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POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT

1978 - 1979

AID/pha-C-1169

ANNUAL REPORT

3 June 1978 - 30 June 1979

BATTELLE

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY PROGRAM

by

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Contract Number AID/pha-C-1169 with effective date of 3 June 1977 between Battelle Memorial Institute and the Battelle Memorial Institute provides for the analysis and evaluation of population policies and dynamics. Its specific objective as stated in the contract, is

to assist selected LDCs in considering the impact of population dynamics on their own development and to design, implement or improve population policies which will contribute to LDC development goals; to identify and examine in nine LDCs (a) those researchable policy and social barriers which restrict the availability of contraceptives and surgical means of family planning as well as (b) those factors which may impinge, for example, upon the status of women, age at marriage and first conception, and other determinants of fertility which fall potentially under the influence of LDC government action.

As provided in the contract and in agreement with AID technical directions, Battelle Memorial Institute formed the Population and Development Policy Program (Battelle PDP) to carry out work under this contract.

This report summarizes the second year of Battelle PDP activities (1 July 1978 - 30 June 1979), a period of integration of strategies and program activities. During the past year

- PDP staff additions include one research scientist, four research specialists and two secretaries;

- Staff members made 18 project-related international trips, contacting social scientists, planners and policymakers in 12 countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Peru and Tunisia;

- Twenty-six new proposals have been received (total dollar amount \$1,024,000) and ten new subcontracts written with eight in place (three in Peru, two in Guatemala, one in Colombia, one in Honduras, and one multiple country project);

- Progress continues on subcontracts which were begun in our first year in Haiti and El Salvador.

Besides these accomplishments, Battelle PDP experienced a number of management innovations worth noting. The AID Office of Population commissioned an APHA team to undertake a mid-course evaluation of Battelle PDP project activities. In June 1979, the team recommended program continuation through June 1982.

Battelle PDP developed a Management Information System (MIS) to deal with the increasing flow of proposals and projects generated by the program. Through 30 June 1979, 49 proposals, requesting a total of \$1,890,300, have been received and have undergone the MIS process of review.

The Battelle PDP annual program review meeting in October 1978 brought together PDP staff with subcontractors from Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, and Peru. PDP Fellows from 9 countries presented their current research findings at seminars in October 1978, coinciding with the program review, and in June 1979.

AMIDEP, the PDP-supported institution dedicated to promoting population activities in Peru, sponsored the Peruvian National Conference on Population and Development at Tarma in June 1979.

In Honduras, horizontal technical assistance from Corporación Centro Regional de Población (CCRP) in Colombia has culminated in the installation of a socioeconomic and demographic model for the Honduran government. Also in Honduras, a Central American regional seminar on Population and Development for Economists was held in May 1979 reflecting the potential for a Central American replication of AMIDEP activities.

Following a Battelle PDP presentation to AID Near East and North Africa Mission Directors, James Allman visited Egypt and Jordan to contact research institutions and identify government interest in collaborating with Battelle PDP. A project is now being prepared for support of data analysis at the Egyptian Institute of Statistical Studies and Research.

Over the course of this program, Battelle PDP has identified and responded to information needs by sponsoring research and seminars bringing together social scientists and policymakers. The Battelle PDP framework for policy development outlines four stages involved in the creation and implementation of a successful population policy:

- (1) Awareness on the part of policymakers of the importance of the population problem coupled with a realization that solutions can be found;
- (2) Information obtained from demographic and socioeconomic data as well as analysis of this information for policy formulation;
- (3) Integration of population considerations into government planning and policymaking; and
- (4) Implementation of policy actions both directly, specifically through family planning programs, and indirectly, through population impact analysis of government policies.

## II. REVIEW

### APHA Mid-Course Evaluation

Between 21 May and 22 June 1979, under the auspices of the American Public Health Association, a team consisting of Thomas Merrick, Georgetown University; Harriet Presser, University of Maryland; and Raymond Baker, University of North Carolina reviewed and evaluated the PDP program. The team addressed the specific topics of population strategy with regard to both AID and Battelle, Battelle's country programs, the specific case of Peru, the Fellows Program, various staffing and administrative issues, and future plans. The team made specific recommendations to Battelle in each of these areas; it also recommended the extension of the project to June 1982 contingent upon execution of those recommendations.

## III. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

### A. Peru

Once a leader within Latin America in taking steps toward a population policy, Peru has now fallen behind. After the military takeover of 1968, private family planning organizations were severely restricted in their operations. Under the military government of 1968-1975, family planning activities in state-run services were drastically curtailed. Opposition to a population policy stemmed from the pronatalist bias of the military establishment; the opposition of the Catholic Church hierarchy on moral grounds; and the alleged connection between birth control and imperialism made by the political left, concentrated in universities and labor organizations.

The new military regimen of 1975 assumed a more open position toward population policy than its predecessor. In 1976, a National Population Commission appointed by the President presented Guidelines for a comprehensive Population Policy. These were to include a broad educational component, for adults and children, as well as ample service availability. Still, active opposition to implementing such a Policy remained in the bureaucracy at various levels, in the universities, and in some segments of the Church.

Various international organizations made significant contributions toward debilitating this opposition through a concerted effort of educational and

consciousness-raising activities (GE-TEMPO), the Population Council, UNFPA, Pathfinder Fund, Battelle, and others).

But, opposition, though eroded by these efforts, remains. Moreover, the fiscal and political crisis which has engulfed Peru in the past several years has made the government hesitate before taking decisive steps toward a policy that may still be considered undesirable, unnecessary or at best, "sensitive" by influential factions within the country. In fact, there seems to be evidence that while opposition from the military, the bureaucracy, and the political left may have subsided, that from the Church hierarchy may have recently increased or at least become more vocal.

Battelle PDP has been supporting AMIDEP (Multidisciplinary Association for Research and Teaching in Population) (P010PE042/H706-01) since 1978 in its efforts to raise consciousness among academicians and promote needed research activities in the field of population. It has also supported since late 1978 a similar consciousness-raising effort by the National Statistics Office (P017PE055/H-709). Aimed at government planners, these month-long seminars are to be held in Lima and every provincial capital in Peru. Battelle PDP will be funding the updating of the Population Information Center as well as an analytical inventory of population works in Peru at the Center for Population and Development Studies (CEPD) (P029PE21/H 711). Battelle PDP has persuaded the prestigious Institute of Peruvian Studies to enter the population field and propose a study of social change and rural fertility (P041PE075). Another institution has proposed a study on attitudes toward family planning and alternative service delivery methods among the low income population serviced by Cayetano Heredia University Hospital (P054PE025). Battelle PDP is considering a proposal to reorganize aggregate demographic and socioeconomic data for Peru at the analytically more meaningful province level (P047PE019). Battelle was a co-sponsor of the National Conference on Population and Development in Peru (P027PE015/H706-2).

## B. Guatemala

Interest within Guatemala in formulation of a national population policy gained ground in some sectors and lost it in others during the 12-month period covered by this report. Knowledgeable Guatemalan observers concur that opposition to family planning and population within the National University of San Carlos has lessened -- third-year medical school students are now receiving training in family planning. They note, too, that key officials of Planificación Económica are increasingly receptive to consideration of population concerns in the planning process.

Despite diminishing antagonism on the part of these two traditional opponents, the Minister of Health has embarked on an anti-family planning

course, putting government support of and cooperation with APROFAM in jeopardy. In this he has received unexpected support from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus, population remains a political football at the same time that practical steps are being taken toward a more rational understanding of its role in social and economic development.

PDP activities in Guatemala during the 12-month period covered by this report included six visits by PDP staff (Trip Reports, numbers 25, 27, 28, 37, 38, and 39), one of which was at the request of the Director of the Division of Population and Human Resources of Planificación Económica. Given the reluctance of Planificación Económica to participate actively in the June 1978 National Seminar on Population, Development and the Environment, and the earlier pre-seminar, this initiative, and the resulting proposal for a joint study on the economically active population by ICATI and Planificación (P040GU048) evidences increased awareness of the importance of population factors in the planning process. A second proposal for analysis of data from an integrated rural development project (P038GU025) received by PDP from Planificación Económica has subsequently been funded by another donor. A third proposal on the determinants of rural family size which would be carried out in conjunction with one of Planificación's integrated rural development projects, is being elaborated by Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Meso América (CIRMA) for presentation to Battelle. Thus, three research proposals initiated during this year are closely tied to the principal development planning interests and entity of the Guatemalan government.

Two other proposals were approved during the year and are progressing satisfactorily: Alfredo Mendez's project on Cultural Change and Differential Fertility (Universidad del Valle P007GU051/H708-02) and Jorge Arias' project of preparation and distribution of two monographs on population and development (Universidad del Valle (P012GU004/H708-01)). The Academia de Ciencias television project (P005GU021/H 704), although behind schedule, has produced three short films on population and the environment for television which are currently in Chicago for final editing.

Several meetings between Battelle staff and consultants with CIRMA staff and invited guests have laid the groundwork for a Central American Association for Research and Teaching in Population in which the universities of Honduras and Costa Rica as well as individual researchers throughout Central America will participate.

### C. Ecuador

Battelle staff members have been working in Ecuador individually since before the present project started in 1977. Contacts and collaborative work had already been undertaken with the Ministries of Health and Edu-

cation, the Center for Demographic Analysis and the National Planning Board (JUNAPLA). In addition to these, since the PDP project began, Battelle has either worked with or made arrangements to collaborate with the Ministries of Agriculture and Labor, the National Statistical and Census Institute (INEC), the Programa de Antropología para Ecuador (PAE, a private nonprofit research organization) and the Centro de Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR, a private nonprofit population information and action program). The Battelle PDP Program has always had excellent institutional and personal relationships with USAID/Ecuador.

Battelle PDP sponsored and helped organize a National Pre-seminar in Population and Development in Ecuador in June 1978 (P004EC011/H-703). Hosted by INEC and JUNAPLA, the Pre-seminar was designed to present population issues and identify research priorities among representatives of most GOE agencies. Funding and technical assistance for the needed research was to be procured from Battelle PDP and other sources, and, results presented in a subsequent National Seminar on Population and Development. The process, though, was impeded by difficulties encountered within the GOE in accepting several clauses in the standard Battelle-AID subcontract format. Negotiations for a new format dragged on for months. The issue was never finally resolved, as AID contracts did not rule in the matter, but a format acceptable to Battelle and the GOE was agreed upon.

In the meantime progress by Battelle PDP continued in several areas. A project with the Ministry of Agriculture in response to 104d legislation is being designed to evaluate the fertility impact of an integrated rural development project, through its impact on the lives of peasant women. A program to promote research on Population at Ecuadorian universities is being developed with the Programa de Antropología para Ecuador (PAE) (P045EC019). PAE has also been developing projects for a demographic history of Ecuador and an annotated survey of extant works on population in the country. An information and communication center on population activities is being developed by CEPAR, with strong USAID support. Finally, a collaboration is being discussed with the UNFPA-sponsored Population Unit at JUNAPLA for Battelle PDP to provide technical assistance for Population Impact Analysis of JUNAPLA's projects. An additional possibility is a study in response to 104d legislation of a USAID project on appropriate technologies for small farmers. This study will be further elaborated upon with the Mission after the AID project becomes more defined..

#### D. Honduras

The situation in Honduras is, for our purposes, simpler than in Guatemala as there are considerably fewer organizations and individuals with whom Battelle could work. Population is sensitive as a topic of discussion and

as a policy objective, but the level of the debate is more subdued than in other countries. The National Planning Council (CONSUPLANE) has been receiving technical assistance for one year from Corporación Centro Regional de Población (CCRP) in Bogota with Battelle funding (P011HN010/H 707). The areas covered are economic modeling and long-term social services planning, in both cases a population component has been built into the planning tools.

There is no formal opposition in principle to family planning activities in Honduras. The problem, it seems, is the sense of depopulation *vis a vis* the presence of highly populated El Salvador nearby. In this atmosphere, it would seem difficult to impart a sense of urgency for slowing population growth rates in order to benefit the nation. Individual human rights would thus be the only point of argument for the moment. Still, the CCRP work in CONSUPLANE should serve to highlight some important consequences of rapid growth rates in regard to the provision of social services and, as the model has an explicit family planning program component, the impact that a family planning program could be expected to have. CONSUPLANE is extremely interested in seeing the CCRP work continue, and is particularly positive toward "horizontal-technical assistance". Continuation of the work should stress specific issues (population and educational services, family planning and population changes, etc.) and incorporate some of the population concerns developed at the national level into the regional development plans. The outlook, given the relatively modest level of effort, seems extremely encouraging. CCRP and CONSUPLANE have submitted proposals to Battelle for the follow-on project (P048HN004, P049HN005).

Note that for administrative expediency, the CCRP and CONSUPLANE components of the project have been presented simultaneously but as separate proposals. The CCRP/CONSUPLANE model, first presented publicly in May 1979 at the Central American Conference on Population and Development sponsored by Battelle, is already being incorporated into the process for the National Development Plan of Honduras. Follow-on activities will emphasize dissemination of the model and its uses in other GOH agencies as well as in other Central American countries.

Honduras has inadequate university offerings. The single university in the country lacks programs in several disciplines in the social sciences (for example, there is no Sociology, Anthropology, or Psychology) and provides no effective mechanism for research by faculty members. CSUCA, the Superior Council of Central American Universities, apportioned several regional graduate programs among its members and Honduras was assigned the Economics and Planning Program. With Battelle funding, the Program sponsored a Regional Central American Conference on Population and Development. The Conference held in May 1979 was attended by representatives from government agencies and universities throughout Central America (P037MU007/H 712), and, in addition, included invited participants from Mexico, the Dominican Republic and the U.S. A proposal for a follow-up conference on Population and the Environment in Central America is now being developed.

The USAID mission has expressed enthusiasm for both the CONSUPLANE project and the regional Conference on Population. The staff of both projects, in turn, has expressed great satisfaction with the collaborative support received from USAID mission staff.

### E. Haiti

On 7 April 1979, Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's President for Life, announced the government's commitment to the concept of the "Small Family". Duvalier's statement recognizes the need to control population growth within the contexts of both infant and maternal health and of socioeconomic development. At that time he also announced that the National Health Plan will include family planning as a priority component.

PDP has received the third progress report of the Deschapelles data analysis project (P002HA 607/11-702). Certain analyses such as those on unions and fertility have been completed ahead of schedule, whereas the investigators are still working on results from the data on mortality. Notable findings include the following: The researchers have found that some health related events in the Deschapelles region could be directly linked to seasonal changes; mortality, especially among those under 15 and over 49, increases during the rainy and harvest seasons; malnutrition is also more prevalent during the rainy and harvest seasons; seasonal fertility was observed although the investigators have not yet identified an explanatory hypothesis. Both adult and child migration are very high in the area, with 25 percent of those under ten years of age no longer living with their biological mothers.

The investigators have tabulated age-specific fertility rates and have been able to negatively correlate fertility rates and educational attainment; they have also found that the occupational group with the highest fertility rate consists of women in agriculture and the lowest includes women in skilled and salaried occupations. Women in stable unions, whether marriage or plaçage (consensual union), have exceedingly high total fertility rates. The difference between the stable married and stable plaçage unions is relatively small, 8.5 as compared to 8.0.

On his February trip to Haiti, Dr. Allman found that there was great interest in reaching Haitian policymakers with information on population and development such as that contained in the PDP Report on Population and Development in Haiti (McGreevey and Mutchler, 1977). Research needs continue to be in the area of analysis of basic demographic data, although there is some interest in supporting a population impact analysis of a Haitian project.

Dr. Allman is assisting in the preparation of a major workshop in Haiti on population, public health and social science research in Haiti.

## F. El Salvador

Battelle PDP has funded two proposals since beginning work in El Salvador, both carried out by Lic. Alex Alens with the Asociación Demográfica Salvadoreña (ADS) (P001SA010/H701-01, P003SA044/H701-02). A publication summarizing the results of the first project (P001SA010/H701-01), a seminar to discuss issues of population and development policy, primarily with regard to research needs, is available in book form, edited by Alens: Población y Desarrollo en El Salvador (October 1978, 356 pp.).

A Battelle PDP staff member visited El Salvador in May 1979 (see Trip Report number 39) to review Alen's work on a multi-task activity comprising both research and seminars (P003SA044/H701-02). The ADS/Alens project was found to be far behind schedule. However, some specific tasks of the contract -- the annotated bibliography and research synthesis and the analysis of determinants of fertility -- were nearing completion. In addition to a progress report, Alens has prepared a document presenting the substantive analysis derived from this current project: El Salvador: Sectores Sociales Claves en el Comportamiento Reproductivo de la Población y sus Factores Determinantes (October 1978, 185 pp.). For successful completion of the contract a strengthening of cooperation and collaboration between the ADS and the various agencies of the Government of El Salvador, in particular the Comité Técnico de Población, is a must. This need, as yet unmet, appears in part responsible for the delay.

AID/El Salvador and the Comité Técnico feel work produced thus far by the ADS project lacks practical relevance yet personnel from both institutions agreed to assess Alen's work to determine whether Battelle PDP may continue to fund SDA. If a continuation is possible, work will continue on a draft proposal by Angela de Mendoza to research the determinants of adolescent fertility and contraceptive use.

## G. Colombia

Progress continues on the PDP-funded project of the Fundación de Educación Superior (FES) (P009CLO28/H705) to analyze the data of the longitudinal study of the Research Program and Model for the Delivery of Health Services (PRIMOPS), part of a family planning and MCH program in Cali. The second progress report indicates that all activities regarding preparation and mounting of data onto the computer are completed and that several papers prepared under the auspices of the contract have been completed.

Dr. Micklin has recently been in contact with the AID Office of Population as well as Colombian researchers from Corporación Centro Regional de Población (CCRP) in order to develop a project which will study the consequences of the Colombian fertility decline (P050CLO13). The first stage of this study provides for a seminar including representatives from planning agencies and research institutions to prepare projects on the effects of the fertility decline on socioeconomic variables. Battelle PDP plans to support this project.

Battelle PDP Fellow Alberto Bayona, on leave for the academic year 1978-79, from the Javeriana University where he is Director of Social Studies, has participated in both of the above mentioned projects. Battelle PDP Fellow Helena Jaramillo Ribe is currently working on a study of the consequences of migration in Colombia.

## II. Near East: Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia

In November 1978, Dr. Allman made a presentation to USAID mission directors on population dynamics and programs in the Near East. Following this, Dr. Allman explored project development in Egypt and in Jordan.

At the request of USAID/Amman, Dr. Allman visited Jordan in December 1978 to discuss possible Battelle PDP support of the Population Studies Center of the University of Jordan. The University requested both financial aid and assistance in recruiting an experienced demographer for a two to three year post at the Studies Center. No formal proposal has yet been received.

In April 1979, Dr. Allman visited Tunisia discussing project development with USAID mission personnel and Tunisia research and program personnel.

Dr. Allman also visited Egypt in December 1978 and again in March 1979, meeting with researchers and policymakers to discuss possible Battelle PDP collaboration, for example, a Battelle PDP evaluation on the recent Population and Development project of the Egyptian Population and Family Planning Board. Dr. Atef Khalifa of the Institute of Statistical Studies and Research has submitted a proposal to PDP to analyze data on fertility and family planning in rural Egypt (P034EY030). Battelle PDP has approved the proposal but it is awaiting USAID approval.

## I. Other Countries: Brazil, Philippines, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan and Chile

### Brazil

PDP staff traveled twice to Brazil at the request of the USAID mission. Cynthia Gilley undertook a study of the current research on adolescent fertility in Brazil, assisting in the development of such projects. Dr. William McGreevey met with representatives of several organizations to discuss the potential population and development projects in Brazil and to ensure BEMFAM's participation in the Latin American CBD/CRS conference.

One proposal has been received from the University of Rio de Janeiro and is being considered for funding; "Family Size and Market Structure in Rural Latin America" (P044BR077).

A PDP Fellow, Guilherme Sedlacek, is conducting an econometric analysis of fertility and labor force participation in urban Brazil.

#### Philippines

A proposal for research on contraceptive continuation and post-adoption fertility rates in the Philippines from the University of the Philippines and the University of Michigan was adapted for execution by James Phillips as a PDP staff member.

Battelle PDP now has four fellows from the Philippines studying various topics as they relate to fertility: Teresa Ho, who is analyzing labor force participation of rural Filipino women; Corazon Raymundo, who is studying risk factors affecting Filipino mothers' decision to breastfeed; Melinda Montilla, who is studying ethnolinguistic group differences in the Philippines; and a new Fellow, Elizabeth Quizon, who will begin research on labor supply in the Philippines.

#### Nepal

Battelle PDP is currently considering funding the research component of a combined ecological research/documentary film effort which will demonstrate the environmental crisis in the Himalayas caused by extreme population pressures (P026NE062). The Nepalese government has indicated support for such a project, as have other funding agencies.

Battelle PDP Fellow, P.L. Joshi, completed his dissertation on "Models for the Evaluation of Family Planning Programs", based on data from the Nepalese WFS. He has returned to Nepal as director of research, planning and evaluation for the Population Commission of Nepal.

#### Nigeria

A project proposal from the University of Ibadan (P043NI131) requests funding for an extensive survey and its analysis, followed by the development of a sophisticated model which will forecast the impact of changes government expenditures on population.

Battelle PDP is considering assisting in the development of this pioneer project on population impact analysis for Nigeria, contingent on plans for Battelle PDP work in Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### Pakistan

In cooperation with the Carolina Population Center, the University of Karachi submitted a proposal to identify the correlation of family planning acceptance and to provide program planners with information useful in the identification of target groups (P024PA051). Battelle PDP has rejected the proposal.

Two PDP Fellows are extensively analyzing extant Pakistani data as part of their doctoral work. M. Nizamuddin is using PFS data to study family planning acceptability in rural Pakistan. Mehtab Karim is working on a model of the female life cycle from menarche to first birth.

### Chile

Two proposals (P036CH000, P039CH000) were submitted to Battelle PDP from the Asociación Chilena de Protección de la Familia in February 1979. One was for the study of the effect of family size on quality of life and economic development; the second was for support of a seminar on university instruction of demography and population dynamics. Because Battelle PDP has not planned to begin programs in Chile, both proposals were rejected.

## IV. MULTI-COUNTRY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

### A. Presentation to Near East AID Mission Directors

As part of a meeting 14 November 1978 on population dynamics and programs in the Near East, the Battelle PDP program gave a presentation to USAID Mission Directors in the region. As an outcome of the meeting, Battelle PDP staff visited Egypt and Jordan in December 1978 to explore project development. Other Battelle PDP support activities in that region are currently in the planning stage.

### B. Strategy for Population Assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa

Battelle PDP, together with the Future's Group and the Population Reference Bureau, responded to a request from the AID Africa Regional Bureau for an AID population assistance strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Office of Population's Director for Africa and the Regional Bureau's population officer assisted the group in its tasks.

The team ranked 31 countries on the basis of 53 variables and proposed, on the basis of its study, eleven nations as priority recipients of population aid, defined in its broad sense as programs which impact upon the ability to develop socially and economically. The countries, selected in order of importance were: Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, Botswana, Rwanda, Sudan, Senegal, Togo, Zaire, Liberia and Cameroon. Nigeria was omitted because of its membership in OPEC and the ramifications of that for U.S. foreign assistance, but the team noted that, political considerations permitting, Nigeria deserved the highest priority of all the African countries. Two additional

groups of eight and eleven countries, respectively, received moderate and low priority ranking.

The variables applied included host country attitudes toward existing population policies and programs, each government's capability for implementation of those actions proposed, USAID in-country infrastructure and a variety of social, economic, and demographic factors. From a total of seventeen discrete program options, the team then recommended those most appropriate for each of the target countries selected.

The Regional Bureau's population officer presented the team's report on 13 July 1979 at a meeting attended by Coler Butcher, Assistant Administrator of the Africa Regional Bureau, Sander Levin, Assistant Administrator of the Development Support Bureau and some 40 other invitees.

#### C. CBD/CRS Project

Battelle PDP's involvement in this activity grew out of the Clustered Service Delivery sub-project undertaken last year. At that time staff identified, in collaboration with Columbia University, over 150 projects in Latin America with programmatic concepts and/or systems that could be replicated elsewhere in the region, possibly through workshops for policymakers and program managers. Subsequent conversations with the staff of AID's Operational Research and Family Planning Service Delivery sections led to their request that Battelle PDP prepare and help conduct a major CBD/CRS conference that will: (a) focus exclusively on Latin America; (b) provide an in-depth analysis of project activity to date, and (c) stimulate more policymakers to undertake similar distribution activities appropriately adapted to their specific country needs. The Battelle contract AID/pha-C-1169 was augmented to include work in preparation for a CBD/CRS conference.

The Mexican government is currently reviewing an internal proposal to Development Associates, Inc. to hold a conference in 1980 on the commercial and community-based distribution of contraceptives in Latin America. Participants invited to the conference will include Latin American health and planning ministers whose countries are, or might become, involved in the commercial or community-based family planning services.

Battelle PDP will arrange for seven presentations at the conference: five will focus on major CBD/CRS projects in Central and South America, and two will review and critique current CBD and CRS activities throughout Latin America. These seven papers will constitute the prime basis for discussion at the Mexican conference.

For the past six months Battelle PDP staff has been working with Latin American counterparts to help prepare the substantive content of two

small regional workshops that were designed to bring together CBD/CRS project managers with those contemplating the introduction of similar programs for an exchange of ideas and experience. Both workshops will be held in August 1979 - one in the Dominican Republic, the other in Colombia. Those who will give presentations at the Mexican conference will make initial presentations at one or both of the workshops enabling analysis and discussion by workshop participants. Battelle PDP project staff will assist in revising the presentations and adding audiovisual components prior to the conference in Mexico.

Battelle PDP will edit the all-Spanish proceedings from the workshops and the conference and will arrange a suitable format for publication.

#### D. The Impact of Rural Development on Population Growth

The AID offices of Rural Development and of Population, in order to examine the impact of rural development on fertility, commissioned a project from the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), the first phase of which was to be preparation of a set of state-of-the-art papers reviewing what scientific literature could offer as a guide to understanding the linkages between population growth and rural development.

The Office of Rural Development then requested Battelle PDP to review and synthesize the salient information of the papers prepared on the topic (see Battelle PDP Working Paper No. 8). The seven papers reviewed the state of the art of women in development, costs and benefits of children, income and fertility, migration and fertility, health and nutritional aspects of fertility, land availability and education.

### V. COUNTRY PROJECT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

#### A. Battelle PDP Fellows Program

During the reporting period five new Fellows joined the Battelle PDP Fellows Program and participated in the Third and Fourth PDP Fellows Seminars held at the Belmont Conference Center in Elkridge, Maryland, in October 1978 and June 1979.

Fourteen Fellows participated in the Third PDP Fellows Seminar during 22 - 24 October 1978. New Fellows described research plans and sources of data. Nine other Fellows presented developments in their research and participated with PDP staff members in discussions on research methodology and data analyses.

The Fourth PDP Fellows Seminar took place during 12 - 15 June 1979. Fourteen Fellows presented work in progress and discussed the policy relevance of their research. Observers for the Fourth Seminar were Dr. Sarah Green of AID Office of Population, Dr. Thomas Merrick of the Georgetown University Center for Population Research, and Dr. Harriet Presser of the University of Maryland.

Eighteen Fellows have participated in the Program since its inception in the fall of 1977. Four of them have been designated as Overseas Fellows as they have completed their work in the U.S. A list of the Fellows with U.S. university and home country affiliations appears on pages 16 - 19. Fellows selected during this reporting period are indicated by asterisks.

BATTELLE PDP FELLOWS

+Mohammad ALAUDDIN, Bangladesh, ISWR, Dacca University: Ph.D., Population Planning, University of Michigan.

Dr. Alauddin completed his doctoral work in May 1979 on rural development and family planning behavior in Bangladesh villages. His work was based on the Bangladesh WFS data in combination with area data on rural fertility. He has returned to his administrative and teaching position with the Dacca University Institute of Social Welfare and Research.

+\*Alberto BAYONA, Colombia, Universidad Javeriana; Fulbright Visiting Professor of Sociology, Tulane University.

Dr. Bayona, on leave for the academic year 1978-79 from his post as director of social studies at Javeriana in Bogota, has written several monographs and papers on population topics. He is analyzing 1973 census data on contextual factors influencing fertility and mortality.

+Laura EZEKWE, Nigeria, University of Nigeria; Ph.D. candidate, Sociology/Demography, Princeton University.

Miss Ezekwe is writing her dissertation on the estimation of singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for 13 selected African countries. Her work was carried out as part of a research project in the Demographic Workshop of the office of Population Research. Her concern is with assessing a reliable measure of variations in marital patterns in non-European as contrasted to European populations.

Muhiuddin HAIDER, Bangladesh, University of Chittagong; Ph.D. candidate, School of Education, University of Michigan.

Mr. Haider became interested in population education while he was a student of Everett Rogers. He received a Ford Foundation grant for five months of field study in Bangladesh (Dec. 78 - May 79) to gather data on nonformal population education programs associated with the integrated rural development program. He has recently returned to the University of Michigan.

Teresa HO, Philippines, University of the Philippines, Los Baños; Ph.D. candidate, Food Research Institute, Stanford University

Mrs. Ho published several papers in the Philippines on female labor force participation and fertility before coming to the U.S.

\*New Fellows.

+Overseas Fellows.

for advanced study. She helped guide the Laguna survey of rural household behavior. Her doctoral research will draw on Filipino data and the Rand/Malaysia surveys.

\*Elena HURTADO, Guatemala, INCAP and USAID/Guatemala; MPH candidate, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles.

Ms. Hurtado joined the Fellows program while she was studying at UCLA where she wrote on determinants of use and intended use of modern contraception in traditional and modern villages of Guatemala. In July of 1978 she returned to Guatemala where she worked on an AID evaluation of family planning programs in El Quiche. At a meeting on 28 Nov 78 at AID/Washington, Mr. Scott Edmonds praised the quality of her work. She is thus among the first of the PDP Fellows to return to her country and begin to contribute to policy development.

\*P. L. JOSHI, Nepal, Population Commission, Government of Nepal; Ph.D., Biostatistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Joshi completed his doctoral work in June 1979 on the evaluation of family planning continuation rates. His research was based on data from the Nepal WFS. He has recently returned to his position as director of research, planning, and evaluation for the Population Commission of Nepal.

Mehtab S. KARIM, Pakistan, Institute of Development Economics, Qaid Al Azam University; Ph.D. candidate, Sociology, Cornell University.

Mr. Karim has written on age at marriage and fertility in Pakistan using data from the National Impact Survey. For his doctoral work he is developing a project with Sabiha Syeed of the Population Planning Commission and Professor Peter Smith on the female life cycle from menarche to first parturition. He has been in London at WFS headquarters for the past several months and has recently returned to Cornell.

\*Claudia LECAROS, Colombia, Ph.D., School of Education, Stanford University.

Dr. Lecaros wrote her dissertation on education, development and income in rural Colombia. Her work is based on data drawn from the 1973 census and the Agrarian Census of 1970-71. She returned to Colombia in December 1978.

Melinda MONTILLA, Philippines; Ph.D. candidate, Sociology, Utah State University.

Ms. Montilla is writing her dissertation on ethnolinguistic group differentials in the Philippines. Her work is based on the 1973 National Demographic Survey.

M. NIZAMUDDIN, Pakistan, Population Planning Commission, Islamabad;  
Ph.D. candidate, Population Planning, University of Michigan.

Mr. Nizamuddin directed the Pakistan Fertility Survey while he was Deputy Director, TREC, Population Planning Commission. As part of his doctoral work he is writing on the acceptability of family planning in rural Pakistan. He is using PFS data for his study.

\*Elizabeth QUIZON, Philippines, College of Development Economics and Management, University of the Philippines; Ph.D. candidate, Economics, Yale University.

Mrs. Quizon joined the PDP Fellows Program in June 1979. She is working with data from the Laguna and Bicol Surveys to examine the labor supply in the Philippines.

Corazon RAYMUNDO, Philippines, University of the Philippines; Ph.D. candidate, School of Public Health, Harvard University.

Mrs. Raymundo is working with data from the National Demographic Survey, 1973, done in the Philippines. She is examining postpartum amenorrhea, breastfeeding practices, socioeconomic differentials and their relationships to fertility. She recently completed a component of her doctoral dissertation entitled, "The nursing Filipino mothers: Their lactation and postpartum non-susceptible experiences."

Helena RIBE, Colombia, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá; Ph.D. candidate, Economics, Yale University.

Mrs. Ribe is writing her dissertation on the consequences of migration in Colombia. Her work is based on data drawn from the 1973 census. Beginning in the fall of 1978 she started a postdoctoral research project on fertility aspects of the same data set.

\*Roberto RÍOS, Perú, Universidad de San Marcos; Ph.D. candidate, Colombia University.

Mr. Ríos is in the last phase of completion of a doctoral dissertation examining secular trends in mortality and fertility in Latin America. He has noted in his work a faster-paced fertility decline than was typical of the European demographic transition.

Sandra ROSENHOUSE, Guatemala, Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (INCAP), Guatemala City; Ph.D. candidate, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles.

Ms. Rosenhouse is writing her dissertation on the evaluation of the validity of attitudinal survey data on fertility-related topics administered in Guatemala. Her work is based on the INCAP-RAND data and focuses primarily on desired family size.

+Jorge SARAVIA, Colombia, Universidad del Valle del Cauca; Ph.D., Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Dr. Saravia completed his doctoral work in 1978 on rural development and health status in Colombia. He used data from a 1973 health and nutrition survey. He has returned to his faculty position in the School of Economics, Universidad del Valle del Cauca.

\*Guilherme SEDLACEK, Brazil, Instituto Getulio Vargas; Ph. D. candidate, Economics, University of Chicago.

Mr. Sedlacek joined the PDP Fellows program in October 1978, shortly after he began work on a study of fertility and women's work patterns in Brazil and the U.S. with James Heckman and the Stanford Research Institute. He intends to adapt econometric modeling techniques he is currently developing to use on survey data from Sao Paulo, Brazil.

B. Battelle PDP Working Papers

During the reporting period, the Battelle PDP Working Papers series was initiated. Battelle PDP staff and PDP Fellows are encouraged to submit papers for incorporation into the series.

The series includes 12 papers as of 30 June 1979.

<u>BATTELLE PDP WORKING PAPERS</u>			
<u>Paper #</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author (s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Socioeconomic Change and Family Planning: Their Impact on Fertility	W.P. McGreevey	Oct. 1978
2	Sex Differences in the Effects of Nutrition and Social Class on Mental Development in Rural Guatemala	P.L. Engle C. Yarbrough J. Townsend R.E. Klein M. Irwin	Oct. 1978
3	Consequences of Adolescent Motherhood in Rural and Modern Guatemala (2nd. printing)	P.L. Engle, et al.	Oct. 1978
4	Guatemala: Development and Population	W.P. McGreevey A. Sheffield, eds.	Dec. 1978
5	The Contribution of Anthropologists to Population Policy Development	W.P. McGreevey S.N. Nerlove	Nov. 1978
6	Notes on Population Impact Analysis	W.P. McGreevey	Feb. 1979
7	Natural Fertility and Associated Intermediate Variables in Some Arab Countries	J. Allman	Feb. 1979
8	The Impact of Rural Development on Population Growth	W.P. McGreevey C.A. Carrino A.C. Kubisch	May 1979
9	La Planificación de los Recursos Humanos Uso de Modelos Demográficos-Económicos	R.E. Daubón	May 1979
10	Intermediate Variables Affecting Fertility Levels in Rural Haiti	J. Allman	May 1979
11	The Nature of Economic-Demographic Planning Models: Three Latin American Examples	R.E. Daubón	Jun. 1979
12	Patterns of Sexual Union Formation in Rural Haiti	J. Allman	Jun. 1979