may be passive, if not hesitant. It appears useful therefore to consider support for locally proposed programs whose purpose is to inform and persuade these leaders of the need to give active support to the program and to remove the cause of this hesitation.

The expanded population program has brought the Foundation into frequent contact with programs being supported or considered by AID, or by other AID grantees such as the IPPF, World Education, FPIA, the Pathfinder Fund, the East-West Communication Institute, the American Home Economics Association, the International Association of Schools of Social Work, etc. Early in the program, the Foundation acquainted itself with the programs and plans of other major donor agencies in the field. Since then there has been a continuing process of consultation with these other donors, both in the field and at the Foundation's San Francisco headquarters. In early August, and on the Foundation's initiative, it joined with World Education in convoking a meeting of a number of these agencies to exchange information on programs and prospects, to discuss respective approaches, and to set a basis for continuing cooperation and coordination. The next meeting will be held in Fiscal Year 1975.

Any program that may involve another donor agency or an AID intermediary in particular, is discussed with representatives of the agency concerned. For example, projects under consideration in Indonesia were discussed with the Pathfinder or FPIA. Projects involving local family planning associations affiliated with the IPPF (or, as in the case of Vietnam, applying for affiliation), are, in agreement with IPPF headquarters, discussed with the regional offices of the IPPF or with officials in London.

In addition, each Representative, as a matter of course, is required to keep the local AID officer concerned with Population fully informed on the nature of the Foundation's interests and work, to secure his advice and guidance as a knowledgeable specialist in the area, and to bring to his attention, particularly, projects involving proposed Population support to local governments and to organizations being supported by other AID/Population grantees.

The response to the Foundation's expanded program in Population has been far greater than anticipated. Of course, agencies will respond to the promise of additional funds. But the interest on the part of hard-headed local voluntary organizations which have reputations for local service and which are not readily prepared to move into areas outside their proved area of competence cannot be dismissed as simply interest in more funds. For that matter, the amounts involved have, as the Foundation anticipated, turned out to be comparatively small. There seem to be other reasons: a concern with the threat that rising population poses to the better life so passionately sought by this generation of Asians; an effort to have a meaningful role in an important area of the nation's work that immediately affects all people, particularly the poor, not only the well-to-do elite; and even beyond this, a recognition that more effort must now be placed on ways of reaching and persuading people to change their behavior, using patterns of education and persuasion that are not decided by the outsider, but by the local person who has, in his blood, the set of local customs, tastes, beliefs, and the idiosyncracies of local humor.

The best view of how this new Asia Foundation program is working, how it has been taken up by the Representatives in the field, is given by the Representatives themselves. In the following section, each country Representative expresses his own views and describes each project he has felt deserved financial support.

Grants Made During the Fiscal Year

Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, there is official interest in population programs, although care is taken to designate programs as being family guidance activities in preference to such terminology as population planning or control. The chief semi-private agency is the Afghan Family Guidance Association, which evolved out of earlier interest in the field on the part of the Women's Institute and of the Afghan Volunteer Women's Association. This organization is supported principally by funding from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and from AID. Even prior to FY 73, The Asia Foundation made a number of small grants of books and of assistance for international interchange.

Government, through the last several regimes, has had an interest in this field -- again, with the cautious use of guidance rather than control. Under the Republic, although planned earlier, there is beginning a governmental program under the Ministry of Public Health. (The Afghan Family Guidance Association also has its governmental connection through the Ministry of Public Health.)

Related American assistance derives from the AID-financed Afghan Demographic Studies Project and from Bureau of Census (American) assistance to the Central Statistics Office. The United Nations Development Programme, through several agencies, has lent advisory personnel.

The Afghan Family Guidance Association has ample funding for its normal programs; it has not initiated several possible new requests which might qualify for assistance from the Foundation -- nor has it responded to more direct program suggestion.

Because of the extensive involvement of AID in this field in Afghanistan, care has been taken to plan any programming in coordination with the AID Population Division.

When the Ministry of Public Health program gets established, there will likely be new program opportunities. The status of the Afghan Family Guidance Association vis-a-vis the Ministry of Public Health program is as yet undetermined. Some shifts of personnel within the Association will also change the potential for programming. It is hoped that contacts with Kabul University will open up possibilities for the subvention of research in this field.

International Midwifery Congress (8-299/A-SF-3032, L/A 10/21/72). A grant was made to Mrs. Nafisa Aziz Seraj, Deputy Director of the Rosentoon Maternity Hospital to provide for seven days' per diem, \$175, following her participation in the 1972 International Midwifery Congress. The grant was for professional visits on the east coast, so that Mrs. Seraj could look into family planning programs, information and education programs, nursing education, and training for the blind. The international travel and per diem during the Congress was provided by AID, at an estimated cost of \$1,500. The post-congress program was also set up by AID. However, since Mrs. Seraj was not able to remain in the United States for the supplementary program, owing to a family emergency at home, the Foundation grant was refunded.

International Congress of Nursing Quadrennial (8-299/A-SF-3075, L/A 5/8/73). This grant provided international travel, per diem, and the registration fee enabling Mrs. Rabi Shirzada Nasery, Director of the Mastoorat School of Nursing to participate in the quadrennial meeting held in Mexico City in May 1973. Mrs. Nasery is expected to provide leadership in the training of professional workers for the expanding governmental campaign for family guidance. Two other Afghan nursing persons from Afghanistan were supported under AID sponsorship, but Mrs. Nasery's participation was especially wanted owing to her chairmanship of a national committee for the establishment of a nursing professional organization in Afghanistan. The cost to the Foundation was \$1,903.

Department of Education, Balkh Province (8-299/A-3051, L/A 1/8/73). A commitment was made to the Department to purchase mimeograph supplies in the amount of \$306 for production of syllabi on girls' health education. This pilot education program is the first of its kind in Afghanistan. The Ministry of Public Health will concur on the text of the manuals, which includes a girls' hygiene section on the female anatomy and cycle, conception and pregnancy, post-natal and baby care, etc., and family planning.

Regional Conference on Population, Development, and Environment, International Planned Parenthood Federation (8-299/A-SF-3043, L/A 12/5/72). A grant was made covering travel and per diem enabling Dr. Mir Ghulam Haider Maher, Vice President of the Afghan Family Guidance Association, to participate as a fraternal observer (from a neighboring IPPF region) in this conference held in Bombay in December 1972. The cost to the Foundation was \$682.

Bangladesh

The population program in 1972-73 was a disappointment. This was somewhat surprising, as the prospects had seemed extremely good. The new government was aware that all its development plans and even its recovery efforts were jeopardized by uncontrolled population growth. Population control was given cabinet status with the creation of a "Ministry of Health and Family Planning," and at that level there were no problems of attachments to old and discredited programs. However, by the end of the year, only two grants had been made to faculty members of the Home Economics College of Dacca University for travel to a two-month workshop and seminar in family planning education in the United States, and government approval for these came through education rather than population channels. Although it is still not altogether clear why project after project received the full bureaucratic "lost file" treatment, it at least became apparent that the sense of urgency regarding population which is felt in the West is not shared in Bangladesh, in spite of the outward signs.

At least one factor in our difficulties was the lack of agreement over procedures. The government repeatedly asked that we submit the size of the Foundation's population budget commitment to Bangladesh, so that they could make allocations accordingly. This continued, in spite of explanations that there was no specific budget, and that individual projects would be accepted on their individual merit. In this instance, the government's desire for complete control seemed to take precedence over their desire to see something done.

The government's program has emerged as medically dominated from the top down, and is patterned after public health programs such as malaria and smallpox control. This involves the numbering of houses and the recruitment of a small army of health workers who are to contact each family monthly. By this plan, the Health Secretary has publicly announced that he will have population under control in five years.

It may take five years before the government realizes that controlling people's bedtime habits is an entirely different task from killing mosquitoes. In any event, it seems likely that carefully controlled and measurable projects of the type which the Foundation would like to fund may not be possible in the near future, and that perhaps the best strategy will be to concentrate on education and training which can be put to use five to eight years from now. Fortunately the government is also planning to establish several research and training institutes, and informal inquiries have been made regarding possible Foundation assistance.

List of Grants

College of Home Economics, University of Dacca (8-250/B-3017; B-3018 L/A 6/4/73). A grant of \$2,987 was made to the College of Home Economics to enable two Lecturers of the college to participate in a seminar on Family Planning at the University of Tennessee from July 20 to August 22, 1973, sponsored by the American Home Economics Association. The Association provided two participants with scholarships of \$1,500 each covering their tuition and living expenses during the workshop. The College of Home Economics continued

salaries for support of their dependents in Bangladesh and treated their absence from Bangladesh as on official duty. The experience which they have gained by participating in the seminar will be of immense help to the Family Planning programs in Bangladesh. (Because of the involvement of another AID grantee, this proposal was discussed with the AID/Population officer in Washington.)

Hong Kong

With more than 50 per cent of its officially estimated population of 4,150,000 under 20 years of age, with an increasing number of them getting married each year, with tens of thousands of immigrants coming in legally or illegally across the China border, and with a greatly reduced mortality rate, Hong Kong is keenly interested in, and understandably concerned over, the population problems facing the area.

It is determined to maintain the birthrate at 1.9 per thousand. This determination was demonstrated recently by a government announcement that its Medical and Health Services will take over the operation of the more than 280 clinics from the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. The Association, which had been receiving government subvention for its work, will continue to play an important role, especially in providing information, education and communication to encourage family planning.

During the year, the Foundation provided funds to the Association and to institutions of higher learning to strengthen IE&C activities. Grants were given to develop visual aids, including a film to be dubbed in many Asian languages. It also funded an experiment with a telephone inquiry service by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.

The first population communications course at the university level was offered by Hong Kong Baptist College, after a lecturer was trained through Foundation funding.

A new action-oriented research in Manpower and Population was launched to study "The People of Kwun Tong: A New Chinese Industrial Town." Kwun Tong is an industrial satellite township in Kowloon with high-rise buildings and a dense population. Kwun Tong is comparable to the Jurong industrial district of Singapore and the Kaoshiung complex in Taiwan. This study is expected to be useful to other areas in Asia.

Information, Education, and Communication Activities

Population and Family Life Education (8-248/HK-SF-3021, L/A 5/22/73). This grant of \$1,947 was given through the University of Hong Kong to Mr. A. R. Marsh, a lecturer in Biological Education in its Department of Education, to prepare a number of visual-aid kits for the teaching of biology and population education, with complete directives for use and for evaluation. The kits were to be developed with the assistance of the Family Planning Association, science teachers undergoing training at the School of Education of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the three government Colleges of Education, and the support of the Hong Kong Science Teachers' Association. Two types of kits were to be prepared, one for smaller groups, the other for larger

gatherings. The Foundation grant was to cover the cost of material, the printing of 200 copies of the handbook, and local transportation costs. It was hoped this project could lead to the ultimate establishment of a Resource Center on Population and Family Life Education.

Family Planning Telephone Inquiry Experiment (8-247/HK-SF-3024, L/A 6/11/73). To make family planning information and advice easily available by telephone, the Family Planning Association initiated a telephone inquiry service with a grant of \$4,482 from the Foundation. The local telephone company cooperated by assigning the service the number 5-72222, as "2" being promoted as the desirable number of children in a family. The Foundation grant covered the salary of a nurse-educator to man the telephone service for four months, and for the expenses of an advertising campaign to publicize the service through the Chinese newspapers and on TV and cinema screens. A financial and program report was expected at the end of the experimental period in October, 1973.

Population Education Program (8-299/HK-SF-3029, L/A 6/15/73). This grant of \$650 in per diem allowances enabled Professor Timothy Yu, chairman of the Department of Communication, Hong Kong Baptist College, to visit and establish ties with the population programs at Stanford University, University of Chicago, University of North Carolina, and University of Wisconsin as a step toward establishing the first university-level population course to be offered Hong Kong students. Professor Yu was invited by the Billy Graham Association to attend a "Communication Consultation" Conference in Atlanta and extended his trip to visit the universities. On his return, he also visited the East-West Communication Institute.

Glossary in Chinese on Population (8-299/HK-SF-3038, L/A 7/23/73) To break down the language barrier in information, education and communication work on population, the Foundation provided \$1,202 to the Chinese-Language Press Institute for the compilation of a glossary in Chinese of the English terms on population and family planning. CLPI was to work with the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong and the Social Research Center of the Chinese University. The grant also was to cover the printing of 1,000 copies of the glossary.

Population Education Training (8-215/HK-SF-3035, L/A 7/12/73). To prepare for the development of the first university-level course on population education, a grant of \$2,705 was given the Hong Kong Baptist College to enable Mr. Anthony Tin-yau Tsui of its Communication Department, to attend a special program at the East-West Communication Institute of the East-West Center, August 1 to September 8. The grant also covered Mr. Tsui's observation tour to Manila, Seoul and Taipei, and included \$450 for the purchase of books on Population/Family Planning for the library of the Communication Department.

Asian Participation in Family Planning Institutes: Two Hong Kong students of home economics studying in the U.S. received grants (8-250/SF-3114, L/A 7/30/73) covering tuition, room/board, and travel, for participation in the Prairie View A&M College Family Planning Institute during the summer of 1973: Miss Eva Leung Yee Mun (\$1,786.56), a student at State University of New York in Plattsburgh, and Miss Mamie Fung-Yee Wong (\$1,740) a student at California State University, San Jose.

Motivational Film on Family Planning (8-249/HK-SF-3041, L/A 7/27/73).

The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong was given a grant of \$6,941 to produce a 10-minute motivational family planning which will be shown on TV and cinemas, and loaned as audio-visual aids to interested civic organizations and social welfare agencies. The grant was to cover the cost of seven 16-mm copies and six 35-mm copies.

Manpower and Population Study in Kwun Tong (8-216/HK-SF-3016, L/A 2/26/73). Kwun Tong is a large township in Kowloon which has been developed into an industrial satellite with high-rise tenement blocks and industrial flats, all crowded in a relatively small area. This grant of \$20,012 to the Chinese University of Hong Kong was to support its Social Research Center in launching a research project on "The People of Kwun Tong: A New Chinese Industrial Community." The research would concentrate on types of family structure as they affect population and the demographic variables in the community. The grant was to cover salaries for a consultant, research specialist, research assistant, two field workers, and a clerk for 12 months beginning March 1, 1973 (\$15,750), and research material and other expenses (\$7,262). The Chinese University contributes an estimated \$20,000 to the research in the form of staff time of the Social Research Center, administrative services, and research facilities.

Indonesia

During the year Indonesia benefited for the first time from SPOF funds available for Population projects. The Assistant Representative, along with the Foundation's Director of Special Programs and Senior Program Adviser on Population, explored the complex number of domestic Indonesian and foreign-aid activities in the population field, the field with the most foreign-aid organizations involved. Nevertheless, it was noted that there was a need for more work in Information, Education, and Communication.

Although during the early, exploratory period of FY 1973, programming was still minimal, there were signs that, given sufficient staff support, this sector could become a major one in the Indonesia Program in the near future.

Workshop on Population Education (8-299/INDO-3045, L/A 12/12/72).

The Foundation's first activity in the field of family planning in Indonesia was in response to a request from the Trisula Foundation of PERWARI (Association of Women of the Republic of Indonesia). The Foundation contributed \$314 to the expenses of a workshop on the "Role of Women in Connection with Population Education" held in Jakarta in December 1972. The success of the workshop led PERWARI to determine to play a much more active role in the family planning movement.

Family Planning Seminar (8-221/INDO-3057, L/A 4/6/73). The Foundation, with a grant of \$2,000, participated in financing a Seminar on "Social Work Education in Family Planning and Population Activities" held in April by the School of Social Welfare in Bandung. Other contributors were the International Association of Social Work (5 technical specialists), UNICEF (\$1,448), Department of Social Affairs (\$1,206), and the School itself (\$965). The

Seminar launched a 5-year pilot-project at the School of Social Welfare to train social workers in family planning and related activities. Since this grant involved an international organization supported by AID/Population, particular point was made to discuss it with AID/Population officials in Indonesia.

Workshop in Family Planning/ Population Program Administration (8-201/INDO-3073 and 3074, L/A's 5/14-15/73). The University of North Carolina's Carolina Population Center held the Workshop 17 June - 7 July 1973. The BKKBN (National Coordinating Board for Family Planning) nominated Dr. Soengeng Soepari, its Project Input Coordinator; and Miss Rieny Hariningsih Hardjono from its Planning Board, to attend, having secured \$500 tuition scholarships apiece from the Carolina Population Center. The Foundation thereupon provided each with a \$2,131 grant so that they could participate in specialized training at the Workshop, as part of an effort of the BKKBN to have trained staff to help integrate the planning and implementation aspects of its programs.

Japan

In the field of population, the Foundation has established working relations with the major Japanese governmental, professional and civic agencies in the field.

Study on Urban Population Growth (8-262/J-SF-3046, L A 7/13/73). A grant of \$9,000 to the Social Science Research Institute of International Christian University in support of the first year's research of a project entitled "Urban Population Growth and Government Policies in Asian Countries-- Comparative Study of Japan, Korea and the Philippines." A grant of \$3,000 each to Professor Kurt Dopher, ICU; Professor Chung Hyun Ro, Yonsei University; and Professor Mary R. Hollnsteiner, Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, to conduct research in Thailand-Indonesia, Korea and the Philippines, respectively. The Japanese side had raised \$6,000 for research undertaken by two Japanese professors: Tomiji Ichinose, Director of the Institute; and Mr. Toshio Kuroda, Director, Population Policy Department, Research Institute of Population Problems. Results of the research will be published with perhaps an English language summary. The Japanese directors of this project have access to the Japanese leadership concerned with population problems. There is substantial possibility, the Representative reports, that the research product of this project can influence governmental policy.

Korea

Korea is the third most densely populated country in the world. Because of this fact and the scarcity of natural resources, the rate of population growth is a major problem facing the country. Although economic planners in the ROK are aware of the mitigating effect of rapid population increase on economic growth, various factors have inhibited the effectiveness of population control programs.

From the inception of the national family planning program in 1961 until the present, however, considerable progress has been made. The rate of population increase has been lowered from over three per cent to slightly under two per cent, from adding 800,000 new Koreans every year to 650,000.

The average size of family has dropped from six to four. The target growth rate by 1976 is 1.5 per cent; and by 1981, 1.2 per cent. This implies the prevention of three million births in the present decade. To achieve it, the present family planning acceptance rate of 25 per cent must be more than doubled. Several formidable obstacles stand in the way. The "baby boom" following the Korean War will raise the number of fertile women from 5.1 million in 1970 to 7.2 million in 1980. Thus, much greater effort will be required simply to keep population growth at its current level. Secondly, although the "ideal" number of children per family has fallen substantially, research indicates that the traditional preference for sons (most parents want at least two sons) will make it extremely difficult to further reduce family size. Thirdly, the steady rise in family planning acceptors has slowed down. In addition, high drop-out rates for oral pills and the IUD are barely compensated for by new acceptors.

From the beginning of the program, the Government has assumed responsibility for clinical services; the quasi-governmental Korean Institute of Family Planning (KIFP) has handled training, research, preparation of educational materials, and technical cooperation with indigenous institutions and foreign organizations; and the private Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PPFK) has conducted an information, education and communication (IE&C) program for the public. All elements of the Korean family planning effort are considered to be models of organization and effectiveness, and have been much studied and visited by foreign experts and practitioners.

In the judgment of the Representative, the Korea office has had considerable success in its first year of programming in the population field. In pursuing the basic objective of the Foundation to involve non-family planning organizations in some form of IE&C activity, the Korea office has received an enthusiastic response from most of the organizations approached. Although serious attention was given to this field only in the last half of the fiscal year, 18 grants were made, totaling \$98,000. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that more opportunities have come to light in recent months than can be effectively handled with the present staff, and the surface has hardly been scratched.

The biggest breakthrough in IE&C programming came when the Foundation made a grant of \$6,840 in May to enable the PPFK to hire Mrs. Kim Jae-hee as a project coordinator for non-family planning organizations. It is Mrs. Kim's responsibility to assess the potential of these organizations to undertake IE&C activities, stimulate their interest in doing so, and provide technical assistance to them in planning and implementing their projects. When the Foundation is financially involved, Mrs. Kim works in close liaison with the Representative. As a former journalist of considerable prominence and an experienced IE&C consultant, Mrs. Kim has been most effective in encouraging non-family planning organizations to attempt IE&C activities for the first time. She has also been most useful to the Representative in evaluating the performance of these organizations and suggesting new programming directions.

As the PPFK bears the burden of the IE&C function in the Korean family planning program, it is natural that many of the Foundation's initial efforts have been supportive of PPFK activities. Six grants were made to the PPFK during the reporting period. An ad hoc factor in this concentration of assistance has been a long delay in the PPFK's receipt of its scheduled major

support from the UNFPA. Foundation grants have enabled the PFFK to carry out some of its planned new projects without further delay.

Because PFFK also receives support from the IPPF, an AID grantee, particular care was taken to discuss these projects with local officials of AID and with IPPF in London.

A grant of potentially major significance was made to the School of Public Health, Seoul National University, to study the effectiveness of the Mothers' Classes in family planning. Approximately 20,000 of these groups have been established throughout South Korea for the purpose of encouraging family planning on the local level. They receive guidance and materials from PFFK. In evaluating the results of the study to date in August as a consultant to the Foundation, Professor Everett Rogers of Michigan declared that he had "a very high opinion of its potential" and felt that "this research project may become as noted for its intellectual and practical contribution to family planning as the original Taichung study."

Although the Korea office has concentrated more on action programs than research, some promising grants have been made for research on legal and sociological factors affecting IE&C programs. Fortunately, some of Korea's leading scholars are becoming interested in the inter-relationship of family law, social structure and attitudes, and family planning. The Korea office plans to make every effort to bring the findings of these scholars to the attention of policy makers and family planning administrators.

Information, Education, and Communication Activities (IE&C)

Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea (PFFK):

Project Coordinator for IE&C Activities by Private Organizations

(8-235/K-SF-3084, L/A 5/11/73). A grant of \$6,840 was made to enable the PFFK to appoint Mrs. Kim Jae-hee for one year as a full-time project coordinator responsible for providing technical support in connection with family planning IE&C programs carried out by private organizations. Mrs. Kim's functions include follow-up and evaluation of results to use as feedback in the development of new IE&C materials. Mrs. Kim's dedication and efficiency have been largely responsible for the good results which have been obtained from the initial efforts of several non-family planning organizations. The PFFK provides office space and administrative support.

Slide Shows in Hospital Waiting Rooms (8-236/K-SF-3085, L/A 5/10/73).

A grant of \$3,495 enabled the PFFK to undertake a one-year pilot project to test the effectiveness of automatic slide shows, displaying family planning information and motivational programs, to hospital patients and their families in hospital waiting rooms. If the project yields satisfactory results, it can be extended to other hospitals and used with public audiences.

PFFK Seoul Clinic (8-237/K-SF-3086, L/A 5/10/73).

A grant of \$760 to the PFFK provided support for its Seoul Clinic's six-month pilot project of family planning counseling and telephone consultation services during the evening hours. At the end of the pilot stage the PFFK will conduct an evaluation to determine whether such counseling services should be continued. The PFFK furnishes staff and facilities.

Workshop Attendance in Tokyo on Population Education (8-299/K-SF-3087, L/A 5/10/73, Park Hyong-yon; 8-299/K-SF-3088, L/A 5/1/73, Chong Chong-ik; and 8-299/K/SF-3089, L/A 5/19/73, Yun Pil-won). A grant totaling \$1,011 to the PPFK enabled three staff members to participate in the Regional Workshop on "New Horizons in Population Education" in Tokyo. These working level grantees are responsible for IE&C project implementation and administration at the PPFK. The grantees benefited from their participation in the discussion and observation program, and a closer dialogue has been promoted between the PPFK and Japanese specialists. Their experiences are being shared with their colleagues in the PPFK through seminars and at staff meetings.

Two-Child Family Clubs (8-264/K-SF-3110, L/A 7/30/73). A grant of \$8,401 was made to the PPFK to implement a project of various activities of the Two-Child Family Clubs designed to develop the "Stop at Two" movement on a nation-wide basis. The program features the active cooperation of distinguished citizens whose views on family planning are projected in various mass media. It is hoped this influential sanction of family planning will persuade the mass public. PPFK furnishes guidance through staff members.

Fieldworker's Manual (8-263/K-SF-3111, L/A 7/30/73). A grant of \$3,132 was given to the PPFK to undertake the preparation and production of a practical fieldworker manual that deals with typical motivational problems encountered in the field. A total of 3,000 copies of the manual will be published for distribution among the fieldworkers and trainees throughout the country. It is expected that the manual will increase the effectiveness of the field workers in overcoming various types of local resistance. PPFK provides staff and other specialists.

Korea Provincial Cultural Centers Federation (KPCCF):

First Seminar on Family Planning for Directors of Provincial Cultural Centers (8-211/K-SF-3036, L/A 1/12/73). \$1,325 was granted to the KPCCF to hold a seminar designed to stimulate the holding of family planning programs in provincial cultural centers. Fifty-seven directors of the 131 provincial centers throughout the country participated in the two-day seminar held at Kimchon. The PPFK cooperated by providing instructors, printed materials and general guidance for conducting the seminar. Resolutions adopted include a proposal that the center directors make mention of the need for family planning each time they are asked to preside at wedding ceremonies. The KPCCF provided facilities and administrative support.

Subsequently a grant of \$1,453 was given to the KPCCF to hold its second two-day seminar at Wonju. (Second Seminar on Family Planning for Provincial Cultural Center Directors /8-211/K-SF/3036 (1), L/A 4/20/73/). This was to enable the 65 provincial cultural center directors who were unable to attend the first seminar to have an opportunity of receiving family planning education. The enthusiastic response to the seminars indicates that a long-range program on the part of the centers could significantly improve coverage in remote areas of the country.

Korean National Council of Women (KNCW) -- Seminar on Vasectomy (8-253/K-SF-3100, L/A 6/21/73). A grant of \$1,502 to the Korean National Council of Women (KNCW) supported an open seminar on the role of men in

family planning. Intensive debate was focused on the topic of vasectomy. The seminar created so much interest that the KNCW is planning follow-up activity on the same theme. The Council expended \$125 to meet costs not covered by the original budget.

Ewha Womans University -- Family Planning Education Program for Korean College Students (8-241/K-SF-3098, L/A 5/30/73). A grant of \$13,735 was provided to the Women's Resource Development Research Institute of Ewha Womans University in support of the development of a new 16-month education program on zero population growth for Korean college students. The program is designed to introduce family planning education to college and university campuses through extra-curricular clubs and special-interest organizations. Ewha provides office space and personnel.

KFEA -- In-Service Training for School Teachers in Population Education (8-242/K-SF-3093, L/A 5/23/73). A grant of \$16,187 was made to the Korean Federation of Education Associations (KFEA) to hold a series of seminars on family planning for a total of 400 primary and secondary school teachers during the summer and winter vacation periods of academic year 1973 in four different localities, Seoul, Pusan, Taejon and Kwangju. Teachers are accorded high social status in Korea. Their opinions can considerably affect local attitudes, particularly those of rural people. The aim of the seminars is to develop a nucleus of teachers with detailed information on family planning who will impart their knowledge to their colleagues, students, and parents. KFEA provided administrative support and the schools involved furnished facilities.

Action-Oriented Research and Documentation

Study of Mothers' Classes for Family Planning in Korea (8-208/K-SF-3034, L/A 12/13/72). A grant of \$14,824 was given to Dr. Park Hyung-jong, Dean of the School of Public Health, Seoul National University, to enable him to carry out a nine-month study of the role of mothers' classes in family planning. There are about 20,000 mothers' classes operating in the country to help carry out family planning programs on the local level. Dr. Park's study, using modern social science methodology, will attempt to assess the impact of the mothers' classes and to suggest ways in which their activities could be strengthened.

Research by Dr. Lee Hyo-chai (8-201/K-SF-3039, L/A 1/15/73). A grant of \$8,078 to Dr. Lee Hyo-chai, Professor of Sociology at Ewha Womans University, is supporting an 18-month study of the effect of women's employment and organizational participation on their attitudes toward family planning in Korea. Dr. Lee is one of Korea's leading sociologists. The results of her research will be valuable to women's organizations in planning long-range programs for education in family planning for their members and for urban women in general. Ewha provided office space and administrative support.

Study of Factors Impeding Family Planning (8-240/K-SF-3092, L/A 5/19/73). A grant of \$6,046 was made to the Institute of Industrial and Social Development, Kyungpook National University (KNU) to enable Prof. Kim Tae-yeong and his research staff to begin a twelve-month study to identify factors impeding family planning acceptance in North Kyongsang Province.

Through empirical research in Andong and Yongchon counties, which indicate sharply contrasting trends in family planning acceptance, the study will attempt to determine how the peculiar behavioral patterns of this province affect attitudes toward family planning. The research is being coordinated with the PPFK to ensure results useful to the PPFK's IE&C programming. KNU furnished office space and supporting personnel.

Study on In-Migration and Fertility in Seoul City (8-233/K-SF-3097, L/A 5/29/73). A supplementary amount of \$4,002 was granted to Seoul Women's University to enable Prof. Yoon Jong-joo to carry out a research project, "In-Migration and Fertility in Seoul City." The research project was initiated under a Population Council grant of \$23,045. The Foundation's unusual supplement was necessary to cover the costs of data processing part of the research, for which the Population Council could not promptly make an additional grant. As the research was considered of major importance to demographic research on Seoul, the Foundation agreed to this rather exceptional type of assistance. The grant was discussed with local AID officials.

Research on the Female Work Force in Ulsan (8-299/K-SF-3050, L/A 3/7/73). A grant of \$3,985 was made to the Asiatic Research Center to enable Prof. Hong Sung-chick to conduct research on the female work force in Ulsan, a new industrial area, to determine changes in attitude toward family planning as affected by employment. It is expected that Prof. Hong's pioneering study will be of considerable utility to family planning specialists, government planners, and scholars concerned with family planning programs in urban areas.

Law, Legal Custom, and Population Practice

Law and Population Conference -- The Population Research Council (8-204/K-SF-3011, L/A 9/7/72). A grant of \$1,507 to the Population Research Council of Korea (PRCK) provided partial support of the National Law and Population Conference, the first meeting of its kind held in Korea dealing with the legal aspects of population problems and family planning. The Conference was a success in that it received press publicity, was attended by various experts, and resulted in sound recommendations. Whether policy makers will pay attention to the results, however, remains to be seen. The Council raised \$700 from other sources for Conference expenses.

Publication of Proceedings of Law and Population Conference (8-299/K-SF-3011 (1), L/A 2/28/73). A partial grant of \$3,021 was made to the Population Council of Korea to publish the proceedings of the Conference described above in book form in both Korean and English. The English edition will bring the deliberations to a wide audience interested in the critical relationship between law and family planning in Korea. The Council is providing \$1,100 of the publishing costs.

Laos

Up to the present time, population and family planning programs have involved almost exclusively the technical side, the provision of family planning services. Little if anything has been done in the way of general educational programs or in trying to tap the resources of those sectors of the society not directly concerned with medical and health problems.

The Commission for the Promotion of Family Well-Being was created specifically to engage the efforts of all ministries of the Government in coordinated action related to population problems. It has so far failed to function because, as is so frequently the case in Laos, its office holders are already wearing several hats and do not have the time necessary to devote to the Commission's work. The solution to the problem lies in the appointment of full-time personnel to key positions in the Commission, a program which the Foundation is prepared to support, but the planning for such positions and the recruitment of suitable personnel has been a slow process. It is anticipated, however, that once the Commission is staffed, there will be a proliferation of useful programs, largely in the areas of information, education, and communications.

The Mohlam Film project of the Lao Family Welfare Association described below is one of the few general informational efforts so far, and the first opportunity for the Foundation to work actively with the Association.

Mohlam Film: Family Welfare Association (8-299/L-3031, L/A 7/30/73).

A grant of \$3,260 to the Lao Family Welfare Association to assist in the production of a short motivational film on family planning to be shown to the general public in the villages. The film will incorporate the traditional Lao Mohlam (an improvised singing dialogue, generally between a man and a woman and usually based on indigenous humor) which is very popular throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas. The purpose will be to effect a change in attitude that will bring about a greater acceptance of Family Planning.

Malaysia

Malaysia's population continues to grow at the rate of 3.2% per year. This is an improvement over a recent rate of 3.8%. Nevertheless, despite as yet considerable, unexploited resources and a relatively low density of 78, both outside observers and more candid and knowledgeable Malaysians agree that Family Planning is essential not only for controlling the total number of births but also for improving the welfare of individuals. For political, ethnic, and cultural reasons, however, Family Planning remains an extremely sensitive subject. A further complication to Foundation programming in this field is the substantial assistance offered by the United Nations and the World Bank.

Nevertheless, as ever, the Foundation, through its agility and sharp focus in programming, was able to play a limited but significant role. Assistance was given for a pilot FFPA survey of volunteer associations. The findings were encouraging. Now a large and advanced seminar is planned for FY 1974. This grant, therefore, was developmental in exploring resources. The grant and the follow-up seminar for school teachers could prove extremely significant, because almost all interested parties tend to discount the older generation and to place future hope for Family Planning in Malaysia on the youth. Future Foundation programming will concern health education and family welfare in order to reduce sensitivities and yet remain effective in this field.

Action-Oriented Research and Documentation

Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia: Pilot Survey of Volunteer Associations (8-220/M-3023, L/A 4/13/73). A grant of \$810 was

provided to the FFPA to enable them to conduct a pilot survey of volunteer associations in an effort to assess the number of local organizations with the potential of working on family planning programs in relation to community education, information and communication. The survey covered various aspects of each organization, viz., its purpose and structure, kinds of programs conducted, and the leadership of the organization. A Project Coordinator was assigned to carry out this task. The survey which began in May has been completed and the FFPA has considered this a very useful and worthwhile exercise which will be of considerable use in drawing up the FFPA's future long-term family planning and population education program. Very good response was reported all through the survey and a number of potential organizations, with the personnel and financial resources to conduct programs, were located. As a follow-up to this survey, the FFPA hopes to be able to conduct a seminar with these selected few organizations to hear their views on this issue. Other than administrative services, there was no matching financial contribution from the FFPA.

Manpower and Population

Mr. K. Pathmanaban, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (8-209, M-3012, L/A 7/21/73). This grant of \$3,196 enabled the Department of Statistics to undertake further detailed tabulations in connection with processing the data from the 1967/68 Social Economic Survey of Households, West Malaysia, using the HAUSER/ODA approach to arrive at a more meaningful analysis.

Pakistan

The success scored in breaking into the population planning field was remarkable. Some highly innovative programs were developed with the Population Planning Division, the Integrated Rural Development Project, the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, All-Pakistan Women's Association and the Administrative Staff College. The actual implementation of these projects awaited various Governmental clearances at the end of the report period.

Philippines

Despite a population growth rate of 3.5%, the topic of birth control (and its later more acceptable euphemism, family planning) was effectively banned as a topic of discussion by the Catholic Church in the Philippines until 1965. After the ecumenical meetings in Rome and the heightened discussions in the United Nations on the need for population control, the first significant breakthrough within the Catholic hierarchy came, surprisingly enough, from the Dominican Order at the ultra-conservative University of Santo Tomas which in 1965 devoted an entire issue of its quarterly, UNITAS, to population problems in the Philippines. The Foundation provided a grant to print 1,000 additional copies of this issue for distribution to other Catholic schools and lay organizations.

When figures from the United Nations indicated that as of 1969 the Philippines had one of the highest population growth rates in the world, the National Economic Council (now the National Economic Development Authority)

and the Presidential Economic Staff brought the subject under public discussion as a matter requiring policy formulation. As a member of the United Nations, the government needed definitive policies and programs if it were to be entitled to assistance from the UN Population Fund. In 1971, the Population Commission was created to coordinate all public and private family planning programs and to insure an integrated approach towards the problem. This Commission, designated for brevity as "POPCOM," is directly under the Office of the President and operates under a three-man Board of Directors whose present Chairman is the Secretary of Social Welfare, Dr. Estefania Aldaba-Lim. Its executive Director is Dr. Conrado Ll. Lorenzo, Jr., a medical doctor and specialist in population studies. POPCOM has three basic sources of funds -- the Philippine Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) but also receives ad hoc grants from other organizations. UN and AID funding to POPCOM in the last two years has been substantial.

POPCOM reallocates AID and UN Population Fund monies to other public and private family planning agencies and services. There are currently about 2,000 family planning clinics throughout the country, the majority of which are operated by the government. POPCOM has recently asked all private organizations it has been assisting to phase out of clinical operations and to concentrate on the information, education and communications aspects of family planning. This injunction was made because most of the USAID and UNFPA funds granted to POPCOM are designated for clinical operations and authorize only limited amounts for services under which IE&C activities must be charged.

The Foundation maintains continuing cordial relations with POPCOM and with other donor agencies in the population field. Because the Foundation limits itself to the IE&C area, Dr. Lorenzo does not require the Foundation to clear all projects with him (as most others are required to do), but merely asks that the Foundation provide him a summary report on grants made. As a general rule, however, informal coordination is effected prior to making IE&C grants.

The Foundation has made an effective start in the new field of information, education and communication concerning family planning. Nine projects were approved and a number of others were taken under consideration during the reporting period. The visits of the Senior Program Adviser on Population were used to conduct discussions with all of the principal Philippine agencies in the family planning field as well as for consultations with representatives of AID, the Population Commission, the Ford Foundation and other donor agencies. The critically high rate of population growth and the difficulties of reaching and staying in contact with the scattered rural population in the Philippines has created a situation where every effort is welcomed by all of those dealing with the problem. Demonstrated flexibility and willingness to act rapidly has already established the Foundation as a leader among the energizers working in this area.

It is too early to be able to evaluate most of the research projects undertaken thus far in this new area of Foundation activity, or even to be able to tell how much additional interest has been aroused by the various workshops and programs undertaken by grantee organizations. Perhaps the most potentially useful of the assisted projects have been those of the National

Research and Development Center for Teacher Education (NRDCTE) to develop population training materials for educators. Although some work is under way by the Bureau of Public Schools and other courses have been developed piecemeal by independent institutions, this effort brings together the expertise acquired thus far and will lead to an early test of curriculum materials directed specifically to the Philippine situation.

Recent surveys conducted both by government and private organizations do not indicate that the population growth rate is dropping to the desired extent. These are indications that the 2,000 family planning clinics are not being fully utilized. There are also rising statistics on acceptor-dropouts. This situation, coupled with the increasing willingness of organizations of all types to undertake IE&C programs, indicates that a continuing high rate of activity for the Foundation can be expected in this field.

Information, Education and Communication Activities

Mindanao-Sulu Secretariat of Social Action (MISSSA). A grant of \$4,939 (8-226/P-3056, L/A 4/2/73) to MISSSA to enable it to establish a Family Life Education Division which would improve communication, facilitate sharing of materials and information, and assist in planning and coordinating regional projects of the nine Family Life Centers in Mindanao presently engaged in family planning education and information programs. The grant which covered the period April 1, 1973 - March 31, 1974, was for operational expenses, two regional meetings in June and December 1973, and for production of pamphlets on marriage and counseling in English and Cebuano. MISSSA provided half of the costs of board and lodging for the two main workshops and the services of resource persons and specialists to the Division.

A grant of \$255 (8-299/P-3028, L/A 1/11/73) to MISSSA in support of participants' travel, clerical services and communications to enable it to hold a family planning conference at Del Monte, Bukidnon (Mindanao) January 15-18, 1973. The purpose of the conference, which involved 15 diocesan social action centers in Mindanao, was to evolve a coordinated regional program of family planning and responsible parenthood over a period of at least three years. MISSSA provided room and board for 20 participants as well as conference facilities and administrative services.

National Federation of Women's Clubs (NFWC) (8-225/P-SF-3062, L/A 3/23/73). A grant of \$7,230 to cover the administrative/program expenses and workshops/seminars' expenses of the Family Responsibility program of NFWC for the period April 1, 1973 - March 31, 1974. NFWC provided facilities and services having an estimated value of \$5,000. The Foundation's grant will make possible the holding of workshops in seven new provinces in addition to those held last year with Foundation support in Greater Manila and seven other provinces. Based on its previous year's experience, the NFWC will incorporate innovations in its future workshops, such as separate workshops for men, and they will continue their practice of conducting a basic workshop for participants who are committed to holding echo workshops in their own provinces.

National Research & Development Center for Teacher Education (NRDCTE)
A grant of \$1,190 (8-299/P-3059, L/A 4/10/73) to the NRDCTE to cover costs of a seminar/workshop to review population education materials designed for the use of teacher educators, held May 26-30, 1973. Participants in the seminar consisted of representatives of West Visayas State College, Bicol University, Leyte Normal College, Wesleyan College, Population Education Program of the Department of Education & Culture, Population Commission, and the University

of the Philippines. The Ford Foundation provided \$1,190 covering the travel costs of five participants from the provinces, honoraria of three consultants and the cost of special reference and orientation materials.

A grant of \$3,575 (8-299/P-SF-3091, L/A 7/31/73) in support of the first phase of a three-phased research program for the further development of population education materials by the NRDCTE, for the period August 1, 1973 - April, 1974. The project consists of a tryout of a syllabus and teaching materials at two teacher training institutions, the Leyte Normal College in the Visayas and the University of Bicol, with the objective of preparing a final syllabus and text materials for use in teacher training institutions. The NRDCTE provided facilities, administrative services and supplies.

Action-Oriented Research and Documentation

Philippine Press Institute (PPI) (8-223/P-3053, L/A 3/21/73).

A grant of \$952 to PPI to cover expenses of a field study to determine the feasibility of publishing a family planning newsletter for Muslim peoples of Mindanao. The survey was designed to ascertain the market for a Muslim publication, the literacy rate among the Muslims, and the reading preferences of those who read. The study has been completed but unsettled conditions in some areas of Mindanao militated against an in-depth investigation. The study nevertheless provides information and conclusions which can be the basis for further exploration of the concept.

Asian Social Institute (8-224/P-3055, L/A 5/23/73). A grant of \$4,166 to the Family Center of the Asian Social Institute for the period April-July, 1973, for the production of "A Trainer's Manual on Family Education." The manual will be made available to institutions, organizations and agencies involved in population programs. The Asian Social Institute provided the services of resource persons from the Institute, library facilities and physical facilities for the production of the manual as well as administrative support for distribution.

Responsible Parenthood Council (RPC) (8-229/P-3057, L/A 4/3/73).

A grant of \$1,027 to RPC to cover costs of a study on the application of the "Dialogic Method of Educating Out-of-School People in Population and Family Planning." The pilot study covered 12 weeks; the target area was a barrio in Ternate, Cavite, with a population of 1,000. The purpose of the program was to test the validity and desirability of employing a system of family planning education which was found successful in Latin American countries and in Thailand. The report indicated only marginal success but provided some insights as to ways in which a revised program might be successfully structured. RPC provided administration and supervision of the project.

Institute of Maternal & Child Health (IMCH) (8-265/P-SF-3086, L/A 7/23/73). A grant of \$8,000 for salaries and travel allowances in connection with the IMCH project entitled "Increasing the Effectiveness of Traditional Birth Attendants (Hilots) as Family Planning Motivators in Rural Areas" for the period August 1, 1973, to July 31, 1974. This project proposes to maximize the effectiveness of rural maternity attendants, known locally as hilots, as family planning motivators in the province of Marinduque. In the past, while the hilots were willing to work as motivators, they were handicapped by lack of funds for their own and their acceptors' transportation to family

planning clinics as well as the absence of any incentives for them to work with enthusiasm. The grant will be used (a) to assign a full-time provincial supervisor who will meet with the hilots once a month to discuss their activities and problems; (b) to provide travel allowances for hilots and acceptor-clients to enable them to go to family planning clinics; and (c) to provide a travel allowance for two follow-up visits of the acceptors to the clinic during the year. IMCH provides facilities, administrative services and supplies.

Republic of China

The success of Taiwan's family planning program was proven during 1973 when, for the first time in history, the birth rate fell below 2%. Officials were confident that the rate would stay below 2% until the late 1970's. It was also estimated that approximately 85% of Taiwan's married couples practice some form of birth control.

But this very success has spawned a new set of obstacles which must be overcome if the birthrate is to remain at a low level. There was a certain amount of complacency among family planning officials; a sort of "resting on their laurels." The possibility of a second baby boom in the late 1970's was recognized, but down-graded to only a "slight" possibility. Other specialists, however, considered such an up-swing in the birthrate a very real danger. Attempts at new birth control methods, such as male sterilization, were implemented during 1973, but these new methods were judged to be failures after a singular lack of public response. A Eugenics Law which would, among other things, legalize abortion, gathered dust in Legislative Yuan Committees, and there seemed to be little concerted effort to push the bill along.

In general there was not much new or innovative programming by concerned agencies in family planning. The Provincial Committee on Family Planning, the National Health Administration, and the Provincial Health Department all appeared to be engaged in repeats of time-tried projects and techniques. The audiences being reached and participants involved were the same type as in the past. There was also a lack of appreciation among family planning officials of the basic motivational problems related to birth control. Overall, the Taiwan family planning program was running the danger of becoming ossified, unimaginative, and overly-bureaucratic.

To a large extent, the premise of the Foundation's program in this field was to expand the boundaries of family planning information, education and communication activity in order to prevent this threat from becoming a reality. The Foundation's intention was, and is, to involve groups and individuals not previously participating in IE&C programs; to encourage new motivational and behavioral approaches in disseminating the family planning concept; and to assist in reaching the large numbers of people previously untouched by the many family planning campaigns on the island.

Judged against these goals, the Foundation's programs had varying degrees of accomplishment. It was difficult to interest non-family planning civic and voluntary agencies to engage in educational programs even when outside advisory help was available. As a consequence the Foundation found

itself primarily working with the well-established professional organizations such as the Provincial Family Planning Committee and the Maternal and Child Health Institute.

But in cooperating with family planning groups the Foundation was able to encourage and support efforts to contact sectors of the society which had been overlooked before. The Taipei City's Family Planning Promotion Center's industrial family planning education project is an illustration of this. Formulated with the assistance of Foundation advisers, Frank Wilder and Belinda Brohier, the program will bring family planning education directly into the factory, and will involve plant staff in on-going programs, including incentives for acceptors.

Efforts to find ways of dealing with basic attitudinal and psychological obstacles to family planning were limited to helping the Journalism Department of National Chengchi University develop an in-depth communications model for family planning in Taiwan. Mr. Pan Jia-ching, one of the researchers, was given exposure to family planning communication activity in Taiwan and Korea. He was to use that experience in making final revision on the research plan, which will be submitted to the Foundation for possible support. However, there were frustrations in getting family planning professionals and behavioral scientists alike to focus more on fundamental questions such as the preference for male children and ways of dealing with that preference in promoting family planning.

Programs designed to build and improve the professional infrastructure for future family planning IE&C projects, on the other hand, were relatively numerous. Translation preparation of new materials, communications training for clinical personnel, and development of in-school population education were all furthered with Foundation assistance. More importantly, the quality of these various efforts was improved through frequent consultation and monitoring by Foundation staff and advisors. For a variety of reasons the Foundation has been more directly involved in the planning and even the implementation of population projects than is true in other fields. This involvement is primarily attributable to the special expertise of its population advisers. But the results have been good in terms of encouraging new ideas and techniques within traditional training formats, and in reaching new audiences.

While working with the family planning "establishment" has perhaps been necessary in the Foundation's first year in this field, redoubled efforts will be made to interest other non-family planning public agencies and civic organizations in population education. At the same time discussions with legal specialists and behavioral scientists will be continued in an attempt to develop significant programs in areas where the Foundation has particular knowledge and programming strengths.

Information, Education and Communication Activities

Scholarship for Professor Jui Pao-kung (8-205/SF-3035, L/A 9/29/72).

A full scholarship grant of approximately \$6,137 was awarded to Professor Jui Pao-kung, Dean of the School of Business and Chairman of the Department of Accounting and Statistics at Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences, for him to accept an invitation as Visiting Scholar for the academic year 1972-73 at the

University of Michigan's Population Studies Center. Prof. Jui was on sabbatical for the 1972/73 academic year. The Tamkang College had asked Prof. Jui to devise a series of courses in population dynamics and family planning and had stated its intention of initiating these courses in the 1973-74 academic year at the undergraduate level. At Michigan Professor Jui utilized his research time to develop a set of course materials and class outlines for these pilot courses. The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction and the Ministry of Education were very interested in his research results and had promised cooperation upon his return. Prof. Jui was also provided funds (\$242) to visit the Population Council in New York City as well as other organizations in the New York City area involved in family planning educational activities. Tamkang continued paying a portion of his salary estimated at \$1,000. The Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan provided all cooperative and facilitative services. Prof. Jui returned in August, and has already prepared the basic format for a series of pilot courses on population education. He is also planning to develop a small population education research unit at Tamkang.

Journalism Dept., National Chengchi University - Family Planning Communication Research (8-215/T-SF-3058, L/A 7/21/73). A grant of \$423 was awarded to Mr. Pan Jia-ching, Instructor, Dept. of Journalism, National Chengchi University, to enable him to conduct an observation/study tour of family planning communication research activities in Taiwan and Korea. The Journalism Department of National Chengchi University has designed a research program on family planning communications models which it hopes to carry out in FY1974. Since family planning is a new area for the Department, one of the researchers, Mr. Pan Jia-ching, was selected to visit other countries where family planning communications research is active. His experience will help his department revise and refine its own research design. Mr. Pan reported that his time in Taichung and Korea was well spent. He received a fast education in family planning programs and policies at the Provincial Committee on Family Planning in Taichung, and also obtained a number of valuable suggestions both in Taichung and in Korea concerning the revision of his Department's research plan, which would be the first university-based study on family planning communication in Taiwan. Mr. Pan and his colleagues are now revising their research plan, and will be submitting a formal proposal to The Asia Foundation in the fall of 1973 (FY 1974).

Industrial Family Planning Education, Taiwan (8-239/T-SF-3042, L/A 5/18/73). A grant totaling \$12,000 (FY1973: \$6,450; FY 1974: \$5,550) was made to the Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center for an in-plant family planning information and education program conducted by the Taipei City Family Planning Promotion Center in cooperation with participating unions and industries. Factory workers are among those not reached by other family planning promotion projects. The Center is providing approximately \$5,300 in support of all phases of this project. This grant was made in recognition of the value of the program in educating factory workers as well as lower- and middle-level management in the need for, and methods of, family planning. After the first year of pilot activity, it was hoped that the number of acceptors would be so high as to warrant continuation and expansion of the program with combined financial support from participating companies and the City's budget. Thus far fifty factories in the Taipei area are taking part in this continuing education and information program.

Maternal and Child Health Institute - Family Planning Education for Health Workers (8-251/T-SF-3045, L/A 6/11/73). A grant covering two fiscal years (FY 1973: \$26,422; FY1974: \$8,515) was awarded to the Taiwan Provincial Maternal and Child Health Institute in support of a pilot family planning education and training program for public health nurses and midwives attached to rural district health stations in Taiwan, to be carried out during the period July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974. The MCHI and health stations in the pilot counties will contribute time, space, and administrative services equivalent to approximately \$10,000. The Provincial Committee on Family Planning has offered staff help in the evaluation and supervisory activities - approximate value \$2,000. The MCHI is responsible for over 300 health stations in Taiwan. Through this pilot project it intends to improve the education and communications abilities of nurses and midwives attached to these health stations in the field of family planning. The project coordinator is an education/communications specialist who recently returned from the Population Studies Center at the University of North Carolina. The first of five five-day seminars was held in August, with considerable interest of participants in role-playing and other communication training shown.

Asian Participation in Population / Family Planning Workshops (8-250/SF-3114, L/A 5/23/73). Miss Judith Jeou-yee Hsing, a student currently attending the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, was given a grant of \$1,699.59 for tuition, room and board, and round-trip airfare to enable her to attend a Workshop on Population and Family Planning, sponsored by the American Home Economics Association at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Miss Hsing is a Home Economics student from the Republic of China. It is hoped that her experience at the Workshop would be beneficial to her work upon her return to Taiwan.

Workshop on Family Planning and Home Economics (8-299/T-SF-3037, L/A 3/23/73). A grant of \$267 was awarded to Mr. Jeff Tsai, Director, The Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning, to enable Prof. Loo Shu-fang, Department of Home Economics, Fu Jen University; Prof. Tu Meng-shia, Chairman, Department of Home Economics, National Taiwan Normal University; Miss Hsu Shu-jen, Information Officer, Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center, and members of the NTNU Home Economics Department, to participate in the Second Workshop on Family Planning and Home Economics conducted by the Chinese Center for International Training in Family Planning with the cooperation of the American Home Economics Association held in Taichung and Taipei from March 19 to April 14, 1973. The AHEA supported all operating costs of the Seminar. Foundation assistance provided per diem in Taipei and Taichung, and train fares between Taipei and Taichung. The Workshop was designed to help better equip home economists with informational and communication skills in family planning. It was difficult to evaluate the impact on individual participants, but they returned to their schools with basic knowledge of introducing family planning education into home economics courses.

Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center (8-299/T-3033, L/A 1/8/73). A grant of \$750 was given to Mrs. Mei-yuan W. Lin, Director, Taipei Family Planning Promotion Center, to prepare and publish 10,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Youth and Marriage" for distribution to college students in the Taipei area. The Center provided additional printing costs totaling \$300. Under the energetic and imaginative leadership of Mrs. Lin, Taipei Family

Planning Promotion Center is planning a number of IE&C type programs for Taipei Municipality. This grant was intended to be the forerunner of a larger TAF assistance effort to the Center, including a special project surveying and coordinating private non-family planning groups for possible work in public education on family planning. The booklet has been published and is now distributed to college students by Center staff when they lecture at campuses. It has been surprisingly well-received by the students.

Translation of Family Planning Education Materials (8-299/T-SF-3041, L/A 5/23/73). A grant of \$1,478 was awarded to Dr. C. M. Wang, Taiwan Health Monthly Journal, to translate and publish two pertinent books on the subject of family planning education. The Provincial Health Department contributed \$400 in staff time. This translation/publication program is under the direction of Mrs. Laura Lu, Chief, Health Education Division, Provincial Health Department. Foundation support represented \$316.62 for translation fees; \$105.54 for editing fees; \$830.76 for printing of two books entitled "The Fire Under Your Eyebrows: Population Education" (2,000 copies), and "Information Communication Education: Family Planning" (3,000 copies); and \$211.08 for mailing and distribution fees. Because a great many family planning books and reference materials in English are not available in Chinese, this translation program will be particularly valuable. Both books were completed and printed in August, and distribution to teachers and medical personnel begun. Further evaluation will have to await a review of how the books are received and used.

IE&C Research Consultant (8-299/T-SF-3038, Letter of Transmittal 4/13/73). A grant of \$45 to Mr. Alan Tharpe, Fredericksen Fellow of Duke University presently at the Provincial Committee on Family Planning, to advise the Happy Family Service Center on the research design to evaluate IE&C aspects of the Center's rhythm method education program. Mr. Tharpe assisted the Center in designing a research proposal for a follow-up study and analysis of rhythm method information and education. This research proposal was submitted to The Asia Foundation, and a grant made in August. Survey and analysis will continue until November, when the research is expected to be completed.

Singapore

During the last seven years, there has been intensive and extensive publicity, educational and motivational efforts, both in the form of mass media as well as person-to-person contacts. The Singapore family planning program was acclaimed the best Public Service Advertising Campaign in Asia in 1972 and was awarded the Max Lewis Challenge Trophy at the 8th Asian Advertising Congress held in Bangkok.

Despite the first measure of success being achieved by the Government of Singapore's Family Planning and Population Board, the problem is far from being solved. Opportunities are available for the Foundation to assist the Board's mass communications campaign and to assist in the training of a Board Information, Education and Communication specialist at the East-West Institute. The specialist will be expected to develop an effective communication strategy to bring the message across to hard-core resistant groups. The community centers under the People's Association are also strategic points for Foundation work on Information, Education and Communication programs designed to involve community leaders in assisting family planning programs.

Information, Education and Communication Activities

Singapore Family Planning & Population Board (8-232/S-SF-3049).

A grant totaling \$18,345 to support the Board's mass communication campaign of Male Counseling and Vasectomy Services for a period of 12 months commencing 1973. The Board has scored great success in family planning programs since its establishment with communications strategy and activities directed at the female population. It is now the intention of the Board to shift its attention to the male sector. In June 1972 the first Male Counseling and Vasectomy Clinic was set up to provide family planning services for men. The Foundation's grant will enable the Board to bring the family planning message to the male population and to promote male sterilization through radio and television on a regular basis for a period of one year. The first part of the grant amounting to \$9,437 has been disbursed. Upon receipt of satisfactory progress reports at the end of six months, January 24, 1974, the remaining \$8,908 will be provided the Board during FY 1974.

Family Planning Association, Singapore (8-245/S-SF-3052, L/A 7/31/73). \$4,656 to provide financial support to the Family Planning Association of Singapore in extending Family Life Education Courses to non-English speaking newlyweds and other marriageable young people. The Association is a voluntary organization engaged in public motivational work, informing and educating people about family planning. It receives an annual contribution of \$24,000 from IPPF and a grant of S\$10,000 from the Singapore Government. The budget is utilized largely for administration with a remainder for activities. It is hoped that through these courses, the Association can reach out to the critical hard-core of potential family planning acceptors. These courses will be carried out in the two principal languages of the country, namely, English and Chinese. The Foundation will evaluate the success of the program semi-annually. The first part of the grant totaling \$2,413 has been disbursed; the remaining \$2,243, due on February 1, 1974, will be provided the Association during FY 1974 upon receipt of satisfactory progress reports.

People's Association (8-299/S-SF-3035, L/A 4/12/73). \$365 to support the Management Committee, Bukit Merah (South) Community Center, People's Association Seminar on "Family Planning through Community Centers," May 20, 1973. The Seminar is intended to create a favorable impression among the 44 community leaders participating directly, including many observers, and to try to highlight the role of community elites in family planning programs. The Ministry of Culture provided partial support through the provision of speakers, exhibition materials and a film show.

Thailand

Thailand has one of the highest population growth rates, conservatively estimated at 3.1%, in Asia. Population control and family planning, together with related social services have now been accepted as established policy by the Thai Government and are incorporated into the current Third Five-Year Plan. Two major sources of foreign assistance are USOM Thailand, which is expected, subject to Congressional approval, to provide \$1.5 million for commodities (\$1.032 million) and for technical services and training (\$468,000) during FY 1974 and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). In February 1972, an agreement was signed between Thailand and UNFPA to

provide assistance to six projects, the total cost of which will amount to \$3,959,589 over a period of three years. Other important sources of assistance are the International Planned Parenthood Federation; the Population Council, financially assisted by The Ford Foundation; and The Asia Foundation.

FY 1972 marked the Foundation's first year of significant information and education programming in the population field in Thailand. Because of the multiplicity of other sources of assistance and the magnitude of funding involved, the Foundation's policy in Thailand is to concentrate on the provision of small grants, generally \$10,000 and below, extended to a range of private voluntary associations such as the Private School Teachers Association, and the National Council of Women; to university faculties, population institutes and teacher training colleges; and to selected government authorities, e.g., the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Education. In brief, the Foundation's population programming in Thailand is intended to be in harmony with the traditional style of Foundation programming in other program categories and directed mainly to private organizations and educational institutions which are or have been the beneficiaries of other forms of Foundation assistance.

In a recent visit to Thailand, Mrs. Helvi Sipila of Finland, the first woman Assistant Secretary-General to be appointed in the United Nations, observed that the country is making strong efforts to tackle population and family planning problems through the medium of private organizations. Mrs. Sipila made specific reference to the Girl Guides' rural education program, to the work of the National Council of Women, the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth (all of which have received financial support from The Asia Foundation) and other local bodies which combine family planning services with other forms of practical education. Mrs. Sipila expressed the view that the most efficient solution in the long run might be the formation of cadres, composed largely of local women, to work part-time at the village level. This is a form of assistance which the Foundation is currently exploring with private voluntary organizations.

In a practical sense, the Foundation's involvement in population programming on any significant scale is of so recent a vintage as to preclude an evaluation of individual projects or clusters of projects at this stage. However, a few observations should be made. The first is that the Foundation is a relative newcomer to the field. Other assistance agencies, both public and private, preceded the Foundation by several years. None apparently had responded to the small-grant needs of private voluntary associations, university groups, population institutes, teacher training colleges and government agencies, including local authorities. In brief, the established assistance sources were directing their attention to national supermarket chains but overlooking the corner grocery store. In embarking on a population program, the Foundation built on the organizational relationships established and enlarged upon in almost two decades of work in Thailand. Thus, the assistance rendered to a wide range of principals engaged in education, community service and other related activities over the years was extended to include population and family planning programs. Secondly, the Foundation has no formal status agreement with the Thai Government, thereby providing a flexibility not otherwise enjoyed by most assistance sources within or outside the country. Thirdly, the small-grant is the key to Foundation opportunity. The moment we move into the large grant field, we automatically lose our identity as an agency able to render assistance on a scale and in a form which is relatively unique.

At this point in time, it is not possible to refer to areas of programming where the Foundation has encountered difficulties or problems or to cite an unsuccessful project. Our relations with the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (PPAT), the recipient of large scale assistance from the IPPF, has not been particularly close because of our desire to respond to the direct needs of principals who approach us for assistance, and the fact that the PPAT has undergone a series of organizational changes. The PPAT has also tended to adopt a Big Brother attitude which has not won friends among the population and family planning community. Yet this attitude may be a passing phase only. The fact remains that the PPAT is an important source of professional knowledge and experience which other principals are tapping on an increased scale.

Foundation programming to date is fragmented organizationally, geographically and functionally. In this respect, it bears close resemblance to established Foundation assistance in the community service field. Notwithstanding this, USOM officials have commented favorably on the character and style of Foundation programming in population. At this juncture, we believe that the future direction of the population program will be, and in fact should be, in harmony with our experience in the very recent past.

Information, Education, and Communication Activities

Family Planning/Community Services Program (8-228/TH-SF-3043, L/A 1/10/73). A grant of \$1,441 to the National Council of Women of Thailand to assist a family planning/community services program in Roi-Et province for a 12-month period. The project was undertaken in cooperation with the PPAT and the Community Development Center of Roi-Et. Project administration and resource personnel were provided by the National Council of Women. This project assisted in broadening the knowledge of family planning in urban and rural areas.

Family Education Program in Thai-Muslim Areas of South Thailand (8-228/TH-SF-3059, L/A 3/21/73). A grant of \$4,038 was provided to the Girl Guides Association of Thailand for partial support of a family planning education program in Thai-Muslim areas of South Thailand. Supplementary funds of approximately \$480 were provided by the PPAT. The GGAT provided administrative services and resource personnel. This FP program provided an opportunity for young people to play a more active role in FP activities and helped broaden the knowledge of family planning among the villagers. Data on family life and other social conditions were also made available through this program.

Family Planning Education Program (8-228/TH-SF-3064, L/A 3/29/73). This FP program was carried out by the Thai Medical Student Center, Mahidol University, through our support of \$1,442. Supplies of materials and equipment as well as the balance of funds needed were provided from PPAT, Ministries of Public Health and Education, and other sources. This program provided an opportunity for university students to play a more active role in family planning and to broaden the family planning knowledge among the public.

Rural Community Service Program (8-299/TH-SF-3056, L/A 2/15/73). A grant of \$720 was provided to the Faculty of Medical Science, Chiangmai University, to enable its students to undertake a rural community service

program in a village of Mae Chaem District, Chiangmai. This grant provided an opportunity for Chiangmai University to carry out social service activities and thereby help to develop leadership potential. Faculty of Medical Science provided student workers, administrative and supervisory services. Supplies and other costs were provided from community sources.

Population and Family Planning Program (8-228/TH-SF-3068, L/A 4/4/73). A grant of \$820 was provided to the Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, to enable the Ecology Action Group to carry out a program in population and family planning. Administrative services and resource personnel were provided by the Ecology Action Group. This project helped to stimulate the need for family planning as a means for improving the quality of life as well as enhancing economic and social progress.

Family Planning Educational Seminar (8-231/TH-SF-3065, L/A 4/2/73). A grant of \$1,923 was provided to the College of Education, Phitsanuloke, for support of a family planning educational seminar which was attended by approximately 200 teachers from Phitsanuloke and other provinces. Administrative services and a seminar room were provided by the College of Education, Phitsanuloke. Ministries of Public Health and Education, the PPAT and provincial authorities provided materials, equipment and resource personnel. This program helped to encourage higher educational institutions in provincial areas to acquire a more intensive leadership role in disseminating family planning information.

Family Planning Education Seminars and Publication Programs (8-231/TH-SF-3069, L/A 4/5/73). A grant of \$4,038 was provided to the Private School Teachers Association of Thailand for support of three family planning educational seminars in selected provincial areas. This grant also supports the publication of 12 issues of a family planning bulletin to be distributed among private school teachers, students and other appropriate recipients. It is expected that this FP program will encourage more organizations such as the PSTAT to acquire leadership roles in disseminating family planning information. The PSTAT provides administrative services for the program. Ministries of Education and Public Health, the PPAT and the provincial authorities concerned provide materials and resource personnel.

An In-Service Training Course for Hill-Tribe School Teachers (8-299/TH-SF-3060, L/A 3/27/73). A grant of \$1,117 was provided to the Department of General Education, Ministry of Education, for support of an in-service training course for teachers from hill-tribe schools. The seminar was held at Maehongsorn from 27 March to 7 April 1973 with an emphasis on family planning. Through this seminar, the teachers were better equipped to provide information and stress the need for better family planning to the hill-tribe people. The Ministry of Education provided matching funds of \$2,401 and resource personnel were drawn from the Ministry of Public Health.

Seminar on Population Education and Better Family Living (8-299/TH-SF-3085, L/A 7/26/73). A grant of \$2,506 was provided to the College of Education, Prasarnmitr, to enable 42 instructors from provincial colleges of education to attend a seminar on Population Education and Better Family Living, held on 27 August to 1 September 1973. The seminar helped to encourage higher educational institutions to acquire a greater leadership role in disseminating family planning information among the general public. The Department of

Teacher Training provided matching funds of \$1,806; the American Home Economics Association, \$8,643; and the PPAT, \$1,441. The College of Education, Prasarnmitr, provided administrative services and resource personnel.

A Family Planning Educational Seminar (8-299/TH-SF-3049, L/A 3/22/73). A grant of \$2,410 was provided to the Regional Education Office (REO), Region 2, Yala, for support of a seminar on family planning education. Shadow-plays and Manohra plays (the traditional humorous dialogues in song) were also incorporated in the project to attract public attention to family planning. This program, through the use of the traditional plays, contributed substantially in disseminating family planning information among the people of South Thailand. Various government agencies provided technical advisers and instructors. The REO provided additional funds in the amount of \$240.

Family Planning Education Program in Narathiwat Province (8-299/TH-SF-3052, L/A 2/15/73). This FP program was supported with a grant of \$964 provided to the Thai Muslim Student Association. The PPAT also provided lecturers, reading materials and consultants for the project. The Association provided administrative services and resource personnel. The project helped broaden knowledge about family planning among the people of Thai-Muslim communities.

Regional Seminars on Library Information Services Related to Population and Family Planning (8-299/TH-SF-3086, L/A 7/27/73). A grant of \$2,710 was provided to the Thai Library Association for support of three regional seminars on library information services related to population and family planning. Travelling and accommodation expenses will be borne by the libraries or institutions whose librarians attend the seminar. The TLA, Ministries of Education and Public Health, and the PPAT will provide technical services, lecturers, reading materials and equipment. This seminar program will help encourage civic and community organizations such as the TLA to play a more active role in disseminating information on this important topic.

Purchase of English Reference Books on Family Planning Subjects (8-238/TH-SF-3061, L/A's 4/2/73 and 5/4/73). A total grant of \$3,000 was provided to the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, for the purchase of English text and reference books on population for inclusion in the library of the Institute. The books will be used for purposes of teaching, reference and research in the Institute. They may also be used by outside individuals concerned with FP programs. Purchase orders have been placed, and receipt of shipments are expected in the near future. The Institute will provide space for the books and administrative services.

WFBY Leadership Training Conference (8-252/TH-SF-3084, L/A 7/26/73). A grant of \$4,000 was provided to the World Fellowship of Buddhist Youth for support of a WFBY Leadership Training Conference held in Seoul, Korea, from 26-31 August 1973. Two-thirds of the conference time was devoted to discussions and observation on population growth problems. Costs of accommodation, meals, local transportation and secretariat services were provided by the WFB Korea Regional Center. The WFBY provided the publication costs of the final conference report. This conference helped the new organization of young Asian Buddhists to develop and strengthen youth leadership skills directed at achieving more effective community service programming on the part of Buddhist youth groups.

Conference Participation and Study Tour in Europe and Asia (8-201/TH-SF-3001, L/A 8/2/72). A grant of \$1,659 was provided to the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand to enable its then Secretary-General, Khunying Suparb Visessurakarn, to attend the Global Conference of the International Council on Social Welfare, held in the Hague, August 13-19, 1972; and to undertake a study tour in Europe and Asia. This grant provided an opportunity for Khunying Suparb to exchange views relating to family planning educational programming and to observe on-going programs in this field undertaken by private organizations in Asia and Europe. The International Congress of Schools of Social Work provided to Khunying Suparb a travel ticket to the Hague and maintenance costs at a conference held prior to the ICSW Global Conference.

Publication of "Our Future" Journal (8-213/TH-SF-0429(1), L/A 1/18/73). Continuing support of \$7,701 was provided to the Society for the Conservation of National Treasure and Environment (SCONTE) to cover approximately 50% of publishing costs of the Society's monthly Journal Our Future. The balance of funds are obtained from subscriptions, sales, advertisements and local contributions. The Society provides resource personnel and administrative services. It is our expectation that the Journal, with emphasis on population and family planning, cultural heritage and natural resources, will help improve social conditions in Thailand through the dissemination of information and viewpoints on these important topics.

Action-Oriented Research and Documentation

A Follow-Up Study of Vasectomized Thai Males (8-230/TH-SF-3066, L/A 4/5/73). Funds in the amount of \$2,404 were provided to the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, for support of a follow-up study of vasectomized Thai males in Bangkok and the Provinces. The study is being carried out by members of the Faculty of Public Health and the IPSR. Upon completion, the results of the study will assist in planning and carrying out vasectomies and broadening the program. The IPSR and Public Health Faculty provides services of professional staff and physical facilities needed for the study.

A Study of "Public Health Nursing Role and Its Effectiveness in Motivating Family Planning Usage" (8-217/TH-SF-3055, L/A 3/6/73). A grant of \$2,427 was provided to the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, for partial support of a study on "Public Health Nursing Role and Its Effectiveness in Motivating Family Planning Usage" for a period of twelve months. The study is designed to test the effectiveness of a planned experimental educational program directed toward removal of barriers to family planning use and promotion of factors given as reasons for its use; and to determine what aspects of this educational program seem to be an appropriate part of the public health nursing role. Technical and professional assistance is provided by various agencies and groups, Thai, foreign and international. The Institute provides salary and honoraria to the Principal Investigator and Consultants of the project.

Manpower and Population

Study of the Measurement of the Under-Utilization of Labor in Thailand (8-218/TH-SF-3074, L/A 5/1/73). A total grant of \$14,256 (FY 73, \$2,125; FY 74, \$12,131) was provided to the National Statistical Office to undertake

a study of the measurement of the under-utilization of labor in Thailand during a twelve-month period, beginning 1 May 1973. The study is designed to formulate more meaningful measures of unemployment and under-employment for purposes of effective manpower planning. The NSO will provide services of professional and clerical staff, office space, facilities and equipment, including computer time.

Vietnam

Looking toward the growth of peace and order under the cease-fire, the Government of Vietnam is turning major attention to problems of reconstruction and development, including the problems associated with its high birth rate and rapid increase in population. The degree of attention being given to population matters is encouraging.

Despite legal restrictions on contraceptive activities, the GVN has established (April 1973) an interministerial Population Council to deal with population matters, and the Ministry of Health is providing family planning supplies and services through 72 clinics around the country. Training in family planning techniques and educational motivation is being conducted for future staff workers in planned-for programs.

Several responsible-level officials of the GVN anticipate that the legal barriers to a broad family programming program will be removed within a few months through repeal of the French law and passage of a more liberal one.

With the climate for population programming becoming more favorable, the Foundation has directed its efforts toward developing an awareness of the need for information, education and communications programs in both the public and private sectors. Discussions with AID staff indicate that support of IE&C activities will probably continue to be the most viable area for Foundation support in family planning, IE&C activities have an essential role to play in developing an increased base of leadership, public knowledge, and interest in family planning. The role is predominantly one of assisting, through information and education channels, the development of a "climate of opinion" that fosters reception for new policies and programs.

Information, Education and Communication Activities

Observation Tour on Information, Education and Communication Activities in Asia (8-219/V-SF-3059, L/A 4/20/73). A grant of \$1,306 provided travel and living expenses to enable Mrs. Nguyen Van Bong to study IE&C activities in the field of family planning in Indonesia and Korea during three-week period. Mrs. Bong is an active member of the new Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam (PPAV). On her observation tour she met many population experts well experienced in information, education and communication approaches to family planning. Since her return, Mrs. Bong has given many lectures and conducted seminars on family planning. Presently she heads the IE&C section of the Association, which will open an office in Saigon during the latter part of this year.

Observation Tour on IE&C Activities in Asia (8-219/V-SF-3070, L/A 5/9/73). Mrs. Duong Ngoc Chan, a lawyer, civic leader, social worker (local Red Cross Chairman) and wife of a physician, received a grant of \$1,241 to

undertake a tour from May 20-27, 1973, for firsthand observation of family planning IE&C activities in Indonesia and Korea. IE&C operations in Vietnam are still in the development stage. The tour enabled Mrs. Chan to learn from the more stabilized IE&C programs in Korea and Thailand those operational procedures likely to be successful in Vietnam.

Alexandre de Rhodes ETV Center (8-254/V-SF-3107, L/A 7/13/73). A grant of \$23,000 was made to the Alexandre de Rhodes Educational Television Center in Saigon to (1) promote family planning through the production of six video tapes on the subject, (2) purchase and air several available sound films on family planning, (3) stimulate stability in the Center, which has the potential for serving a variety of mass communication needs in Vietnam, and (4) train professional staff whose added expertise will be beneficial to further development of the TV media in the country. A major expense in this project, for equipment, space, and personnel needed to produce tapes, was borne by the Center. Preliminary reports indicate that a good start has been made on reaching the desired objectives.

Family Planning Film/Health Education Services (8-261/V-SF-3108, L/A 7/13/73). The Vietnam Health Education Services was awarded a grant of \$4,121 so that that agency can produce a film on Family Planning to be shown throughout the rural areas of the country. About 30 copies of this black-and-white film will be produced. It will be about 25 minutes in length and contain information particularly suitable for health educators and midwives. The Foundation's grant will pay for materials, film processing, and some per diem for staff and actors. The bulk of the expense (equipment, staff salaries, location, space and props) will be met by the Health Education Service. Early progress reports appear encouraging.

Drawing Family Planning Posters (8-299/V-SF-3060, L/A 4/26/73). A grant of \$62 was made to cover the cost of drawing posters and related visual aids in conjunction with a ten-day seminar on family planning organized by the National Health Education Service, Ministry of Health. The Seminar was attended by national health officials who discussed various aspects of family health education and family planning techniques and approaches. Posters and flip charts used during the seminars were later reproduced and distributed to Child and Maternity clinics in Vietnam.

National Science Foundation: Mr. Ly Di (8-250/V-SF-3093, L/A 6/21/73). A grant of \$2,403 enabled Mr. Ly Di, principal of Mac Dinh Chi High School, to participate in a summer institute program on population education under the auspices of the National Science Foundation at Cincinnati University, and a two-week observation tour of population education centers in the U.S. and the Philippines. This grant covered Mr. Di's round-trip international airfare, tuition, and subsistence expenses and all costs involved in the post-institute observation tour.

Mr. Di, who is also a member of the Curriculum Reform Committee of the Ministry of Education, hopes to introduce information on population education in the new high school curriculum.

San Francisco

Information, Education and Communication Activities

Asian Regional Seminar on Population Overgrowth. To help the University of Singapore meet organizing costs of this seminar by the International Medical Students Organization on Population (IMSOP), held in Singapore in August 1973, the Foundation made a grant of \$5,000 (8-267/S-SF-3051, L/A 7/31/73). This was one of two regional follow-up meetings to IMSOP's First International Students Seminar on "Population Overgrowth -- A Challenge to Young Physicians" held in New Delhi in March 1972 to prepare for the IMSPO seminar scheduled for March 1974 in conjunction with World Population Year.

Miss Sumiye Konishima (8-201/SF-FAP-3092, L/A 5/11/73). A grant of \$1,550 was made to Miss Konishima, Resource Materials Specialist at the East-West Communication Institute, to help defray expenses of her visit to other Asian countries while in the region (March 18-April 15, 1973), attending a documentation seminar in Bangkok. She was able to visit Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Lahore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Seoul and Tokyo under Foundation auspices to consult with the staff at documentation centers and assist them in planning expanded documentation services with emphasis on population/family planning IE&C materials.

Miss Amena Panni (8-207/SF-FAP-3046, L/A 10/30/72). Miss Panni was employed as a consultant and completed two assignments during FY 1973: A survey of the family planning activities of three organizations funded by AID: World Assembly of Youth, American Home Economics Association, and World Education, Inc. Her investigations were carried out through interviews and examination of records in the Office of Population, AID/Washington. Costs included honorarium, airfare and per diem, and typing assistance, totaling \$2,500, from October 15 to December 15, 1972.

Her second assignment was to prepare a bibliography of IE&C Population/Family Planning materials for the Foundation's use in providing relevant IE&C literature to Asian documentation centers, family planning officials, and to its field Representatives for use in their negotiations with local project principals. Costs for her work during the period April 6-July 31 were \$4,203.

Senior Program Adviser on Population (8-203, SF-FAP-3027). Mr. Wilder was employed for three years, beginning September 11, 1972, to advise Representatives and the home office on the substance of population IE&C programming. During FY 1973 he made periodic trips to Asia for consultation with the Representatives and certain regional bodies on population in helping to develop the Foundation's population program; 80 per cent of his time was spent in Asia. His salary and travel expenses amounted to \$51,853 for FY 1973.

Program Analysis and Project Development (8-244, SF-FAP-3113). The Foundation's Program Officer in its Thailand office devotes approximately half his working time to the development of population programs -- in identifying, examining, and negotiating with Thai project principals, population and family planning proposals. The grant, for salary and some travel, amounted to \$807 this fiscal year.

Consultant on Population/Family Planning (8-227/SF-FAP-3097, contract 4/12/73). On May 15, 1973, the Foundation employed Mrs. Belinda Brohier as a consultant for one year to work in Asian countries. Her assignments are based on the needs of Foundation grantee institutions and prospective grantees as determined jointly by the Representative and the Senior Program Adviser on Population, and on approval of the home office. At the Representative's discretion, and with his advice, she assesses family planning project needs in the IE&C field, assists local project personnel, particularly medical and paramedical personnel and personnel of voluntary agencies; helps develop training programs, conducts training of trainers at central and local levels, and monitors and evaluates proposed and on-going programs. Total cost of her services and expenses in FY 1973 was \$5,897.

Under a Foundation grant of \$4,217 (8-215/SF-3081, L/A 2/6/73) Mrs. Belinda Brohier attended the East-West Communication Institute's second program of Specialist Training for Consultants and Advisors in Population/Family Planning Information, Education and Communication, February 26 - May 4, 1973. During the training period she visited the Foundation's home office in San Francisco for orientation in Foundation practices.

Manpower and Population

Professor Philip M. Hauser. To assist Asian principals in applying the new approach to measurement of labor use and income distribution identified and proposed by Professor Philip Hauser of the Population Research Center, University of Chicago, and Foundation consultant; the Organization of Demographic Associates; and the Council for Asian Manpower Studies. Professor Hauser made two trips to Asia in FY 1973. The Foundation paid a portion of his travel costs (8-209/SF-FAP-3065, contract 7/1/72). During a trip from December 25 - January 10, 1973, he visited Foundation offices in Hong Kong, Taipei, Singapore, and Kuala Lumpur at a cost to the Foundation of \$604.44. During his second trip, from June 25 - July 5, his costs for per diem and travel within Asia to Manila, Seoul, and Tokyo, amounted to \$1,175.

Law, Legal Custom, and Population Practice

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) (8-234/SF-FAP-3098, L/A 5/10/73). Comparatively little is being done in Asia (and for that matter in the developing world at large) to show how law and legal custom affect population behavior, for example, laws of inheritance as they affect preference for male heirs, questions of family law regarding minimum marriage age, adoption, etc., the criminal code as it deals with obscenity and abortion, and the degree to which the code inhibits the spread of information about contraceptives, sterilization, etc. There are a variety of ways by which the law and legal custom may discourage changes in fertility behavior or indeed encourage it. LAWASIA publishes a semi-annual Journal which is growing in influence because of the quality and relevance of its content. The Foundation made a grant of \$17,415 to support LAWASIA's efforts to encourage concern with such relationships by the Asian legal community and to finance publication of two issues of the Journal in which one-fifth of the total issue will be devoted to the subject of the relationship between law and population, and family planning behavior.

EVALUATION

Overall in the first year of this new program, the Foundation got off to a fast start. Projects have been proposed by Asian principals in every country. Though more projects were proposed than were funded, projects were ultimately supported in every country but Pakistan. In some countries, as in Korea, the Philippines, Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Thailand, the program grew swiftly. Somewhat to the Foundation's surprise, the Government of Singapore, which had not been particularly receptive to foreign assistance in family planning in the recent past, requested Foundation support for its IE&C work. The shape of the Vietnam program emerged more slowly, following the gradual evolution of government policy. Discussion is still under way in Laos and Afghanistan on programs proposed by government. In Indonesia, most of the year was spent by the Representative in carefully exploring proposals forwarded by various project principals, discussing them with the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (the BKKBN), with other Population donors, with the AID mission, and as is typical of Foundation practice, with the home office. The result has been the submission to the home office of three sizable IE&C projects. These were subsequently approved in FY 1974. Though no projects were funded in Pakistan, a number of highly innovative proposals by Pakistani organizations are now awaiting government clearance. Similarly, a variety of programs proposed by organizations and institutions in Bangladesh were actively discussed with a variety of individuals including the AID mission, and were presented to government. Yet only two grants for travel were ultimately cleared. As the Representative writes,

"The population program had little success in terms of projects funded, but the prospects are somewhat better in terms of laying a groundwork for future development. During the FY only two travel grants to a workshop in population education received government approval. Central to the problem was the Foundation's approach which involved direct discussions with project principals in development of projects proposed by them and the funding of them on an individual basis. This ran counter to the government's desire for control, and the Foundation was repeatedly asked to submit a specific dollar commitment for population which the government could allocate as it saw fit. Although it is obvious that neither party can agree to the other's position, the Foundation has been approached for assistance on two fairly large programs for the coming year, and a compromise position may yet be reached."

Again, as in other fields in which the Foundation operates, country differences result in somewhat different project patterns. For example, in Thailand most projects, following the pattern of other programming in the country, were of relatively small size, usually under \$4,000. By contrast programs in Korea ranged from \$760 to \$16,187, in the Philippines from \$341 to \$8,000, and in the Republic of China from \$423 to \$34,937 (spread over two years). A summary table indicating the number of projects and amounts spent under the various categories of the Population program is appended. The table includes, as it must, expenditures for the Senior Program Adviser, Mr. Frank Wilder, and for the consultants, such as Mrs. Belinda Brohier.

In Thailand virtually all of the support has gone to private, voluntary organizations, most of whom have not previously been involved in the national population effort. For the most part, the Representative has supported proposals for educational seminars by these groups. But he has also supported publications concerned with family planning, IE&C, conferences, provision of texts and reference works, research geared to IE&C strategy or policy, and travel and study.

Because of the influence teachers exercise in a number of Asian societies, not only on students in the classroom but perhaps more importantly on adults in the community, the Representatives in Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia have each supported a number of programs proposed by local organizations designed to inform and educate the teacher himself and to encourage him to become a motivator of community family planning support.

Similarly, in a number of countries local institutions are proceeding on their own to try out various methods which seem appropriate locally for including population education in the classroom. These programs range from efforts at the elementary school level through college. The Foundation believes locally designed experimentation should be encouraged and that, as much as possible, experience gained in one country should be shared in another. The Representatives have thus supported population education programs in Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines, Republic of China, and Vietnam.

A considerable amount of "action-oriented" research on IE&C is now under way with Foundation support. Most projects will not be completed until FY 1974. In accordance with Foundation policy, in the Population program (and now the Manpower and Regional programs as well) the Representatives have attempted to establish as strong links as possible between the research and its ultimate users, those who are concerned with developing and administering national population policy. Wherever possible, emphasis has been on end use. Building such a bridge between research and action is exceedingly difficult, yet the Foundation believes it should try various methods of attacking the problem.

Projects under the "Manpower and Population" category have moved more slowly than anticipated but began to pick up speed as the fiscal year drew to a close. Virtually all work in this category was based on the new approaches to measuring labor utilization and income developed by Professor Hauser, the Organization of Demographic Associates, and the Council for Asian Manpower Studies, as mentioned above. By the beginning of FY 1974, the framework of consultants to backstop the planned comparative country studies had been established by Professor Hauser, and consultants were in the field. The Foundation expects that its role in making possible demonstrations of the usefulness of this new approach will, for the most part, come to an end in FY 1974. The more expensive work, applying the results of the comparative studies to official statistical and demographic compilations and analysis in a range of Asian countries, will be submitted to a number of private foundations for support.

Projects under the category of "Law, Legal Custom, and Population Practice" also moved very slowly. But discussions on a number of such

projects proposed by Asian principals began to move toward agreement in FY 1974. The Foundation was responsible for encouraging the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) to consider focusing a portion of its work on Law and Population. With a grant from the Foundation, LAWASIA is now regularly devoting a section of its journal to such matters. The Foundation has kept in close touch with Professor Luke T. Lee, Director of the Law and Population Programme of the Fletcher School and has been in a position to assist him, at his request, in identifying legal scholars in Bangladesh who are interested in such work.

The Special Adviser

Mr. Wilder, the Foundation's Senior Program Adviser, has become an integral element of this new Foundation program. He has visited every country in which the Foundation maintains an office and rapidly became familiar with the Foundation's methods of operation and its local relationships. He has worked closely with the Representatives in making the expanded program known in each country and in determining the appropriate IE&C proposals that the Foundation should be prepared to consider. Working closely under the Representative, he was also able to provide considerable technical advice and guidance to organizations and agencies interested in developing new approaches to Population information and education programs.

The Representatives are responsible for the developing of all programs in the countries of their responsibility and for the collective impact of all these programs on economic and social growth. Mr. Wilder is their colleague and consultant in the development of the Population component of the overall country programs. As Special Adviser his judgment is required on every Population project proposed for support within each country, and regionally. The ultimate decision on project approval rests in the home office in San Francisco.

Despite the growth of greater contact between Asian nations, it is still surprising to discover how little one country knows of the other's work in certain specialized areas. Population is no exception. As in the case of other Asia Foundation Senior Advisers, Mr. Wilder, as the result of his country visits, is able to keep individual Representatives advised of other country programs that may have local relevance, transfer the same information to local agencies and institutions, and thus assist the Representatives in their continuing responsibility to encourage greater contact between local agencies and agencies in other countries.

The First Year's Experience: Involving the Non-Family Planning Institution

It is clear, from the first year's experience, that the Foundation's and AID's judgment that non-family planning organizations and institutions in Asia could and should be encouraged to take part in local campaigns designed to change attitudes toward family planning, was a sound one. In part through these efforts, there are emerging in such countries as Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and, though more slowly, in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Republic of China, and Singapore, new sources of public persuasion toward contraception and, in fact, new sources of family planning acceptors. The magnitude of these results will not be known for a few years, but it is clear that this program as visualized by AID and the Foundation, is energizing sources of information, education, and communication

that have their own attentive and highly empathetic constituencies.

It is far too soon to tell what effect the involvement of such organizations, local and regional, is likely to have on the demand for contraceptives and on the rate of Asia's population growth. But it seems evident that several Asian national family planning programs have reached or are approaching the limits, in terms of immediately foreseeable budgets, of government inputs into service delivery systems and in IE&C. In such countries it is clear that forward-looking program administrators are looking about for new approaches, new measures and new sources of effective public persuasion. With the availability of new foreign funds for such non-family planning institutions as women's groups, community service organizations, social welfare bodies, labor unions, youth organizations, religious associations, and others, there is increasing interest in drawing on the special communications channels of those institutions. This trend represents a reversal of policy in some countries, where newly-formed national programs not so long ago saw no role for such groups. This erstwhile attitude was perhaps an echo of policies that brought an end to clinic operation for the private family planning association, which, in many places, had pioneered in that field.

As early as 1968, a few population communication specialists were urging a major role for private family planning associations in the task of stimulating the public toward adoption of the small-family norm. At that time, many governments feared political opposition to official open publicity for family planning and there was a tendency, perhaps justified, to center all clinic operations under Ministry of Health control, reducing or ruling out such a role for the private family planning association. The arguments for a shift in function for the FPAs, from the clinical to the motivational, were that it made considerable sense for governments to control and administer uniformly the total network of clinic facilities and the FPAs, normally free of national politics, could mount the kinds of bold IE&C appeals and campaigns that were needed. Today, the IPPF is well into a program of encouraging and assisting the development of an IE&C capability among its affiliate FPAs. And as many governments witness a plateauing of their acceptance curves, they are beginning to welcome another hand in IE&C work, whether from the FPA or the voluntary non-FP organizations.

But as pointed out earlier, if the non-family planning sector is to be involved in family planning it will need a local source of encouragement and a local source to whom its members can go for technical assistance in mounting family planning programs best suited to their clients' backgrounds. These organizations are hard-headed and experienced; they know how to provide their members with the services they were established to give and they remain alive because they have this skill. They will not embark on a new field such as family planning, in which they have had no experience, without a trusted source of technical assistance and guidance. The Foundation believes that in many countries the local family planning association could become such a technical service center for the non-family planning sector. Wherever the situation has proved suitable, and with the knowledge of the IPPF, it has encouraged the local FPA to take on this new role. It has encouraged the local FPAs in Malaysia and Vietnam to make surveys of local voluntary organizations that might be prepared to offer certain types of family planning programs as an additional service for its members. Such surveys have also been discussed in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Korea.

The classic case in which the local FPA has been supported in this effort to involve the non-family planning voluntary sector for the first time on a systematic basis is Korea. Here the Foundation has supported the PPFK (the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea) to establish the job of Project Coordinator for IE&C Activities by Private Organizations. Mrs. Kim Jae-hee, an experienced, knowledgeable, and skillful family planning worker is providing the encouragement, technical guidance, and service to Korean organizations that has resulted in the rapid growth of this aspect of the Foundation's population program in Korea. Her services account for the outstanding record of the non-voluntary sector in that country. As the Representative in Korea has stated, the PPFK Project Coordinator has been most effective in encouraging non-family planning organizations to attempt IE&C activities for the first time, in evaluating performance, and in suggesting new programming directions.

Should this support be provided instead by IPPF? The IPPF is fully informed and has not objected to this Foundation involvement. Because the Foundation sees the involvement of local FPAs as an effective means of harnessing the energy and influence of non-family planning agencies called for by the Foundation and AID, it will continue to encourage their participation in this new direction as long as other suitable support is not forthcoming. If other groups are prepared to offer such support and are better qualified to do so because of their relations with the local non-family planning private sector, the Foundation will stand away, its mission having been accomplished.

Similarly, the Foundation will on occasion, when IPPF help cannot be made available, or made available promptly, but with IPPF understanding, consider spot grants to local FPAs for new and imaginative IE&C approaches that deserve testing. Hopefully, if the test proves successful, such programs can then be funded by the IPPF.

The number and variety of projects supported by the Foundation differs from the traditional experience of other organizations working in the population field who are accustomed to working in larger amounts with fewer grantees. Yet it is determined in part by the variety of local non-family planning organizations. Many of them cannot absorb large amounts of funds. In many countries, if the non-family planning sector is to be involved, there may be many projects, and most will be in amounts of less than \$10,000. This means many projects with many organizations. It is not possible to mount comprehensive projects covering a range of voluntary organizations and administered by a central authority. To give such an authority to the local FPA, for example, would run the risk of alienating local interest and jeopardizing the independence of the local voluntary organization which is the source of its strength.

As the Representative in Thailand puts it in describing population programming in his country, where small grant programming is especially pronounced:

'Foundation programming to date is fragmented organizationally, geographically and functionally. In this respect, it bears

close resemblance to established Foundation assistance in the community service field. Notwithstanding this, USOM officials have commented favorably on the character and style of Foundation programming in population. At this juncture, we believe that the future direction of the population program will be, and in fact should be, in harmony with our experience in the very recent past."

Yet the burden is upon the Foundation to demonstrate the high quality and effectiveness of this type of programming. Mr. Wilder works closely with the project principals, under the Representatives' direction, on quality of program content both at the time the program is presented by the Asian organization for consideration, and during the life of the project itself. The Foundation is also attempting, wherever possible, to use local institutions to evaluate particular types of work done. In addition, the Foundation is considering methods of bringing the Representatives together to examine systematically the work done within their particular countries, to review the emphases placed by them, and on the basis of this review to determine what, if any, changes need to be made in the directions of future work.

Trends in IE&C and Future Work

The Foundation sees certain trends in IE&C in the population field as closely affecting its own work. The desire for self-reliance in economic and social development and in national Population/Family Planning programs can no longer be considered a characteristic of a few idiosyncratic governments. Apart from political motivation, the several thousand man-months of specialized training abroad, made possible by foreign assistance, are paying off in present-day cadres of expert Asians in all sectors of Population/Family Planning work. As a result, while demand for foreign-manufactured commodities will doubtless continue, there is a spreading expressed desire to "do it in Asian ways." There is clear evidence that foreign technical assistance is less welcome, and private-source funding on specific agreed upon projects that utilize local institutional and individual capability is more welcome. The role of regional organizations, such as IGCC, SEAMEO, CAMS, LAWASIA and a host of other non-official social, religious, women's, youth, cultural and research confederations, can be important.

While the population community continues to seek the world's first contraceptive that is free of physical and psychological side effects and works nearly unfailingly, program heads know they have yet to reach the many millions of the unpersuaded for whom there are workable contraceptive methods. Singapore has turned to increasingly harsh legislation, perhaps the most effective form of IE&C currently conducted. Korea gives full responsibility for IE&C to its private family planning association which, in turn, has identified scores of non-family planning institutions for enlistment in the IE&C task. Folk media, so long talked about, are only just beginning to come into play in Indonesia, in the Philippines, and in Thailand. Women's groups are speaking out for men to share the burden of contraception. Singapore medical students, dissatisfied with a mere conference, organize to take action in the population crisis. It is a time that

is just ripening for bold, forceful publicity, out in the open, both audial and visual. And those who can best take the plunge, in most countries, are those in the non-government sector.

It is natural that the year of embarkation on a program as varied and widespread as this should be marked by problems, albeit problems of start-up and experimentation. Both AID and The Asia Foundation entered into an agreement on Amendment 21 uncertain of the volume of work that would be generated. As originally proposed, and exclusive of overhead costs, the Foundation was to spend \$355,000 in FY 1973; \$413,500 in FY 1974; and \$314,000 in FY 1975. Within four months of the program's beginning, project possibilities appeared for FY 1973 amounting to approximately \$496,000, or almost half the total amount available. By May, this figure had risen to approximately \$760,000. In meetings with AID/Washington, it was decided to keep the year's direct project expenditures to under \$500,000.

The volume of requests from Asian principals, however, continues to rise. Projections for FY 1974 are well over the target figure of \$413,500, though the Foundation will attempt to hold within that limit. To do so would have to be at the expense of the enthusiasm of Asian project principals. Even so, the demand on present staff time, of the Representatives, the Special Adviser, and the home office is considerable. At the Representative in Korea writes:

"...it would not be an exaggeration to say that more opportunities have come to light in recent months than can be effectively handled with the present staff, and the surface has hardly been scratched."

It is conceivable that the demand for this type of Foundation support, in the areas presently included in Amendment 21, will continue for perhaps five years. Much of the continued demand, already evident in grants and prospective grants in FY 1974, is and will be in the nature of actual IE&C programs conducted by non-family planning organizations and institutions, the result of interest generated following surveys of organizations and public seminars supported by the Foundation. It is for this kind of activity in the non-government sector, contributing directly to population goals, that the Foundation is making this investment. There is ground in the Foundation's view for an early evaluation of this program by AID and for follow-up discussions on questions of additional funds for projects and for administrative and consultative staff.

November 30, 1973

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

POPULATION BUDGET - FY 1973

Country	IE&C		RESEARCH		MANPOWER		LAW		TOTALS	
	No. of Proj.	Amount	No. of Proj.	Amount	No. of Proj.	Amount	No. of Proj.	Amount		
Afghanistan	4	\$ 3,066							4	\$ 3,066
Bangladesh	2	2,987							2	2,987
Hong Kong	7	19,667			1	\$20,012			8	39,679
Indonesia	4	6,576							4	6,576
Japan			1	\$ 9,000*					1	9,000
Korea	12	57,841	5	36,935			2	\$ 4,528	19	99,304
Laos	1	3,260							1	3,260
Malaysia			1	810	1	3,196			2	4,006
Philippines	5	17,189	4	14,145					9	31,334
Rep. of China	9	43,671							9	43,671
Singapore	3	14,458							3	14,458
Thailand	16	40,489	2	4,831	1	2,125			19	47,445
Vietnam	6	32,133							6	32,133
Sub-Totals	69	241,337	14	65,721	3	25,333	2	4,528	87	336,919
San Fran.	8	76,027			1	1,779	1	17,415	10	95,221
TOTALS	77	317,364	14	65,721	4	27,112	5	21,943	97	432,140

*Involving collaborative research in Korea, the Philippines, and Japan.