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1968

# Population Program Assistance

Aid to developing countries  
by the United States, other  
nations, and international  
and private agencies

Agency for International Development  
The Office of The War on Hunger  
Population Service  
Washington, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 1968

POPULATION PROGRAM ASSISTANCE - SEPTEMBER 1968



P O P U L A T I O N   P R O G R A M  
A S S I S T A N C E

. . . . .aid to developing nations  
by the United States, other nations,  
and international and private agencies.

September 1968

A G E N C Y   F O R   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   D E V E L O P M E N T  
P O P U L A T I O N   S E R V I C E ,   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   W A R   O N   H U N G E R  
W A S H I N G T O N ,   D .   C .   2 0 5 2 3

## FOREWORD

This survey of basic demographic data and family planning activity in the less developed nations has been prepared for the reference use of private and public organizations working in the field. The survey includes all less developed countries from which data could be obtained, including a number that receive no assistance from the Agency for International Development.

The compilation includes:

1. The latest basic demographic data available on the less developed countries.
2. Summary statements of the overseas programs of family planning assistance carried out by private and international organizations, and by the United States and other countries.
3. Summaries, by country, of national family planning programs under way and of external assistance being made available from private and public sources.

This publication has been prepared by the Population Service, Office of the War on Hunger, A.I.D., with the assistance of A.I.D.'s five Regional Bureaus: Latin America, Near East-South Asia, Africa, East Asia, and Vietnam.

Special acknowledgement is made of the cooperation of numerous organizations in supplying data on their activities: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Ford Foundation, Population Council, Rockefeller Foundation, Pathfinder Fund, U.S. universities, Swedish International Development Authority, Pan American Health Organization, and the United Nations. Acknowledgement is also made of data supplied by the Population Reference Bureau and the Population Crisis Committee.

Demographic data accompanying individual country synopses were prepared, unless otherwise noted, from these sources: U.N. Population and Vital Statistics Report, Series A (as of July and October 1967); U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November 1967; U.N. Demographic yearbooks for past 6 years; 1965 Production Yearbook of Food and Agriculture Organization; and A.I.D. Statistics and Reports Division Economic Data Sheet, June 1967, and SRD Growth Rates and Trend Data for GNP, March 1967.

Data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in many cases represent only rough estimates or approximate order of magnitude, rather than precise statistics.

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## POPULATION GROWTH: A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM

The problem of population growth is worldwide in character, scope, and effects. World population is increasing by some two percent each year -- over 60 millions annually -- with both the rate and numbers of gain rising year by year. This increase is at a pace never before known.

It is already posing numerous problems for many countries, developed and less developed -- creating present and future difficulties for all regions and nations. In the shorter run, these difficulties have immediate and urgent meaning for the developing countries of the world where rates of population increase are greatest and population pressure upon resources is most acute. In the longer view, however, they bear directly upon family and individual levels of living everywhere, the peace and progress of humanity, and the stability of free institutions.

If the present two percent rate of increase continues, world population -- now nearly 3.5 billions -- would double in the next 35 years or by about the year 2000. This would mean that, in half a lifetime, more people would be added to earth's total than in all the ages since man's creation.

The worldwide average population growth rate of 2 percent per year obscures significant differences in the growth rate between the more developed countries, as a group, and the less developed countries of the world. The former, on the average, show a population growth rate of about 1.1 percent per year, and the latter about 2.5 percent. In many of the

less developed countries the rate of growth ranges from 2.5 to 3.8 percent per year - rates which if continued will double their populations in 20 - 30 years. Two-thirds of the world's population live in the less developed countries of the world. Mortality rates in most of these countries will probably continue to decline in the years ahead. In the absence of widespread adoption of family planning they face the prospect of further increases in their already high rates of population growth.

Where would the developing countries find the resources to maintain the population increase that present population growth rates will produce in a few years? What of their hopes for economic progress and better standards of living for their peoples?

If their populations continue to grow at present rates, enormous increases in food supplies, jobs, housing, education, health facilities, roads, communications and public services as a whole would be required within a phenomenally short period just to maintain existing living conditions.

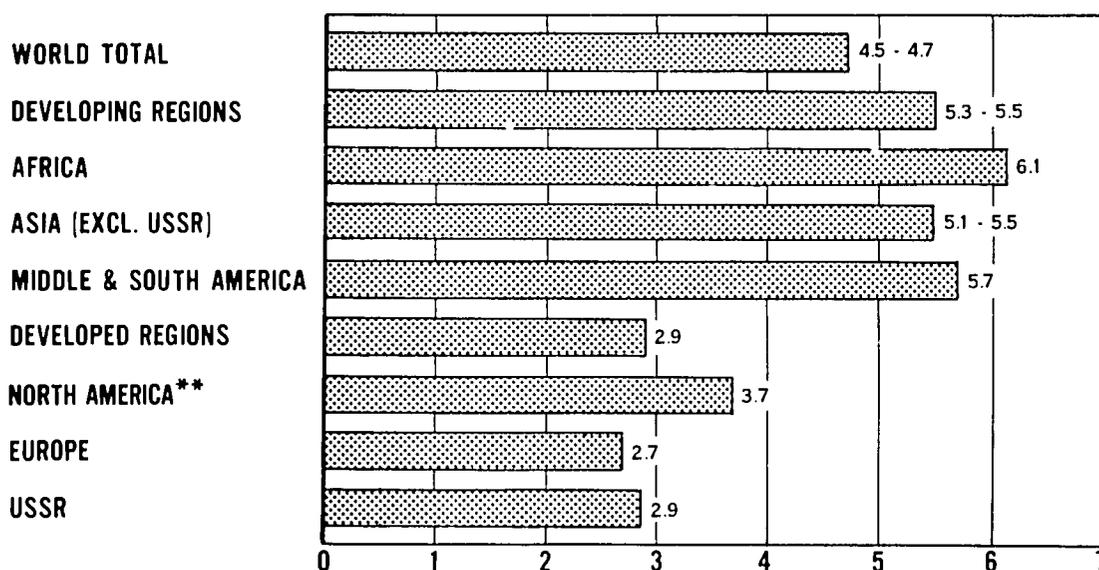
An excessive rate of population increase is in itself an impediment to development. The experience of numerous less developed nations has underlined this. Even in the face of concerted programs of economic development standards of living may stagnate or retrogress if population grows too rapidly.

There is growing recognition of the problems associated with too rapid rates of population growth. The World Leaders' Declaration on Population made in 1966 to the United Nations has been signed by 30 heads of state for as many countries (see text of Declaration, page 55). The United States in its foreign economic assistance program has assigned the highest

priority, along with measures to expand food production, to assistance in curbing population growth by means of voluntary family planning.

In the developing countries themselves, as this report documents, there is a growing awareness of the need for, and increasing support being given to, family planning programs.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN COMPLETED FAMILIES AROUND THE WORLD\*



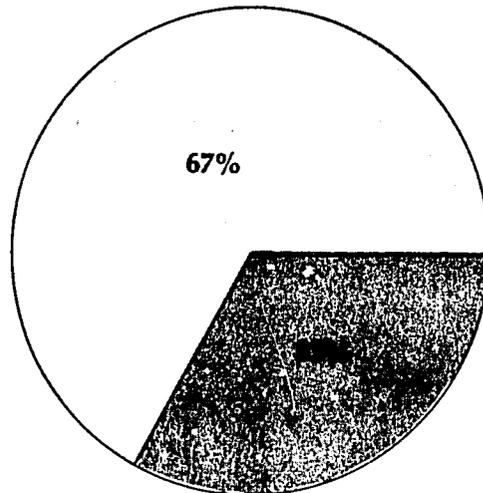
\*Average number of children born per woman living through reproductive period, if current fertility rates remain constant. (Weighted averages of most recently available rates for countries within each region.)

SOURCE: Population Council—Studies in Family Planning, June 1965

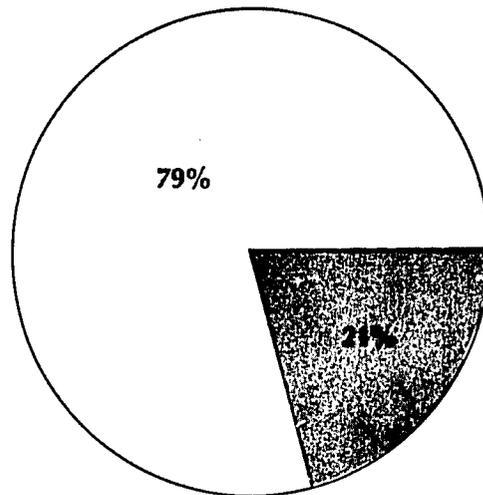
\*\*U.S. and Canada

# POPULATION OF LESS-DEVELOPED REGIONS AND OF ADVANCED COUNTRIES, PERCENTAGES, 1967 AND PROJECTED FOR YEAR 2000\*

1967  
3.4 Billion



 Less-Developed Regions       Advanced Countries



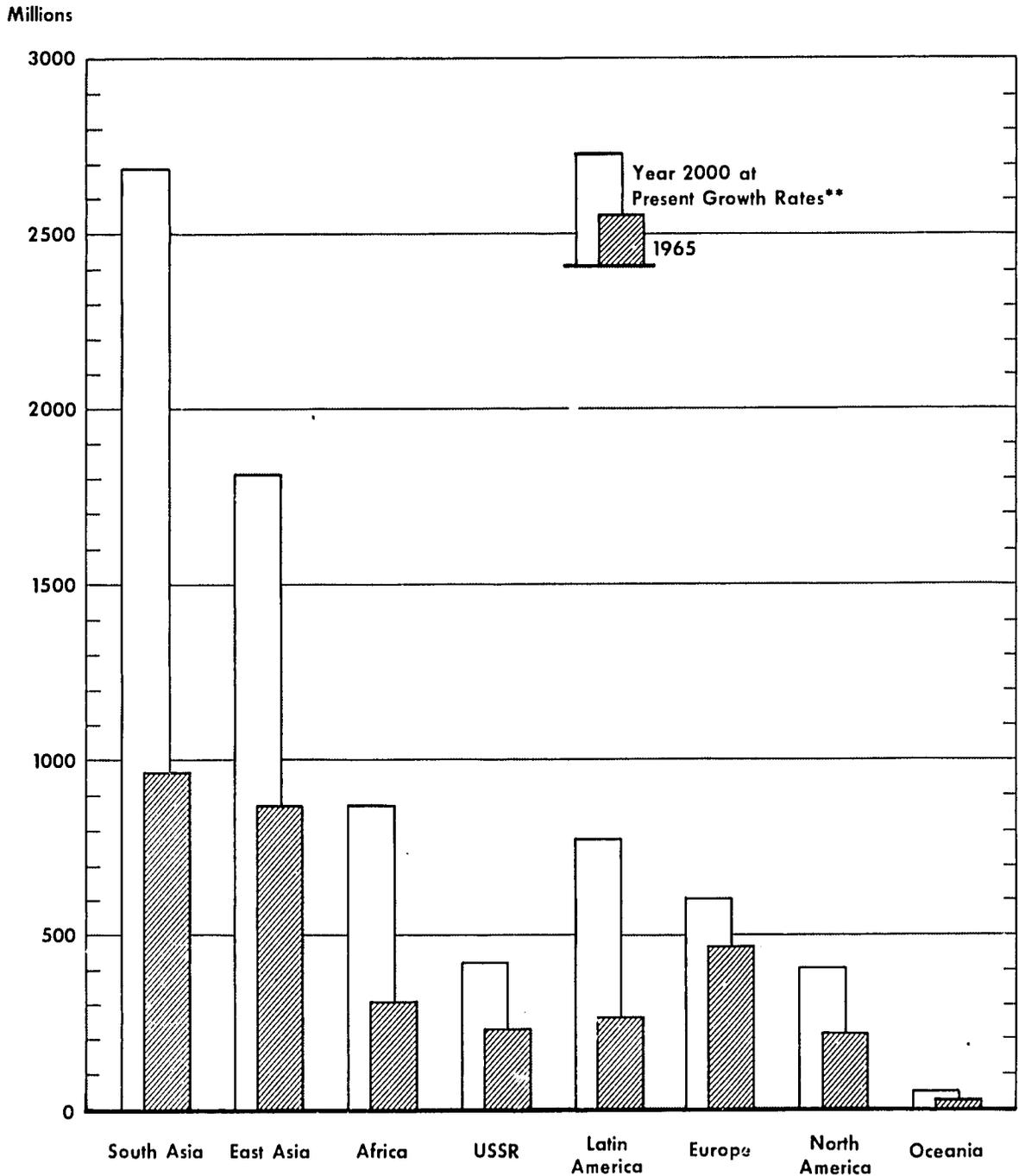
Year 2000  
7 Billion

\* Present trends continuing

AID/WOH Population Service 12-8-67

# WORLD POPULATION BY REGIONS

1965 and Projected for Year 2000 \*



\* SOURCE: World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963, United Nations, 1965

\*\* The UN data assume fertility remaining constant at recent levels, with mortality continuing to decrease, and no migration between regions.

## ASSISTANCE TO FAMILY PLANNING

Twenty-six developing nations are now carrying out family planning programs that are government-sponsored. In 32 other developing countries family planning activities are being carried on--either intensively or as initial efforts--by voluntary associations. A number of other countries are undertaking preliminary demographic and population studies.

Assistance to these family planning and population efforts is being provided to all of the nations in the first group, and to many in the other two groups, by private nonprofit organizations, by the U.S. Government through the Agency for International Development, by other nations, or by the United Nations. This assistance includes aid to initiate or expand family planning activities, population and demographic studies, medical research, and staff training.

Private organizations and the Swedish Government were the first to identify the great need for assistance to population and family planning efforts in developing nations and to initiate significant programs to supply this assistance. In 1967 the Agency for International Development began to move into a key position in the worldwide battle to help provide an answer to this major problem of our time -- slowing the growth of world population to provide for a hopeful future.

## The Agency for International Development

Assistance for population programs in developing countries in the free world was begun by A.I.D. in 1965, as a new initiative in its aid for programs of agricultural, industrial, and social development. This followed President Johnson's State of the Union Message in January 1965 in which he announced, "I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources."

In the 3 years since that time, the Agency has emerged as a foremost resource for helping less-developed countries plan and carry out population and family planning studies, training, and action programs. Direct A.I.D. assistance during fiscal year 1968 went to 26 countries, including India, Pakistan, Korea, Nepal, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Liberia, Tunisia, Vietnam, and 14 countries in Latin America. Assistance also is being given numerous others through A.I.D. support of regional activities and international organizations active in the field of population and family planning.

### Growth of U. S. Assistance

A.I.D. dollar assistance to population and family planning programs in developing countries has increased from \$2.1 million in 1965 to \$34.7 million in 1968, plus local currencies in 1968 valued at \$50 million, generated by U. S. food aid. This forward movement clearly reflects the increasing U. S. concern with the pace of world population growth.

Beginning in 1965, A.I.D. assistance concentrated on strengthening educational and research institutions to provide the research, evaluation, and manpower training urgently needed to carry on effective programs in developing countries. Grants were made to the Universities of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins, California, Notre Dame, and Hawaii in the United States...to institutions in Latin America...to the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council. A.I.D. also supported censuses and demographic studies, surveys of knowledge, attitudes and practices of conception control, fertility patterns, and methods of evaluating family planning programs. (For a resume of each project, see pages 21 to 45.)

The U.S. Congress in 1966 indicated its support of assistance to voluntary family planning efforts overseas in two laws. Both the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Food for Peace Act of 1966 added new specific provisions concerning the use of U.S.-owned or controlled foreign currencies, largely accrued through sale of U.S. commodities abroad, to assist family planning programs in countries requesting such help.

At the end of 1966, the Secretary of State, the A.I.D. Administrator, the Acting Director of the Peace Corps, and the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, in a joint policy statement, announced that their agencies would give high priority to helping limit excessive rates of population growth and increase food production. U.S. Ambassadors and Mission Directors were instructed to consider the problems and requirements of the population crisis among their principal concerns and responsibilities.

Early in 1967 the pace quickened. President Johnson established the Office of the War on Hunger within A.I.D. in a move to focus increased

attention on the problems of population, food production, health and nutrition.

The Population Service was created within the Office of the War on Hunger to provide technical guidance and other leadership for A.I.D.'s work in the population field. Simultaneously, expansion of the Population Service staff to 28 was authorized, compared with only four in this work at the beginning of 1967.

Also, increases occurred in the population staff in the Regional Bureaus of A.I.D. in Washington, and in the A.I.D. Missions and U.S. posts abroad. Population officers were designated in all country missions and posts. Full-time population specialists were placed in a number of countries, in two cases several within a single mission. Each mission gave new consideration to population problems and family planning as a basic part of A.I.D.'s overall assistance. By the end of fiscal 1968 there was a total of 55 A.I.D. professional personnel devoting all or most of their time to population and family planning assistance activities.

#### Contraceptives Made Eligible

A fundamental advance in U.S. assistance was made in May 1967 with adoption of an A.I.D. policy making contraceptives eligible for financing in assistance programs. These supplies and equipment for their manufacture had been ineligible as assistance items since the beginning days of U.S. foreign aid under the Marshall Plan. Adoption of the new policy indicated, perhaps more than any other move, the long step forward that had taken place in A.I.D. policy and the change in public attitudes that made the step possible.

The new policy enables the Agency to help developing countries meet their needs for scarce supplies of contraceptives -- supplies without which effective programs could not be developed.

To lower commodity costs, procedures were set up to permit procurement of contraceptives through consolidation of orders by A.I.D. in Washington through the General Services Administration. Specifications for the contraceptives, including packaging, packing and dating were worked out by A.I.D. in consultation with other interested U.S. agencies and the pharmaceutical industry. All oral contraceptives must be covered by an "effective new drug application" from the Food and Drug Administration.

#### Fiscal 1968 -- A Landmark Year

On September 14, 1967, A.I.D. Administrator William S. Gaud announced the first assistance under the new policy. Contraceptives--condoms and pills--were to go to India at that country's request. Also, out of a \$3-million grant made to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, \$1-million was for contraceptives, medical instruments, and other commodities. Later, another \$1 million was added to the IPPF grant for purchase of additional U.S.-produced contraceptives and other commodities.

The grant to India in fiscal 1968 included \$2.9 million for condoms to be distributed widely through commercial channels and \$200,000 for a trial demonstration of oral contraceptives, looking toward widening use of the pill in India. (India did not license oral contraceptives until early 1967, and use to date has been limited.)

On September 15, 1967, A.I.D. issued a basic directive that sets forth the objectives guiding the new thrust of U.S. assistance in the population field. Entitled "Guidelines for Assistance to Population Programs," it says:

"The U.S. objective in providing assistance to population programs in developing countries is to contribute as a responsible member of the community of nations to the betterment of human welfare, improvement in the dignity and quality of human life, and the strengthening of free nations and institutions. This calls for a coherent overall strategy of developmental assistance designed to achieve significant and continuing progress. Helping less developed countries increase their production capacities is an essential part of the task, but it cannot achieve the desired improvements in per capita income, nutrition, education, housing, health, and general living levels, unless rates of population growth are brought into reasonable relationship with rates of resource development.

"The United States seeks to foster recognition of population dynamics as a variable factor and to integrate it into host-country economic planning.

"It is the specific objective of the United States in assisting population programs to contribute to the growth of national, regional, and worldwide population action on a basis commensurate with the importance of the race between food supplies and numbers of mouths to be fed. The desired action must be undertaken soon enough and on a broad enough scale to prevent a food-and-population disaster of sweeping proportions."

## Principles Guiding U.S. Assistance

The Guidelines also state the principles under which A.I.D. assistance to population and family planning is given:

-- Help is given to country programs in response to specific requests from less-developed countries. It is to stimulate and supplement a country's own efforts.

-- Programs eligible for assistance are those in which individual participation is wholly voluntary and in which each individual is free to choose methods of family planning that are in keeping with his or her beliefs, culture, and personal wishes.

-- A.I.D. does not advocate any specific population policy for another country, nor any single method of family planning. Its aim is to provide needed assistance upon request so that people everywhere may have the freedom to control their reproduction, health, and welfare as they desire.

A.I.D. provides consulting services for many facets of population and family planning programs. Assistance is extended for staff training within the cooperating country, in U.S. institutions and in third countries. In addition, aid may include provision of essential program commodities such as contraceptives, help in establishing and equipping facilities, equipment for such needs as transportation and education, and help in meeting research analysis and informational needs.

Such help may be made available through grants or loans, or both, including dollars for purchase of commodities in the United States and local currency grants or loans for program purposes. Supplemental support through U.S.-owned local currency can be especially significant in countries benefiting from U.S. food aid.

The forms in which assistance is extended are adjustable to the differing conditions and requirements of country program activities. The Agency stands ready to consider all needs on their merits, within a context of orderly planning and programming.

#### Title X in Foreign Assistance Act

Another of the advances that marked fiscal 1968 was the passage of the amended Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. In it, through inclusion of "Title X - Programs Relating to Population Growth," the U.S. Congress gives a specific mandate to help, through the appropriate executive agencies and the foreign aid program, developing countries that seek U.S. aid to carry out programs relating to population growth and family planning.

The law provides that:

"It is the sense of Congress that, while every nation is and should be free to determine its own policies and procedures with respect to problems of population growth and family planning within its own boundaries, nevertheless, voluntary family planning programs to provide individual couples with the knowledge and medical facilities to plan their family size in accordance with their own moral convictions and the latest medical information, can make a substantial contribution to improve health, family stability, greater individual opportunity, economic development, a sufficiency of food, and a higher standard of living.

"To carry out the intent of Congress as expressed above, the President is authorized to provide assistance for programs relating to population growth in friendly foreign countries and areas, on such terms and conditions as he shall determine, to foreign governments, the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations and programs, United States and foreign nonprofit organizations, universities, hospitals, accredited health institutions, and voluntary health or other qualified organizations.

"In carrying out programs authorized in this title, the President shall establish reasonable procedures to insure, whenever family-planning assistance from the United States is involved, that no individual will be coerced to practice

methods of family planning inconsistent with his or her moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs.

"As used in this title, the term 'programs relating to population growth' includes but is not limited to demographic studies, medical, psychological, and sociological research and voluntary family planning programs, including personnel training, the construction and staffing of clinics and rural health centers, specialized training of doctors and paramedical personnel, the manufacture of medical supplies, and the dissemination of family-planning information, and provision of medical assistance and supplies.

"Of the funds provided to carry out the provisions of part I of this Act for the fiscal year 1968, \$35,000,000 shall be available only to carry out the purposes of this title and, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds used for such purposes may be used on a loan or grant basis."\*

Following passage of this important legislation and its signature by President Johnson on January 2, 1968, A.I.D. Administrator Gaud cabled all Missions that "all practicable steps" must be taken to facilitate development and approval of projects and programs, "while avoiding any form of coercion." Calling for sound and imaginative assistance efforts, he said, "It is my purpose to see that Congressional intent is carried out to the fullest."

He further asked that country governments be fully informed of the purpose and scope of the legislation..that local private groups interested in population matters be made aware of this new U.S. opportunity to assist them.. and that Missions staffs and cooperating country personnel define the population problem and propose effective programs to bring family planning to substantial segments of the population in forms acceptable to governments and people.

Mr. Gaud stressed that family planning will be a continuing major pre-occupation of U.S. foreign assistance.

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\*This section of Title X was amended in the second session of the 90th Congress to provide \$50,000,000 for U.S. assistance to family planning in fiscal 1969.

### A.I.D. Program Expands

A.I.D. assistance actions in fiscal 1968 are indicative of the Agency's action to mount a broad-gaged program and to make effective use of the various financial means authorized by Congress.

Important emphasis has been put on assistance for the work of international and private organizations. In addition to \$4 million granted to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the resources of the Pathfinder Fund were augmented by a \$1.3 million grant in fiscal 1968 to expand its family planning efforts. A \$300,000 research contract with the Population Council in fiscal 1967 to test the effectiveness of the Council's international post partum family planning program was followed in fiscal 1968 by \$1.5 million in grants to expand the program into many large maternity hospitals in developing countries.

The U.S. Government also provided \$500,000 to the Secretary General's Population Trust Fund of the United Nations in fiscal 1968 to develop programs and projects in the population and family planning fields to be carried out by various UN organizations. A grant of \$109,000 supports establishment of a population unit at the Development Center of the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development).

A.I.D. has provided increasing assistance for the Latin American program, including help for a number of international organizations such as Western Regional Office of the IPPF, the UN-sponsored Latin American Demographic Center, the Latin American Center for Studies of Population and Family, and the Pan American Health Organization. The A.I.D. Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) provides help for country population programs and for those of the Organization of Central American States and

the Central American Institute for Economic and Social Development.

U.S.-owned local currencies generated by sales of P.L. 480 commodities are being used in a number of countries. The local-currency equivalent of \$38 million has been earmarked for use in India's family planning program in fiscal 1968, as well as \$4.5-million worth of U.S.-owned Pakistani rupees for use in Pakistan's family planning program. Among other countries in which U.S.-owned local currencies are being used for family planning are Tunisia, Indonesia, Ghana, and Nepal.

In fiscal 1968 a Cooley loan for the rupee equivalent of \$1.07 million was approved for expansion of a plant owned by a Pakistan subsidiary of G.D. Searle & Company of Chicago to make and market contraceptives and other drug products in Pakistan. This followed a \$168,000 loan in local currencies made to the subsidiary in 1967.

Acceleration of the research and manpower development capability of U.S. institutions in the family planning and population field has been a key element in A.I.D. population and family planning assistance since its inception in 1965. This was given emphasis in FY 1968 with three 5-year grants totaling \$4.9 million, obligated under Section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act. (This section authorized A.I.D. to strengthen the capacity of American research and educational institutions to carry out programs concerned with economic and social development in less developed countries.) The grants are for \$2.4 million to the University of North Carolina, \$1.3 million to Johns Hopkins University, and \$1.2 million to the University of Michigan.

In addition, substantial support has been allocated to five universities for technical service in the field of population and family planning.

These are the Pennsylvania State University, University of North Carolina, Harvard, Notre Dame, and the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii.

The staff training requirements of country programs will require increasing attention as existing programs increase their coverage and additional countries launch field activities. In this new field, a wide variety of specialized training is necessary, including training of health and paramedical workers, demographers, statisticians, information and extension workers, social scientists, and administrative personnel. Much of this training must be provided through these countries' own facilities, in addition to the supplementary aid supplied through foreign training of selected leaders in U.S. institutions and elsewhere. Moreover, for assistance in technical guidance of programs, the United States itself will need steady expansion of its limited number of specialists in the population field. Testing of motivational means and responses will also become increasingly important as more programs undertake broad-scale action.

A.I.D. support of research for development of improved means of fertility control was initiated in June 1967 by means of a \$194,000 research contract with the Pathfinder Fund for establishment of a Family Planning Evaluation Center and its International IUD Program.

Studies are now in progress comparing the performance of several new IUDs with those currently in use.

In June 1968 A.I.D. provided a \$109,000 grant to the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology for research aimed at development of a once-a-month birth control pill.

## Looking Ahead

Congressional action in fiscal 1969 earmarking \$50 million for U.S. assistance to population and family planning programs in developing countries--an increase of \$15 million over funds provided in 1968--will permit continued expansion of the U.S. program in this field.

A.I.D. is moving to help ensure adequate supplies of the most effective and acceptable contraceptives for the programs of developing countries. While the Agency continues to finance the means of contraception that are now available, substantial research is indicated for new and improved methods of fertility control and for the application of appropriate means in differing cultural systems and social conditions. Improved methods of distribution of contraceptives and other commodities are vital if massive programs are to move rapidly. The most important factors influencing fertility and acceptance of family planning methods in various societies must be ascertained if effective programs are to be sustained.

A.I.D.'s fiscal 1969 program plans provide additional emphasis on training to develop additional manpower for family planning administration.. for educating for responsible parenthood..for preparation and communication of family planning information..and for evaluation of population and family planning programs. In addition, more medical, nursing, and paramedical personnel are needed to provide family planning services.

Further steps are being taken to facilitate and standardize the collection of program data to help establish more realistic program targets, provide differential determinations of most effective and acceptable service techniques, assist in evaluating effectiveness of one program strategy over another, and facilitate projection of manpower and budget needs.

Much more will be done to involve the private organizations and institutions in participating more extensively in many aspects of family planning programs. A.I.D. will also encourage more action-oriented programs by the various branches of the United Nations now beginning to enter the field of family planning.

Important gains have been made in the worldwide effort to encourage family planning and responsible parenthood. When these are measured against the urgency and magnitude of the world population crisis, the speed of acquisition and application of resources needed for its solution seem much too slow. But when viewed in historical perspective, it is apparent that forces have been set in motion that are gathering momentum and should have measurable effect upon birth rates in many countries within several years.

SUMMARY OF A.I.D. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS  
FOR POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

<u>NONREGIONAL</u>	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>
Population Service				
Office of War on Hunger*	796,662	718,479	525,883	10,513,275
Office of Program and Policy Coordination	---	---	---	109,739
Office of Intl. Training	38,045	93,103	41,055	38,201
A.I.D./Other	58,214	60,636	405,000	434,880
United Nations	---	---	300,000	500,000
Nonregional Total	<u>\$892,921</u>	<u>\$872,218</u>	<u>\$1,271,938</u>	<u>\$11,596,095</u>
 <u>LATIN AMERICA</u>				
Country Missions	92,000	141,000	1,410,000	5,456,545
Regional Projects	1,105,000	565,000	914,000	2,468,111
L.A. Total	<u>\$1,197,000</u>	<u>\$706,000</u>	<u>\$2,324,000</u>	<u>\$7,924,656</u>
 <u>NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA</u>				
Country Missions	---	3,600,000**	337,000	9,060,699
Regional	---	---	---	655,000
NESA Total	<u>---</u>	<u>\$3,600,000**</u>	<u>\$337,000</u>	<u>\$9,715,699***</u>
 <u>AFRICA</u>				
Country Missions	9,600	8,610	4,050	404,600
Regional	---	---	30,000	259,000
Africa Total	<u>\$9,600</u>	<u>\$8,610</u>	<u>\$34,050</u>	<u>\$663,600</u>
 <u>EAST ASIA</u>				
Country Missions	35,000	77,000	334,000	3,474,900
Regional	---	---	350,000	1,325,000
East Asia Total	<u>\$35,000</u>	<u>\$77,000</u>	<u>\$684,000</u>	<u>\$4,799,900</u>
 <u>VIETNAM</u>				
	---	---	50,000	50,000
Country and Regional Total	\$1,241,600	\$4,391,610	\$3,429,050	\$23,153,855
Nonregional Total	<u>892,921</u>	<u>872,218</u>	<u>1,271,938</u>	<u>11,596,095</u>
 GRAND TOTAL	 <u>\$2,134,521</u>	 <u>\$5,263,828</u>	 <u>\$4,700,988</u>	 <u>\$34,749,950</u>

\* Established in March 1967, assuming population activities formerly in Office of Technical Cooperation and Research.

\*\* Development loan for Turkey's family planning program signed Oct. 4, 1966.

\*\*\* Includes \$2.7 million loan for automobile parts for program vehicles.

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL</u>				
<p><u>Population Dynamics Unit.</u> Grant to Johns Hopkins University to establish an academic unit within the Division of International Health, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of population and family planning programs through developing needed manpower in population and related disciplines; designing improved procedures for program implementation and assuring that consultants are available when needed. Office of the War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-813; csd-841.</p>	475,264	---	---	
<p><u>Center for Population Studies.</u> Grant to University of North Carolina to establish the Carolina Population Center to provide both short and long-term training facilities, and consultative services to A.I.D. for the development and implementation of population programs. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-814; csd-1059.</p>	267,984	---	---	Completed June 1966
<p><u>Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change.</u> PASA* with National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, H.E.W., to develop and administer a training program in vital statistics registration, and analysis and estimation of</p>	25,895	65,300	41,055	38,201

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\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 21 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
current population change, including both operational and academic training. Office of International Training. Project 915-11-570-038; IT-1-68.				
Support to Regional Conference. Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation to assist in supporting the Western Pacific Regional Conference held in Korea, May 1965. Office of Technical Cooperation and Research (now Office of War on Hunger). Project 946-11-590-735; csd-825.	2,330			(Completed June 1965)
Training Resources for Nurses and Midwives. PASA* with Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, HEW, to develop and administer a training program for foreign nurses, nurse-midwives, and professional midwives. Office of International Training. Project 915-11-990-039; TCR-12-65.	12,150	27,803		(Completed June 1966)
Study of the Effect of Population Growth on A.I.D. Goals. Contract with the University of Pittsburgh to prepare a report on the impact of alternative foreseeable population trends upon economic development prospects and assistance needs of less developed countries,	11,000			(Completed January 1965)

\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 22 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
utilizing data for Pakistan. Office of Technical Cooperation and Research. Project 946-11-590-735; csd-751.				
<span style="position: absolute; left: -100px; top: 50px;">23</span> <u>Conference on Population Dynamics.</u> Contract with Johns Hopkins University to conduct a conference to orient selected A.I.D. personnel in the broad field of population dynamics, including planning and implementation. Office of Technical Cooperation and Research. Project 946-11-590-735; csd-833.	12,684			(Completed June 1965)
<u>Demographic Studies.</u> PASA* with U.S. Bureau of the Census to prepare a report on the population of Pakistan to include population projections, demographic data, and analysis. Office of Technical Cooperation and Research. Project 964-11-590-735; TCR-3-65.	27,400			(Completed January 1965)
<u>Development of Methodology for Estimating Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Population Changes from Interview Data.</u> Research PASA* with National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health, to develop techniques and methodology by which birth and death rates, and population changes can be estimated from interview data in situations where no detailed census information is available and where no registration, or incomplete		64,023	---	

\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 23 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p>registration, is in effect. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-17-570-450; RA-1-66.</p> <p><u>Evaluation of Family Planning Programs.</u> Contract with the Population Council to develop standard criteria and procedures of evaluation in large-scale family planning programs, including work on improving sampling methods for collection of vital statistics, preparation of a KAP manual and an evaluation methods manual, in order to provide a sounder basis for program guidance in population programs. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-580-815; csd-1185.</p> <p><u>Family Planning Studies Unit.</u> Grant to University of Hawaii to establish a family planning studies unit within the School of Public Health to provide training facilities for foreign participants; develop and conduct both short- and long-term courses; and develop and maintain institutional capacity to provide consultant and advisory services related to family planning. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-822; csd-1439.</p>		328,900	---	---
		325,556	---	---

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 24 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p>25 <u>Revision of Demographic Methods Handbook.</u> PASA* with the U. S. Bureau of the Census to prepare a book on statistical methods for demographers that will be a complete revision of an out-of-print text prepared in 1951. When completed, this book will fill a demand from demographers and statisticians who are designing and implementing national censuses and surveys, and analyzing data, and serve as a basic text for training of foreign demographers. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service, Project 931-11-570-802; WOH(CA)-7-67.</p>			27,657	58,357
<p><u>Evaluation Studies of an International Post Partum Family Planning Program.</u> Research contract with the Population Council to test, through a large-scale experimental project, the effectiveness of the Council's international post partum family planning program of providing family planning education and techniques to mothers following childbirth in large hospitals. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-17-580-479; csd-1565.</p>			300,000	
<p><u>Prototype Pamphlets on Family Planning Programs.</u> Contract with Jay Richter and Associates to provide an informational pamphlet on A.I.D.'s population program</p>			3,000 (Completed April 1967)	

\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 25 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
assistance, and a program data bulletin prototype for future use. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 946-11-590-735; csd-1498.				
<span style="position: absolute; left: -100px; top: 50%; transform: translateY(-50%); font-size: small;">26</span> <u>Research on Family Planning. Family Planning Evaluation Center.</u> Research contract with the Pathfinder Fund to establish a Family Planning Evaluation Center to analyze part of data collected from 71,900 women in 82 countries who have been provided with IUDs. The study of the effectiveness of a variety of devices and methods is a basic part of this research. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-17-580-478; csd-1573.			194,000	
<u>International Planned Parenthood Federation.</u> Worldwide grant for the purpose of increasing the International Planned Parenthood Federation's support of family planning organizations and projects in less developed countries to be specified by A.I.D., and of providing for grantee's purchase of U.S. commodities such as contraceptives, medical supplies, vehicles and audio/visual and office equipment required to support approved projects. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-13-580-801; csd-1837.				3,500,000

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 26 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p><u>Proceedings of Population Symposium.</u> Contract to edit proceedings of population symposium of the Pacific Science Congress, held in Tokyo in August 1966. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-590-003.</p>			(Completed November 1967)	2,016
<p><u>Stimulation of Family Planning Services.</u> Grant to The Pathfinder Fund to augment its capacity to make small grants in selected countries in order to initiate family planning activities, including provision of contraceptive services. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-13-580-807; csd-1870.</p>				700,000
<p><u>Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation of Pilot Family Planning Programs.</u> Contract with Pennsylvania State University to provide guidelines for evaluating performance of ongoing family planning programs through application of rigorous, but simple, cost-benefit analysis. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service, Project 931-11-570-806; csd-1884.</p>				91,655
<p><u>Multivariate Factors Influencing Fertility - Phase I.</u> Contract with Harvard University to study in several countries with distinct cultures, the degree to which changes in the level of living, fertility, and mortality are interdependent. Phase I will permit development and pretesting of the questionnaire. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-13-570-818; csd-2153.</p>				60,909

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 27 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p><u>International Postpartum Family Planning Program.</u> Grant to the Population Council to support the rapid expansion of the post partum concept of family planning to as many large maternity hospitals in the LDCs as cooperation and funds will allow. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-13-580-812; csd-2155.</p>				500,000
<p>28 <u>Development Center Population Project.</u> Grant to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support the establishment of a population program development center at the OECD Development Center. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-827; csd-2166.</p>				109,000
<p><u>Rationale for Population Policies.</u> Contract with the National Academy of Sciences to organize a series of study sessions to define optimal population policies for economic and social development, which may guide policy formulation by A.I.D. and cooperating countries. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-817; csd-1925.</p>				72,000
<p><u>1970 Population Workshops - PASA*</u> with Bureau of the Census to improve 1970 censuses in the LDCs by creation of a 1970 Population and Housing Census procedure model for developing countries; and by the promotion of and</p>				15,454

\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 28 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
instruction in the use of the model through a worldwide workshop program. Office of the War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-808; WOH(CA)-9-68.				
<u>International Training Seminar in Communication Aspects in Family Planning Programs.</u> Contract with University of North Carolina to plan and conduct a 2-week seminar in the Fall of 1968 to provide family planning information leaders from the NESAs, East Asia and Vietnam areas with intensive training in structuring and carrying out of communication support for family planning. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-580-809; csd-1914.				76,210
<u>FSI Course on Population Matters.</u> Agreement with Foreign Service Institute to organize and conduct a 1-week course on population matters for senior State, A.I.D., USIA and Peace Corps personnel. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-580-833.				6,200
<u>Demographic Services.</u> PASA* with Bureau of the Census to develop an adequate demographic data system and the machinery by which data may be evaluated, stored, and rapidly retrieved at reasonable cost. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-810; WOH(CA)-10-68.				16,657

\* Participating Agency Service Agreement

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 29 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p><u>Laboratories for Population Studies - Phase I.</u> Contract with University of North Carolina to prepare detailed proposals for establishing two or more population studies laboratories overseas, to provide the infrastructure for testing various population measurement instruments and techniques and for obtaining pertinent statistical information under controlled population conditions. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-825; csd-2161.</p>				61,360
<p><u>Institutional Grant to the University of North Carolina.</u> Grant made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within the University of North Carolina specialized competency in the population and family planning field. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-102; csd-1940.</p>				2,400,000
<p><u>Institutional Grant to Johns Hopkins University.</u> Grant made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within Johns Hopkins University specialized competency in the population and family planning field and in international health. Total amount of grant \$1,800,000 of which \$1,300,000 is for development in population and family planning. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-13-570-101; csd-1939.</p>				1,300,000

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A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 30 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<p><u>Technical Support.</u> Support for consultant expenditures and other general backstopping costs. FY 1968 funding included activities such as two population workshops held in Africa in August 1967 under joint sponsorship of the Bureau for Africa and the Office of War on Hunger, and a survey by a three-man team to assist various Missions in Africa develop initial population/family planning programs; miscellaneous requisitions for films and literature are also included. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-590-002.</p>				42,032
<p><u>Institutional Grant to the University of Michigan.</u> Grant made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning in developing nations. Office of War on Hunger, Population Service. Project 931-11-570-110; csd-2171.</p>				1,250,000
<p><u>Research for Development of Once-a-Month Birth Control Pill.</u> Research contract with the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology to support research aimed at development of a once-a-month pill. Office of War on Hunger. Population Service. Project 931-17-580-493; csd-2169.</p>				108,500

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 31 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NONREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
<u>Human Fertility Patterns - Determinants and Consequences</u> Research contract with Rand Corporation for a comprehensive analysis of and report on the determinants and consequences of human fertility patterns for use in formation of A.I.D. policy in LDCs. Office of Program and Policy Coordination. Project 931-17-570-824; csd-2151.				142,925
32 <u>Population/Economic Growth Analysis Presentation</u>  Contract with General Electric Co. to formulate suitable analytical models to assist USAIDs and host country organizations analyze certain consequences of differences in birthrates and other demographic rates. Office of Program and Policy Coordination. Project 901-13-570-016; csd-1936.				109,739
<u>United Nations</u>			300,000	500,000
<u>AID/W Other</u>	58,214	60,636	405,000	434,880
NONREGIONAL TOTAL	892,921	872,218	1,271,938	11,596,095

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 32 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u> <u>Regional</u>  <u>Latin American Demographic Center.</u> Contract with Center for Latin American Demographic Studies (CELADE) of Santiago, Chile, to strengthen demographic research in L.A. institutions, support field studies and research projects and teach demography to Latin American trainees. CELADE was established in 1957 by agreement between Chile and the United Nations to teach demography and promote activities in this field. (598-15-990-459; 1a-200)		100,000	140,000	294,000
<u>Demographic Research and Training.</u> Grant to University of California to provide consultation, technical advice and assistance by performing research in demography and improving the quality and increasing quantity of demographic expertise. (598-15-990-438; 1a-247)	164,500	---	---	---
<u>Sociological Study of Family Structure.</u> Grant to the University of Notre Dame to provide assistance to selected institutions in developing and conducting studies in population dynamics and family structures. (598-15-570-455; 1a-309)	177,500	---	239,000	96,000

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A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 33 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>LATIN AMERICA (continued)</u>				
<u>Regional (continued)</u>				
<u>Assistance to Latin American Family Planning. Grant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Western Hemisphere to support family planning organizations and programs in Latin America. (598-15-580-457; la-308)</u>	121,000	150,000	75,000	500,000
<u>IPPF Conference. Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation for partial costs of International Conference in Family Planning held in Chile April 1967. (598-15-990-457; la-468)</u>			100,000	---
<u>Research and Analysis of Population Growth in Latin America. Grant to the Population Council to expand its program of sponsoring analytical activities relating to population growth problems and to sponsor research studies, pilot projects, consultation on problems of research design, and data collection and analysis. (598-15-570-456; la-286)</u>	200,000		200,000	300,000
<u>Research Training in Population Dynamics with Relation to Public Health and Medical Care. Grant to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to develop and carry out research training in population dynamics and their relationship to public health and medical care and support development and expansion of research training centers in Brazil and Chile. (598-15-990-438; la-420)</u>		175,000	---	---

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 34 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>LATIN AMERICA (continued)</u>				
<u>Regional (continued)</u>				
<p><u>Study of Family Size and Family Growth.</u> Grant to the Latin American Center for Studies of Population and Family to conduct research in sociology, psychology, anthropology focused on family size and population growth. (598-15-570-460; 1a-266)</p>	400,000	---	160,000	200,000
<p><u>Research, Training and Production of Educational Audio-Visual Materials.</u> Grant to the Colombian Institute for Social Development (ICODES), a private, nonprofit organization, for production of major film and two film strips on the role of family planning in social development. (598-15-990-438; 1a-298)</p>	40,000	---	---	---
<p><u>Communications Techniques in Population Programs.</u> Contract with Design Center, Washington, D.C., to furnish a report on communications channels and techniques as related to population program support. (598-15-990-425; 1a-232)</p>	2,000	---	---	---
<p><u>Sociological Research in Rural Areas.</u> Grant to the Federation of Institutes for Sociological Research of Latin America (FERES), a private, nonprofit organization to carry on research in the rural areas among the clergy, community leaders, and women of various social levels. (598-15-990-438; 1a-417)</p>		140,000	---	---

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 35 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>LATIN AMERICA (continued)</u>				
<u>Regional (continued)</u>				
Assistance to Country and Regional Post Partum Projects. Grant to Population Council to expand its support to hospitals providing post partum family planning information and services. (598-15-570-456; 1a-550)				525,000
Translation and Distribution of Population/Family Planning Informational Materials. Allotment of funds to Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC) to translate and distribute informational materials regionwide. (598-15-580-477)				100,000
<u>Regional Population Officer.</u> (598-15-570-433)				29,057
<u>Assistance for ROCAP (Regional Organization for Central America.) Program for Health and Demographic Studies (596-15-570-023) and the Improvement of Statistics and Census (Central American Household Survey Program).</u> (596-15-580-008.2)				424,054
<u>Country Missions</u>	92,000	141,000	1,410,000	5,456,545
Country Missions Total	92,000	141,000	1,410,000	5,456,545
Regional Total	1,105,000	565,000	914,000	2,468,111
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,197,000	706,000	2,324,000	7,924,656

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 36 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA</u>				
<u>Country</u>				
<u>Pakistan</u>				
<p><u>Family Planning.</u> This project is designed to assist the Pakistan family planning program by providing a grant of funds for commodity purchases; support for U.S. training opportunities in a variety of fields of study in family planning; and the financing of five full time technical advisors who will serve on the USAID staff as an advisory unit for the Pakistan Government. (391-11-590-256)</p>			210,000	1,030,290
<u>Turkey</u>				
<p><u>Family Planning.</u> A development loan for purchase of 1,400 vehicles in the United States for use in the Turkish family planning program to take family planning into rural areas; and for vehicle maintenance and audiovisual equipment.</p>		3,600,000*	---	---
<u>India</u>				
<p><u>Family Welfare Planning.</u> This project is to assist India develop its national family planning program. U.S. cooperation will be undertaken through a ten-man U.S. advisory staff; through family planning training in U.S. universities; by providing dollars</p>			127,000	7,721,000**

\* A \$3.6-million loan to Turkey family planning program, signed October 4, 1966.  
\*\* Includes \$2.7-million loan for vehicle parts.

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 37 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (continued)</u>				
<u>Country (continued)</u>				
<u>India (continued)</u>				
(both grant and loan) for equipment and supplies in support of pilot programs; and by use of local currencies to finance key research and demonstration activities. (386-11-590-332)				
<u>Nepal</u>				
<u>Family Planning.</u> This project will assist Nepal establish a family planning board to develop a national family planning program; provide family planning equipment and commodities; finance a fertility study in Nepal; provide family planning training in U.S. universities. (367-11-590-096)				
				298,909
<u>Afghanistan</u>				
<u>Family Planning.</u> This program will train key Afghan nationals in family planning by acquainting them with programs carried out in other developing countries. (306-11-570-110)				
				10,500
<u>Regional</u>				
<u>Pathfinder Fund.</u> Grant to Pathfinder Fund for assistance to private organizations in India to expand family planning operations. (298-15-590-019)				
				350,000

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 38 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (continued)</u>				
<u>Regional (continued)</u>				
<u>Population Council.</u> Grant to Population Council to initiate a post partum family planning program in 150 hospitals in India. (298-13-590-019)				100,000
<u>Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago, Training Program.</u> Grant to PPA to provide training in Chicago to family planning professionals at varying levels of education and competence. (298-13-995-015)				200,000
<u>American University, Beirut, Study.</u> Grant to American University in Beirut to investigate possibility of a population center in Middle East. (298-13-995-015)				5,000
Country Missions Total		3,600,000*	337,000	9,060,699
Regional Projects Total				655,000
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA TOTAL		3,600,000*	337,000	9,715,699

\* A \$3.6-million development loan to Turkey family planning program signed October 4, 1966.

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 39 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>AFRICA</u>				
<u>Country</u>				
<u>Ethiopia</u>				
Study of Births and Deaths. Portion of Public Health Demonstration and Evaluation Project dealing with registration of births and deaths in sample households. (663-11-530-055)	9,600	8,610	4,050	---
<u>Ghana</u>				
Family Planning and Demographic Data Development. Three-year project to provide technical and financial support for sample demographic survey, University of Ghana. (641-15-570-051)				131,000
<u>Tunisia</u>				
Family Planning. Joint support by the Government of Tunisia, Ford Foundation, Population Council, U.S. Public Health Service, and A.I.D. for project to reduce population increase by developing institutional capacity for family planning through a National Family Planning Bureau. The program includes family planning services utilizing all standard contraceptive techniques. (664-11-580-224)				259,600

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A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 40)

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>AFRICA (continued)</u>				
<u>Liberia</u>				
<u>Demographic Household Survey.</u> A 5-year project to develop demographic data by means of household surveys. (669-11-780-109)				14,000
<u>AFRICA</u>				
<u>Regional</u>				
T <sup>4</sup> <u>Participation in IPPF Conferences.</u> Support by select country missions for participants to attend the International Planned Parenthood Federation conferences in Copenhagen in July 1966 and in Santiago in May 1967.			30,000	---
<u>Translation of Informational Materials.</u> Translation of population/family planning publications from English to French. (698-11-990-166)				9,000
<u>Pathfinder Fund Activities.</u> Support for family planning activities carried on by Pathfinder Fund in a number of African countries. (698-11-990-116)				250,000
Country Missions Total	9,600	8,610	34,050	404,600
Regional Projects Total				259,000
<u>AFRICA TOTAL</u>	9,600	8,610	34,050	663,600

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 41 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>EAST ASIA</u>				
<u>Country</u>				
<u>Indonesia</u>				
<u>Family Planning</u> . Project will help develop a national family planning program by integrating family planning services into existing health facilities. Funds are being used for medical equipment, contraceptives, and for staff training. (497-15-580-188)				270,000
<u>Korea</u>				
<u>Health and Family Planning</u> . Project provides for direct hire of family planning technicians, commodities, and participant training. Total aid is designed to assist the Koreans to reduce their population growth rate to 1.9 percent by the end of 1970. (489-11-580-649)		52,000	99,000	1,490,900
<u>Philippines</u>				
<u>Reprints and travel to Regional Meetings</u>	35,000	---	---	---
<u>Travel Grants</u>		25,000	---	---

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A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 42 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>EAST ASIA (continued)</u>				
<u>Country (Continued)</u>				
<u>Philippines (continued)</u>				
43 <u>Population Planning.</u> Family planning activities are being funded in the Asian Social Institute; Family Planning Association of the Philippines; Institute of Maternal and Child Health; Planned Parenthood Movement of the Philippines; the College of Medicine at University of the Philippines; Silliman University; and the City Health Departments of Angeles, Manila, and Davao. A research grant of \$182,000 has been awarded to Notre Dame University. (492-11-570-220)			210,000	1,064,000
<u>Thailand</u>				
<u>Equipment for Family Planning Clinics.</u> Project provides equipment for 40 family planning research clinics in provincial hospitals.			25,000	
<u>Family Planning.</u> Project provides family planning services to 16 provinces, including contraceptive pills and other commodities, in-country and participant training; evaluation, and research. (493-11-580-209)				650,000

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 43 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>EAST ASIA</u>				
<u>Regional</u>				
<u>Family Planning - (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East)</u> . Grant to ECAFE for family planning seminar.			25,000	
<u>Family Planning - Population Council</u> . To finance East Asia-Vietnam contract, enabling Population Council to expand its training, conference, and assistance program in Asia. (498-11-570-211)			325,000	325,000
<u>Population/Family Planning - East-West Center, University of Hawaii</u> . A contract to establish in the East-West Center a program for Asians and Americans for study of population dynamics in Asia and the Pacific area. (498-11-570-211; ea-32)				1,000,000
Country Missions Total	35,000	77,000	334,000	3,474,900
Regional Projects Total			350,000	1,325,000
EAST ASIA TOTAL	35,000	77,000	684,000	4,799,900

A.I.D. PROJECTS IN POPULATION STUDIES AND FAMILY PLANNING FIELDS  
( Continued from page 44 )

Description and Purpose	Obligations (in dollars)			
	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
<u>VIETNAM</u>				
Family Planning - Population Council. To finance Vietnam portion of the East Asia-Vietnam contract, enabling Population Council to expand its training, conference, and assistance programs in Vietnam. (730-11-590-200; ea 8)			50,000	50,000
VIETNAM TOTAL			50,000	50,000
NONREGIONAL TOTAL	892,921	872,218	1,271,938	11,596,095
WORLD REGIONAL AND COUNTRY TOTAL	1,241,600	4,391,610	3,429,050	23,153,855
GRAND TOTAL	2,134,521	5,263,828	4,700,988	34,749,950

## U. S. Department of State

In June 1966 the Secretary of State established the office of Special Assistant to the Secretary for Population Matters. The duties of that office include: serving as the focal point for policy and coordination on population matters of concern to the Department of State; and keeping in touch with the officers in State, A.I.D., USIA, and the Peace Corps who have responsibilities in the field. The Special Assistant also maintains liaison with U. S. Embassies, particularly those in the less developed countries, to keep the Department informed on developments in the field, and the Embassies informed on developments in the United States and in other countries. It is also his function to assure that U. S. posts abroad give the necessary attention to population matters; and maintain liaison with those U. S. Government agencies and private organizations active in the field.

The Special Assistant has, among other things, organized a Working Group on Population Matters involving representatives of all the bureaus of State and key officials of A.I.D. as well as USIA and the Peace Corps and an Interagency Committee on Population Matters involving 14 agencies of the Government with activities abroad relating to population matters. These organizations help coordinate the activities of their several member bureaus or agencies.

The Office of the Special Assistant has also joined with the appropriate bureaus of State and the A.I.D. Population Service to work with

multinational agencies and the various bodies of the United Nations to increase cooperative activities in population matters.

Secretary Rusk has directed that attention to population matters and to measures helping reduce high rates of population growth shall have "the highest order of priority" in the Department of State. He has also asked our Ambassadors abroad to give this subject their personal, priority attention. Each field Mission has been directed by the Secretary and the A.I.D. Administrator to designate a Population Officer to give this subject his particular attention.

#### The Peace Corps

The Peace Corps began assistance to family planning in developing nations in December 1966, when a group of 57 Volunteers arrived in India.

At the present time there are approximately 100 Volunteers working full-time in family planning. They assist in program planning and organization of family planning centers, perform administrative and informational duties, and assist Public Health Officers. In response to requests, they have served in India, Tunisia, the Dominican Republic, Korea, and Tonga.

In addition, some 10,000 Volunteers overseas have received specific instructions and materials to enable them to reply accurately to questions about family planning. It is possible that these informal activities may well have a larger total impact than the use of smaller numbers of Volunteers whose sole job is family planning counseling.

## PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Prominent among private organizations rendering significant world-wide assistance are the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Population Council, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Pathfinder Fund. Others active in the field are the Brush Foundation, the Milbank Fund, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), and the Victor Fund.

A number of U.S. voluntary agencies have entered the field of world-wide assistance to family planning. Among these are: CARE, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc., and World Neighbors.

### The Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation has provided over \$90 million to population work since 1952, for research, training, and action programs in family planning both within the United States and overseas. Of this total more than \$45 million has gone for research in reproductive biology with the objective of developing better means of contraception. Its assistance for the Indian family planning program dates back to the mid-1950s.

The Foundation has funded several demographic research and training activities in U.S. universities and supports multidisciplinary research programs at university population centers such as those at Harvard, Michigan, and North Carolina. The Foundation provides technical assistance directly to a number of countries and indirectly to many more through the Population Council.

A typical Ford Foundation grant to a country program usually covers dollar costs of a particular project, including funds for advisory services and for equipment such as training aids, vehicles, contraceptives, and library materials. It also may cover travel and study awards for both long- and short-term training overseas. Local currency costs are in most instances borne by the host government, or institution. Technical assistance grants to population and family planning programs in developing countries are administered by Foundation representatives overseas.

### The Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation has given \$14.8 million for population studies in the United States and abroad since 1964. Its estimated expenditure of \$5.1 million in this field in 1967 are almost double those of 1964. These figures do not include its grants in aid or fellowships, nor population expenditures prior to 1964.

The Foundation is one of the principal supporters of the Population Council. In 1966 it gave a 5-year grant of \$500,000 for fellowships to candidates from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and a 2-year grant of \$250,000 for a study of the effectiveness of the Council's post partum program.

The Rockefeller Foundation supports research, training, and experimental programs in a broad range of fields related to population studies and the hazards to human welfare that result from current rates of world

population increase. Aid is given on a selective basis to work in demography; basic research on the physiology of reproduction, as a means of increasing knowledge of the factors affecting human fertility, and on aspects of human genetics. Support is also given to experimental family planning programs designed to provide research and teaching facilities in community health centers associated with a few universities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Centers for the training of workers in various aspects of the population problem are aided, both in the United States and abroad.

### The Population Council

The Population Council, a nonprofit organization, was established by John D. Rockefeller, 3rd in 1952 to study the problems presented by increasing world population and its relation to material and cultural resources; to encourage and support research in the field; to serve generally as a center for the collection and exchange of facts and information relating to population; to cooperate with individuals and institutions in the development of programs; and to take the initiative in the broad fields which constitute the population problem. The Council has expanded from two staff members in 1952 to a present staff of 150 -- 26 of them serving in 11 foreign countries.

The Council's 1967 budget was approximately \$10 million. Of this sum, \$6.9 million was from the Ford Foundation, including a grant for the establishment and support of a private research facility in the Council's Bio-Medical Division. Through its Technical Assistance Division, the Council continued major support to family planning programs in Korea, Morocco,

Pakistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey. The Demographic Division continues its assistance to national centers of population study and training in Colombia, Ghana, Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, India, and Thailand. New grants were made to three additional population centers in Colombia, Puerto Rico, and India. At the request of the Moroccan Government, a mission was sent to that country to review the family planning component of its Five-Year Plan. The Council awarded 88 fellowships in its three divisions during 1967.

The Population Council is carrying on a post partum family planning program in hospitals in many countries through which family planning education and techniques are provided mothers following childbirth. Effectiveness of the program is being evaluated under a \$300,000 A.I.D. grant made in fiscal 1967. In fiscal 1968, A.I.D. provided an additional \$975,000 to expand post partum family planning programs. A prior A.I.D. grant of \$328,900 made in 1966 to the Council was for development of standard criteria and procedures of evaluation in large-scale family planning programs. A.I.D. assistance is also being given to the Population Council for technical services and training in the population and family planning field.

#### The International Planned Parenthood Federation

The International Planned Parenthood Federation was founded in 1952 to unite voluntary family planning associations around the world. Its current membership includes 54 organizations in as many countries. Information and assistance have also been given to nonmember associations in more than 70 countries. There are regional offices in Singapore, Lahore, Tokyo, Nairobi, London, and New York.

IPPF's objectives are to assist the formation and effective operation of family planning associations in all countries; encourage the training of medical and paramedical personnel in the practical implementation of family planning services; and promote and organize international and regional meetings and conferences. The Federation also stimulates appropriate scientific research in the fields of biology, demography, and sociology, as well as in methods of contraception, fertility, and subfertility, sex education, and marriage counseling.

The IPPF is financed largely by foundations, individuals, and through grants by governments such as those of Sweden, the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway.

An A.I.D. grant of \$2.5 million to IPPF early in fiscal 1968 has helped fund rapid expansion of the IPPF program. An additional \$1.5 million was provided subsequently to help meet the growing requirements of IPPF affiliates, particularly in Latin America and Asia. Of this \$4 million, approximately half has been used to support education, training, and clinical services. The other half has been used to supply contraceptives, vehicles, and medical and other equipment. Contributions from other donors have also increased.

#### The Pathfinder Fund

The Pathfinder Fund -- whose activities in family planning in the United States were begun by Dr. Clarence Gamble in 1929 -- expanded its efforts in 1952 to include countries on four other continents. The Fund endeavors to find new ways, as its name implies, to spark and nurture interest in family planning among physicians and community groups and

institutions. After a family planning movement has gained sufficient strength as an association, or gained government support, the Fund transfers its efforts elsewhere.

By the end of 1967, in addition to its numerous other activities, the Pathfinder Fund had helped local people establish 24 national associations, 15 of which had become IPPF members.

Pathfinder objectives are to foster formation of family planning associations and branches; provide educational materials; encourage new contraceptive clinical services under direction of local physicians, often providing contraceptive supplies or salary support; assist local studies of the acceptability and effectiveness of present contraceptive methods; and help develop training programs.

The Pathfinder Fund, with A.I.D. support, has recently entered a new phase by collecting and analyzing data gathered from more than 72,000 women in some 82 countries on the use and effectiveness of the IUD. The extension of its pioneering activities in support of family planning action programs has been assisted by A.I.D. grants totaling \$1,312,000 in fiscal 1968.

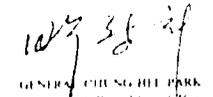
Pathfinder also derives funds from private contributors and foundations.

  
HAROLD HOLT  
Prime Minister of Australia

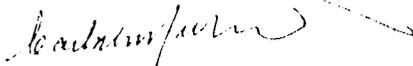
  
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King of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

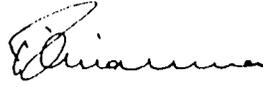
  
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ERROL W. BARRON  
Prime Minister of Barbados

  
GENERAL CHUNG HEE PARK  
President of Republic of Korea

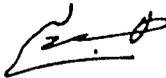
  
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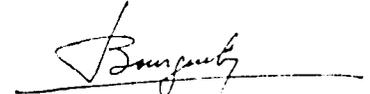
  
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President of Colombia

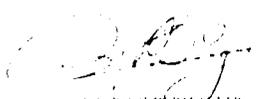
  
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Prime Minister of Malaysia

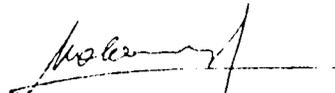
  
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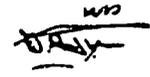
  
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Prime Minister of Denmark

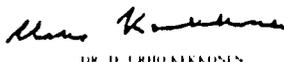
  
HIS MAJESTY HASSAN II  
King of Morocco

  
HABIB BOURGUIBA  
President of Tunisia

  
DR. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER  
President of Dominican Republic

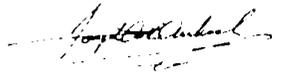
  
HIS MAJESTY MAHENDRA  
King of Nepal

  
GAMAL ABDEL NASSER  
President of UAR

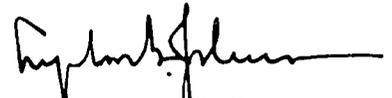
  
DR. D. URHO KEKKONEN  
President of Finland

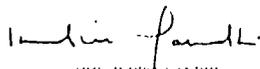
  
R. J. ZUSTERS  
Prime Minister of The Netherlands

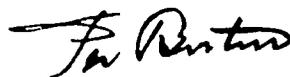
  
HAROLD WILSON  
Prime Minister of United Kingdom

  
U. G. A. NKUMAH  
Chairman of the  
National Liberation Council of Ghana

  
KEITH HOLYOAKE  
Prime Minister of New Zealand

  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
President of United States of America

  
SMT. INDIRA GANDHI  
Prime Minister of India

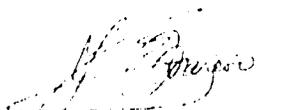
  
PER BORTEN  
Prime Minister of Norway

  
MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ-TITO  
President of Yugoslavia

  
GENERAL SUHARTO  
Acting President of Indonesia

  
FIELD MARSHAL MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN  
President of Pakistan

  
SAH MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI  
Emperor of Iran

  
FERDINAND E. MARCOS  
President of Republic of the Philippines

  
EISAKU SATO  
Prime Minister of Japan

  
LEE KWAN YEW  
Prime Minister of Singapore

Thirty world leaders had signed the Declaration Population by the end of 1967. Initiated and circulated by John D. Rockefeller 3rd, Chairman of the Population Council, the statement bore 12 signatures when it was first presented to UN Secretary-General U Thant on December 10, 1966. The other 18 names were added a year later.

# Declaration on Population by World Leaders

The peace of the world is of paramount importance to the community of nations, and our governments are devoting their best efforts to improving the prospects for peace in this and succeeding generations. But another great problem threatens the world—a problem less visible but no less immediate. That is the problem of unplanned population growth.

It took mankind all of recorded time until the middle of the last century to achieve a population of one billion. Yet it took less than a hundred years to add the second billion, and only thirty years to add the third. At today's rate of increase, there will be four billion people by 1975 and nearly seven billion by the year 2000. This unprecedented increase presents us with a situation unique in human affairs and a problem that grows more urgent with each passing day.

The numbers themselves are striking, but their implications are of far greater significance. Too rapid population growth seriously hampers efforts to raise living standards, to further education, to improve health and sanitation, to provide better housing and transportation, to forward cultural and recreational opportunities—and even in some countries to assure sufficient food. In short, the human aspiration, common to men everywhere, to live a better life is being frustrated and jeopardized.

As heads of governments actively concerned with the population problem, we share these convictions:

**We believe** that the population problem must be recognized as a principal element in long-range national planning if governments are to achieve their economic goals and fulfill the aspirations of their people.

**We believe** that the great majority of parents desire to have the knowledge and the means to plan their families; that the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a basic human right.

**We believe** that lasting and meaningful peace will depend to a considerable measure upon how the challenge of population growth is met.

**We believe** that the objective of family planning is the enrichment of human life, not its restriction; that family planning, by assuring greater opportunity to each person, frees man to attain his individual dignity and reach his full potential.

Recognizing that family planning is in the vital interest of both the nation and the family, we, the undersigned, earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great challenge for the well being and happiness of people everywhere.

## MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

### United Nations

On December 11, 1967, Secretary-General U Thant said: "Nowadays, population planning is seen not only as an integral part of national efforts for economic and social development, but also as a way to human progress in modern society .... The work of the UN itself in the population field has so far been relatively limited, given the importance of the problem."

It is widely recognized that the United Nations and its specialized agencies can make a decisive contribution to population and family planning programs especially in areas where various factors inhibit assistance from individual governments, or private organizations. Interest within the United Nations structure is quickening and all of the appropriate UN bodies have adopted resolutions or undertaken some preliminary action.

The General Assembly adopted a strong resolution in 1966 calling for active programs in the field of population, following an earlier resolution in 1962.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has adopted three resolutions favoring family planning. The latest, that of August 4, 1967, urged all UN organizations to develop more effective programs in population. ECOSOC has various policy-level committees concerned with population. These include the Committee for Program Coordination, the Committee on Development Planning, and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The latter group has called for research on demographic, social, and economic interrelationships; on human reproduction and means for its regulation; and on motivation through communications media.

Another policy-level group is the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council, which after concentrating largely on demography and statistics for 20 years, has begun to take a more positive interest in family planning.

The Population Division of the Secretariat, an operating division under guidance of the Secretary-General and the Population Commission, has until recently also devoted itself largely to demographic and statistical studies. It has sponsored an interregional workshop on training in Denmark in June 1967, world population conferences at Rome and Belgrade, and a number of studies on the relation between population growth and economic and social development.

The Secretary-General recently established a Population Trust Fund, to be financed by voluntary contributions for work in population fields. Among the governments pledging contributions to the Fund are the United States (\$500,000), Sweden (\$200,000), and Denmark (\$100,000). The U. S. pledge is to support field staff to develop population and family planning programs for submission to various UN agencies and other potential donors.

There are four regional Economic Commissions: for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE); for Latin America (ECLA); for Africa (ECA); and for Europe (ECE). These commissions are made up of both policy-making arms (i.e., member-country representatives) and operational secretariats, and report to ECOSOC.

ECAFE has given considerable attention to family planning. Headquartered at Bangkok, it has a small staff dealing with population problems, holds technical meetings, and provides some regional advisory services. ECAFE plans considerable expansion of its population program in the next

several years. ECLA helped establish the Latin American Demographic Research and Training Center in Chile. The ECA in Addis Ababa has two population officers on its staff and sponsors a North African Demographic Research and Training Center in Cairo.

There is no UN regional economic commission for the Near East, but a UN Secretariat office in Beirut (UNESOB) has a regional demographic advisor.

Two other UN Commissions -- on the Status of Women and for Social Development -- have passed resolutions favoring greater UN participation in family planning.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1966 approved two projects in maternal and child health including family planning, which are now under way. The projects include supplying jeeps and equipment for family planning programs in India and Pakistan. In June 1967 UNICEF decided as a matter of policy to grant assistance to family planning projects as a part of maternal and child health programs, a policy later approved by ECOSOC. UNICEF has funds available to meet request for family planning assistance. Assistance can be in the form of transport, equipment, and supplies, and training grants for personnel.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has been active in the area of human reproduction since 1963. WHO supports on request from member States training in the public health aspects of human reproduction. WHO is prepared to assist upon request in the organization and training work of national research centers on human reproduction in medical schools and schools of public health and to supply technical advice to member states organizing family planning programs related to their health services. The Pan American

Health Organization (PAHO), which is both the regional organization of WHO and a specialized agency of the Organization of American States (OAS), is giving technical assistance to family planning in Latin America. PAHO, in collaboration with OAS, helped organize a regional population dynamics meeting in February 1967 and a population conference in Caracas in September 1967.

The UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has initiated a 10-year study of the interrelationship between education and the evolution of population. In addition, modest budgetary provisions have been proposed in mass communications and in education for support of family planning programs if requested by member states.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) adopted a resolution in June 1967 to study the influence of rapid population growth on opportunities for training and employment and on worker welfare.

### The Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) -- the principal policy coordinating body for economic assistance by the developed nations belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) -- has begun to recognize population dynamics as an integral part of economic development.

Sparked by Sweden and the United States, two of DAC's 15 member nations, DAC is considering a program to maintain more effective liaison between assistance efforts of the donor nations. DAC plans to establish a staff group within the OECD Development Center to facilitate the coordination and exchange of information on population and family planning programs, policies, and needs. The group would organize conferences and seminars, and develop research on special problems posed by the DAC's Secretary-General, by governments of member countries, or by other organizations.

DAC member commitments to population activities from 1961 through fiscal 1967 amounted to about \$19 million. Of this, \$12.2 million was committed by the United States through the Agency for International Development; \$6.46 million by Sweden; \$120,000 by the United Kingdom; \$100,000 by Denmark; and \$40,000 by Norway. In fiscal 1968, A.I.D. provided \$109,000 to help initiate a Population Development Center within OECD's Development Center.

## ASSISTANCE BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

A number of national governments give assistance to population or family planning programs in developing countries in response to request. Among these are Sweden, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway. The Netherlands and Japan have begun to give technical assistance in several countries.

Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), was in 1958 the first government to begin family planning assistance. SIDA's assistance has risen from \$250,000 in 1962-63 to estimated expenditures of close to \$9 million in 1968-69. SIDA assists national family planning programs in Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, South Korea, Tunisia, and Turkey. (Almost one-third of its 1967-68 budget went to Pakistan.) Through the International Planned Parenthood Federation, SIDA also assists Kenya, Nepal, Algeria, Chile, Ghana, Hong Kong, Liberia, Nigeria, the U. A. R., Uganda, and Tanzania. Sweden and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees have concluded an agreement for assistance to family planning in the Gaza Strip. SIDA also supports various international conferences and seminars in population, and provides funds for certain research and training purposes. In 1968, SIDA plans to extend its assistance to India and a number of other countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Sweden had pledged \$200,000 to the UN Population Trust Fund, as of December 1967.

SIDA has begun to shift from its initial emphasis on pilot schemes for demonstration and experimental purposes to providing expert personnel as advisers in high-level planning and organizational functions. SIDA plans

to emphasize training of nationals.

The United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway initiated family planning assistance in developing countries in 1964-65. During 1967-68 (April 1, 1967 - March 31, 1968), the United Kingdom budgeted \$270,400 for assistance to family planning overseas. Largest single amounts were \$60,500 for a major trial of contraceptives in Pakistan, and \$121,000 for a grant in aid to the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Also included were grants for work in India, Malta, Mauritius (\$50,699), Seychelles, and \$31,460 for a seminar at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, and training of doctors and nurses in the United Kingdom.

Some 71 percent of Danish assistance of \$100,000 in 1966-67 was channeled through the IPPF as was about half of Norway's contribution of \$40,000 that year. Denmark has pledged \$100,000 to the UN Population Trust Fund, as of December 1967. The Norwegian Agency for International Development has also helped purchase a mobile family planning station for use near Singapore and has supplied clinic equipment and contraceptives for a pilot project in Kenya.

Family planning efforts by Japan and the Netherlands are limited as yet but it is expected these will increase. The Netherlands is now supporting two mobile training teams in Kenya, and Japan sent five nurses to India in late 1966 for a 2-year period for family planning training and assistance.

# Latin America



A HOUSEWIFE TALKS TO CENSUS-TAKER IN LIMA PERU

(UN Photo)

## L A T I N A M E R I C A

(Regional)

The population growth rate of the Latin American region, at 3 percent a year, is the highest of any region in the world. The population of the region in 1960 was 213 million and at the end of 1967 was estimated at 261 million. Should the present growth trend continue -- now some 8-10 million people added annually -- the population will reach 690 million by the end of the century.

The growth rate, already high, edges further upward due to a nearly constant fertility rate and a declining death rate. Increasingly heavy economic demands are being placed on each nation to satisfy the need for food, clothing, shelter, health care, education, and all the needs of a society in a modern world.

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The increasing concern of Latin America with the problems of high population growth rates is evident. The Organization of American States and the Pan American Health Organization recently held a major regional Meeting on Population Policies in Relation to Development. The World Leaders Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations has now been signed by Heads of State and Prime Ministers of thirty countries. Among them are Colombia, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados.

Some form of organized public or private family planning activities and related population studies is under way in all Latin American countries.

The Population Council estimates that 1,934,000 women in Latin America were using oral contraceptives as of July 1967, compared with 500,000 in January 1965.

### A.I.D. Assistance

The Latin American Bureau of A.I.D., through support of international and regional organizations, both public and private, and Latin American educational institutions, has made a substantial input into the population and family planning activities currently carried on in the region.

Among the organizations A.I.D. has provided with regional support are: International Planned Parenthood Federation; Population Council; Latin American Demographic Center; Latin American Center for Studies of Population and

Family; and Pan American Health Organization. Two U.S. universities have been assisted to undertake studies and provide technical advisory services in Latin America: the University of California and the University of Notre Dame.

The A.I.D. Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) in Guatemala provides technical advisory services to regional and national organizations and support of the programs of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) and the Central American Institute for Economic and Social Development (IDESAC). ROCAP also supports the regional training programs of the Medical School of the University of El Salvador.

A.I.D. obligations for population and family planning activities in the Latin American region are:

	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
Country Missions	\$ 92,000	\$141,000	\$1,410,000	\$5,456,545
Regional Projects	1,105,000	565,000	914,000	2,468,111
Total	\$ 1,197,000	\$706,000	\$2,324,000	\$7,924,656

#### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation has made, through October 1, 1967, a total of about \$4 million in multi-year grants to Latin American universities and other institutions for research and training programs in reproductive biology, and in population and family planning.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has been one of the more active organizations assisting in the formation of family planning or demographic associations. Financial assistance has been provided for establishing and supporting national associations, most of which have been formed in the past 2 years.

The Population Council has also contributed greatly to both regional and country projects in the population field. Financial support was provided for the First Pan American Assembly on Population held in Colombia in 1965 under sponsorship of the Universidad del Valle and the Association of Colombian Medical Schools. More recently the Council was one of four sponsors of the Meeting on Population Policies in Relation to Development in Latin America held in Caracas, Venezuela.

The Council has provided a number of fellowships (16 in 1967) and grants to support programs for the translation, publication, and distribution of Spanish and Portuguese editions of English language books in the population field. A post partum program to ascertain the feasibility and effectiveness of family planning got under way in 1966 at maternity hospitals in Mexico, Chile, and Venezuela. In 1967 and 1968, the Council supported the regional training program in family planning for Central America.

The Pathfinder Fund carries on programs in all the countries of Latin America, providing both technical and financial assistance and contraceptives.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Latin American regional office of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, supports population studies and provides research and training programs in the Schools of Public Health in Chile and Brazil.

The Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE), Santiago, Chile, was organized in 1957 under an agreement between the Government of Chile and the United Nations. This Center teaches demography, conducts demographic research, and provides technical and demographic assistance to governments.

The Latin American Center for Study of Population and Family (CELAP), located in Santiago, Chile, conducts studies of economic, religious, cultural, and social factors related to population growth. CELAP has assisted other organizations in undertaking similar studies, e.g., the Central American Institute of Economic and Social Development (IDESAC) in Guatemala.

The University of Notre Dame provides support for universities and institutions in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to carry on studies in population dynamics and cross-cultural patterns of family structure.

#### Regional Organizations in Central America and Panama

The Organization of Central American States (ODECA) in 1966 established the Office for Coordination of Health Programs as the focal point for all regional health and population activities. The Office has been compiling and publishing information on the effects of population growth on economic and social development.

The Central American Institute for Economic and Social Development (IDESAC) established the Central American Institute for Population and Family (ICAP) in 1967 to carry out a study of attitudes toward family responsibility and family planning.

A subregional center of CELADE, a demographic training and research institution, was established in 1967 at San Jose, Costa Rica, to assist the Central American area in demographic training and research.

## Argentina

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	23,125,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	23
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	8
Rate of natural increase (1965) <u>1</u> /-----	1.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	48
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	61
Literacy rate-----	91
Labor force in agriculture-----	19
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$716

### Activities in Population Field

The Family Planning Association (FPA), formed in 1966, operates 11 clinics, three of them in Buenos Aires. The Rawson Municipal Hospital in Buenos Aires conducts a 1-week course for graduate doctors in family planning techniques. A 2-year training course for Latin American physicians in the biology of reproduction began May 1967 in Buenos Aires.

### External Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 3-year grant for \$35,000 in 1965 and a 2-year grant for \$235,000 in 1967 to the University of El Salvador in Buenos Aires to carry out studies of the effects of anovulatory drugs and training and research in reproductive biology and demography.

The Population Council has provided numerous grants totaling \$197,000 to laboratories and universities to support research on the physiology of reproduction. The Council has supported demographic studies and given fellowship grants.

The Pathfinder Fund has subsidized salaries in connection with family planning projects in the slums of Buenos Aires, and has donated contraceptives.

The National Institutes of Health has made two grants totaling \$35,750 for biomedical research. The International Planned Parenthood Federation has supplied funds for support of the Family Planning Association.

1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 1.6 percent.

## Bolivia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1950
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,386,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	44
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	20
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	2.4
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	30
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate -----	32
Labor force in agriculture-----	68
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$156

### Activities in Population Field

The Center for Population Studies (CEP), formed in 1967 to undertake research and educational projects, is conducting studies on family formation to ascertain socio-cultural implications of fertility in both urban and rural areas.

### External Assistance

The Population Council has supported demographic studies. A.I.D. support has been given to CEP in undertaking the family formation survey. Also training grants have been provided.

## Brazil

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	86,140,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	42
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	12
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1</u> /	2.9
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	61
Labor force in agriculture-----	52
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$307

### Activities in Population Field

The Sociedad de Bem Estar Familiar (BEMFAM), a private group founded in 1965, operates clinics (attached to the federal and state universities by law) and provides training in family planning. Since the formation of BEMFAM more than ten affiliates have been established in key cities of Brazil.

The Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (assisted by the University of Notre Dame) is conducting sociological studies of family structures. The University of Sao Paulo offers training in demography and conducts programs in population research. The Universities of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia are conducting research in reproductive biology.

### External Assistance

International Planned Parenthood Federation assists BEMFAM primarily for clinical programs.

The Ford Foundation in 1966 made a 5-year grant for \$476,500 to the Federal University of Bahia, for basic and clinical research in reproductive physiology, research on the incidence of abortion, and demonstration family planning clinics.

The Foundation also made a 2-year grant for \$122,000 in 1967 to the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro to conduct a research program in BEMFAM on the effects of contraception. Another 2-year grant for \$212,440 has helped BEMFAM to establish an experimental program of biological research.

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1/ Current rate of population growth is estimated to be 3.0 percent.

The Population Council has granted \$116,670 to various Brazilian institutions for research including a study of male attitudes toward fertility and family size at the School of Politics and Sociology, Sao Paulo. The Council also has assisted the Laboratory of the Physiology of Reproduction at the National Faculty of the University of Rio de Janeiro.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) provides assistance to the University of Sao Paulo program of Research and Training in Population Dynamics; course work began in August 1967.

## Chile

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	9,029,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	35
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	12
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)	2.3
Number of years to double population at present rate--	31
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	107
Literacy rate-----	84
Labor force in agriculture-----	28
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$556

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Ministry of Public Health established a Family Planning Committee in 1965, and in April 1966 the Government officially recognized family planning as part of the maternal and child health services in the National Health Service. Some 62 family planning clinics operate in facilities of the National Health Service, as well as in private hospitals serving more than 150,000 persons yearly.

The Family Planning Association, organized in 1962 and assisted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, conducts training programs in contraceptive techniques and prevention of abortion.

Santiago has a regional center, sponsored by the United Nations, for training in demography. Courses are available for medical doctors in family planning, in physiology and reproduction, and human fertility control. A course is provided on Health and Population Dynamics by the Medical University, School of Public Health.

### External Assistance

The Rockefeller Foundation has made grants totaling \$450,000 to the University of Chile to study the feasibility and effectiveness of an expanded family planning program outside Santiago and to conduct research on the feasibility and effectiveness of family planning measures undertaken in the post partum period.

The Ford Foundation in 1964 provided a 3-year grant for \$170,000 to the University of Chile for research and training in reproductive biology.

The Population Council has made some \$534,600 in grants to the University Austral de Chile; Catholic University of Chile; to the University of Chile for varied studies concerned with human reproduction; and to CELADE (Latin American Demographic Center). The Council supports the University of Chile's post partum program and the evaluation of the program for pre-

vention of abortion. Santiago's San Juan de Dios Hospital is a member institute in the Council's post partum program.

The Pathfinder Fund granted funds for a part-time nurse to initiate clinical services. The Fund has provided books and contraceptives.

The IPPF has made \$298,000 in grants to the Family Planning Association and to two hospitals.

## Colombia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1964
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	19,501,000
Births per 1,000 population (1965)-----	44
Deaths per 1,000 population (1965)-----	12
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-	3.2
Number of years to double population at present rate---	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	82
Literacy rate-----	62
Labor force in agriculture-----	52
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$293

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of Colombia has indicated its interest in population matters by allocating 5 million pesos (approximately \$307,000) of counterpart funds to train public health personnel in the social, economic, and medical aspects of demographic problems. The Colombian Association of Medical Faculties, through its Population Division, administers the training, and also carries out research programs in social demography and family planning.

The President of Colombia signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations in 1967, and has emphasized Colombia's demographic problems in many speeches.

A private Family Planning Association, organized in 1966, offers clinical services.

### External Assistance

The Rockefeller Foundation has provided over \$200,000 in grants to the University of the Andes; to the University of Valle, Cali, for population studies and the development of the University Center for the Protection of Mother and Family; and to the Colombian Association for the Scientific Study of Population.

The Ford Foundation made a 3-year grant in 1965 for \$330,000 and a 2-year grant in 1967 for \$290,000 to the Colombian Association of Faculties of Medicine for a division of population studies, fellowships, seminars, and for research in social demography and family planning.

The Population Council has made \$649,125 in grants to Colombian institutions. Funds have gone, for instance, to the University of Los Andes in Bogota to establish a program of demographic training and research. The Council has also assisted the Colombian Association of Medical Schools in research projects on population and family planning in Medellin, and in the publication and distribution of materials on population in Spanish.

The Council has also supported the Colombian Institute for Social Development in its analysis of the results of the Bogota fertility survey, and is supporting the development of a demographic division in the Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools. In addition, funds have been provided for a study of rural fertility in Colombia and for the services of a resident demographer at the National University of Colombia.

In addition to concurring in the counterpart allocation mentioned above, A.I.D. has provided \$50,000 of commodity assistance to the Association of Medical Schools in the form of vehicles and audiovisual equipment for training purposes.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has given \$89,000 for support of the Family Planning Association. The Pathfinder Fund and the Population Council have provided commodity assistance.

Various U. S. universities, such as Cornell and the University of Chicago, are aiding the Association of Medical Faculties in its research program.

## Costa Rica

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,647,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	46
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	8
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	3.8
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	19
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	75
Literacy rate-----	84
Labor force in agriculture-----	49
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$405

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Population Office in the Ministry of Public Health, opened in October 1966, was officially designated by Presidential Decree in April 1967 as the coordinating office of all population activities in the country. The Population Office has completed a study of birth and fertility rates for the country by canton and has published a pamphlet on the demographic problem, which includes important statistical data.

The Costa Rican Demographic Association (CRDA), a private organization founded in early 1966, carries on informational and motivational activities (e.g., conferences, seminars, publication of a monthly magazine, radio, and TV programs) and conducts training programs in family planning for doctors, nurses, and other professionals. CRDA also provides family services through 15 private centers and conducts a program of cancer detection.

### External Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has contributed \$10,000 to support of the CRDA.

Population Council and Ford Foundation have provided fellowships and have assisted the CRDA and the Population Office with advisory services and evaluation of family planning programs. The Pathfinder Fund provides educational literature and contraceptives.

A.I.D. has provided assistance in connection with establishment of the Population Office within the Ministry of Public Health for a study on population dynamics carried out by the American International Association for Economic and Social Development; assistance to CRDA; and help to establish a demographic center in the University of Costa Rica. The Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE), a UN sponsored organization, has established a subcenter at the University of Costa Rica.

## Dominican Republic

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	3,955,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.6
Number of years to double population at present rate----	20
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	73
Literacy rate-----	64
Labor force in agriculture-----	57
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$266

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Secretary of Health established family planning services in early 1967 as an integral part of the post partum services of the Maternal Infant Care (MIC) program.

The President signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations in December 1967.

The Association for Family Welfare, established in March 1966 and assisted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, has been working through private doctors and has planned demonstration pilot clinics, based on voluntary participation and individual choice of methods.

### External Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund has assisted the family planning program sponsored by Church World Service.

The Latin American Center for Economic and Social Development (DESAL/CELAP) held a seminar in 1966 to encourage the development of interest in demography and studies in family change.

A.I.D. provides technical assistance training for medical and paramedical personnel in family planning clinic administration and operation; motivational materials and clinical supplies and equipment.

The Population Council has provided travel grants.

## Ecuador

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	5,522,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	48
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	14
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	3.4
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	21
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	93
Literacy rate-----	68
Labor force in agriculture-----	53
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$237

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The National Planning Board of the Government of Ecuador has made studies of population problems and development. The studies include a survey of public opinion on population matters.

The Family Welfare Association was established in 1965. It operates three major clinics and is a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Ecuadorian Institute of Planning for Social Development (INEDES) studies and analyzes the effects of population growth on social and economic development.

### External Assistance

The Family Welfare Association receives IPPF assistance (\$25,000 in 1966-67). The Population Council has supported population studies including publication of a study on the population of Quito, aimed at interesting people in analytical work. The Pathfinder Fund donates contraceptives. The Latin American Center for Studies of Population and Family (CELAP) supplied assistance in the formation of INEDES. A.I.D. has provided grants for work with private organizations to cover training in demography and family planning including financial support given for studies of abortion and fecundity.

## El Salvador

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	3,137,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	45
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	10
Rate of natural increase (1966) 1/-----	3.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	21
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966)-----	62
Literacy rate-----	48
Labor force in agriculture-----	60
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$284

### Population Research and Family Planning

The National Planning Council established an Office of Human Resources for demographic research and analysis and for planning the development of human resources in 1965.

The Salvadorian Demographic Association (SDA) was legally recognized in 1963. A member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, SDA sponsors 22 family planning clinics that provide a "package" clinic service program including cancer detection. The Association carries out educational and motivational programs, working in conjunction with the National Association of Nurses and the School of Social Work.

The Medical School of the University of El Salvador offers training for doctors, nurses, and social workers in population dynamics and family planning. Training is available for other Central American countries.

### External Assistance

The Population Council in 1964-65 supported a study of economic and social conditions of families in the metropolitan area of San Salvador including attitudes of women toward family planning. The Council has also provided fellowships and assistance to the University training facility.

A.I.D. has provided training grants, assistance to establishment and operation of the University training facility, and assistance to the SDA.

The Pathfinder Fund has assisted the Salvadorian Demographic Association in an IUD research project and has supplied contraceptives.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 3.6 percent.

## Guatemala

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1964
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,942,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	47
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	18
Rate of natural increase (1960/65) <u>1/</u> -----	2.9
Number of years to double population at present rate----	25
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966)-----	92
Literacy rate-----	38
Labor force in agriculture (1964)-----	65
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$309

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Family Planning Association (FPA), founded in 1962, has opened 20 family planning clinics in the major urban and rural population centers of Guatemala. Twenty doctors and nurses have been trained to operate the Center. Educational and motivational programs have been carried on by radio, newspaper articles, and printed materials. The Association organizes training in contraceptive techniques for medical and paramedical personnel.

### External Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation provided \$21,000 in assistance to FPA, and the Population Council assists demographic studies. The Pathfinder Fund provides literature and materials and has donated contraceptives. A.I.D. has provided grants for demographic training.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 3.2 percent.

## Haiti

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1950
Population (January 1, 1966 estimate)-----	4,620,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.0
Number of years to double population at present rate---	36
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	10
Labor force in agriculture-----	83
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$74

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of Haiti announced plans to absorb family planning within the Health Service, but has not yet done so. A training course in demography is offered at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Economiques in Port-au-Prince.

### External Assistance

The Population Council has provided fellowships for advanced study of family planning. The Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives.

## Honduras

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,486,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	50
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	17
Rate of natural increase (1960/65) <u>1/</u> -----	3.3
Number of years to double population at present rate----	22
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	41
Literacy rate-----	45
Labor force in agriculture-----	66
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$227

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Ministry of Health is conducting a nationwide family planning program with services available at 67 Government health centers, at 3 hospitals, and by mobile health units reaching some 47 communities in rural areas.

The Family Planning Association, founded in 1961, opened its first clinic in 1963.

Honduras was the host in June 1966 for a Central American regional seminar on family planning education conducted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the first such meeting to be held in Central America.

### External Assistance

IPPF assisted in the formation of the Family Planning Association and provides support.

The Population Council has supplied technical and material assistance for family planning programs, as well as travel and study awards.

The Pathfinder Fund has contributed educational literature and contraceptives.

A.I.D. provides support for program expansion, principally through supplements to salaries of added personnel, provision of additional mobile health units and equipment, and training in family planning and demography.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 3.4 percent.

## Jamaica

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,908,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	40
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	9
Rate of natural increase (1960/65) <u>1</u> /-----	3.1
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966)-----	35
Literacy rate-----	85
Labor force in agriculture (1960)-----	36
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$516

### Population and Family Planning Program

The Government of Jamaica has mounted a national education program in family planning. There are about 50 family planning centers in the country.

The Family Planning Association, a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, operates three family planning clinics and conducts an educational program in family planning.

### External Assistance

The Population Council assisted the Government of Jamaica in a study of post partum patients. It has also contributed to the Family Planning Association for a population seminar; supported a census research program at the University of West Indies; provided funds for the purchase of IUDs; and helped support medical and demographic research. Total support during 1964-67 was \$29,050.

The Ford Foundation made a 4-year grant for \$138,000 in 1964 for demographic research relating to educational and economic planning and for a Barbados fertility study at the University of the West Indies.

IPPF granted \$10,000 in 1965-66 for support of the FPA, and the Pathfinder Fund has donated some contraceptives.

A.I.D. assistance is being given for support of an official family planning program, as well as for a cancer detection campaign. Participant training is provided in statistics, cytology, and family planning. An educational program in family planning was extended with Government approval in 1965 through a contract with the Family Planning Association. An A.I.D. contract was awarded to St. Joseph's Hospital with Government approval to provide support for a family counselling center.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 2.6 percent.

## Mexico

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	46,434,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	45
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	10
Rates of natural increase (percent of total population)---	3.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	21
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	61
Literacy rate-----	71
Labor force in agriculture (1965)-----	53
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$493

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Foundation for Population Studies, a private organization founded in 1965, operates centers in four universities and a military hospital at present. There is an agreement to open clinics in all 20 universities. Other clinics are conducted by separate organizations. The Association for Maternal Health, which in 1963 replaced the Mexican Family Welfare Association founded in 1958, runs urban clinics with several sessions a week. The Association, in addition, offers a 2-week training course in family planning for doctors, nurses, and social workers.

The Center for Research on Reproduction, a nonprofit private organization in Mexico City, has served about 12,000 women in its 8 years of operation. The Center carries on three pilot projects in remote rural areas.

### External Assistance

The Rockefeller Foundation granted funds (\$90,000 during 1966-69) to the Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, for a research program in demography in its Center for Economic and Demographic Studies.

The Ford Foundation made three grants totaling \$324,125 to the Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, in 1963, 1966, and 1967, for the establishment of a center for economic and demographic studies and the development of the faculty. The Foundation also provided a grant to the Hospital of Nutritional Diseases, Mexican National Institute of Nutrition, Mexico City, for clinical research and testing of various contraceptives and initial support for a family planning clinic. The Foundation made a 3-year grant for \$180,000 in 1966 to the Mexican Institute of Social Security, Mexico City, for the study of attitudes toward family planning. A 3-year grant for \$200,000 was made in 1966 to the Hospital de la Mujer, Mexico City, for teaching and research in reproductive biology and a demonstration program in family planning.

The Population Council has granted \$45,000 to the American-British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City, for the study of acceptability, side-

effects, and effectiveness of IUDs. The Council has supported (\$50,000 in 1965-66) the post partum program of the Hospital de la Mujer, Mexico City. In 1967, Council funds supported rural fertility surveys coordinated by CELADE.

The Foundation for Population Studies, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, has received \$90,000 from IPPF to provide family planning services in more than 10 clinics throughout the country.

The Pathfinder Fund provided support for an IUD research program and has donated contraceptives.

## Nicaragua

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,809,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	49
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	14
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)--	3.5
Number of years to double population at present rate----	21
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	52
Literacy rate-----	50
Labor force in agriculture (1963)-----	60
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$331

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Ministry of Public Health established an Office for Family Planning Education in 1967 to carry out educational programs in family welfare and planning. A study of the effect of population growth on economic and social development is planned.

The National Institute of Social Security has also developed plans for a comprehensive study, analysis, and assessment of the incidence of illegally induced abortion. This study is to be patterned on the standardized abortion studies developed by CELADE.

Private church groups operate eight family planning clinics.

### External Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund assists programs in the eight family planning clinics. A.I.D. has supported the two studies mentioned above.

Panama

Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,351,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	42
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	10
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1</u> /-	3.2
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	22
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	45
Literacy rate-----	78
Labor force in agriculture-----	46
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$546

Population and Family Planning Activities

The Family Planning Association was formed in 1966 and has a pilot service and training center. The FPA operates one clinic in Panama City and four clinics in rural areas. Included in the services of its clinics is a cervical cancer detection program. Training at the Edris Rice Wray Center in Mexico has been provided for selected medical and nursing personnel.

External Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation assists the FPA (\$15,000 in 1966-67). The Population Council has provided fellowships, the Pathfinder Fund contraceptives. A small quantity of medical instruments and office equipment has been provided to the FPA by A.I.D.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 3.3.

## Paraguay

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,195,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	44
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	13
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)--	3.1
Number of years to double population at present rate----	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	68
Labor force in agriculture (1962)-----	52
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$221

### Population and Family Planning Activities

A Family Planning Association was formed with the assistance of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It is operating one family planning outpatient clinic at the Medical School in Asuncion.

The Center for Population Studies, founded 1966, is active in population studies through the Medical School and University Hospital with IPPF assistance.

### External Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives. A.I.D. grants have been made for training in population through a course conducted by CELADE (Latin American Demographic Center) in reproductive biology and human fertility control. The Population Council has made a travel grant.

## Peru

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	12,576,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	44
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	13
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	3.1
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	91
Literacy rate-----	61
Labor force in agriculture (1965)-----	50
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$295

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Center for Population Development (CEPD), established by Presidential Decree in 1964, is the Government focal point for research, training, and information on planning of population programs.

The Family Planning Association, founded in March 1967, operates clinics in Lima and is planning to expand activity.

### External Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 3½-year grant of \$282,000 to the CEPD in 1965 for partial support of staff and research, and for fellowships and technical advisory services.

The Population Council made \$166,930 in grants to the Institute of High Altitude Studies, Cayetano Heredia University in Lima, for studies of population at high altitudes at Cerro de Pasco. The Council has made other smaller grants to other Peruvian institutions.

The Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives and helped support production and distribution of family planning leaflets.

The Rockefeller Foundation made a \$30,000 grant to the University of Medical and Biological Sciences in 1965-66 for biomedical research.

The Pan American Health Organization made three 1-year grants totaling \$68,333 to the School of Public Health for research and training in demography.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,045,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	38
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	8
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate---	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1964)-----	35
Literacy rate-----	80
Labor force in agriculture (1966)-----	20
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$669

### Population and Family Planning Activities

Trinidad and Tobago announced the beginning of a family planning program in 1967 and established a Population Control Council, headed by the Minister of Health, to coordinate activity in this field. The Government has requested financial and technical assistance from international organizations and foreign governments. The Prime Minister has signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations.

The Family Planning Association, founded in 1956, and an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation since 1961, operates six clinics.

### External Assistance

The Population Council in 1965 granted the Family Planning Association \$6,700 for a clinical trial of the IUD and for a laboratory technician, instruments, and supplies.

The Pathfinder Fund has provided contraceptive supplies.

## Uruguay

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,807,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	24
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	9
Rate of natural increase (1960/65) <u>1/</u> -----	1.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	48
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1960)-----	47
Literacy rate-----	91
Labor force in agriculture (1963)-----	21
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$569

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Family Planning Association, begun in 1963, operates nine family planning clinics, conducts research, and carries on a variety of community programs in family planning and sex education.

### External Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation assists the Family Planning Association (\$27,000 during 1965-67). The Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives. The Population Council has supported studies (\$49,700 in 1965-66) by the Asociacion Pro Maternidad Clinica Ginecologica of women using IUDs and biomedical research by the Universidad de Uruguay, Servicio de Fisiologia Obstetrica. In 1967, the Council awarded \$45,000 in grants. The National Institutes of Health has granted \$127,300 to the University of the Republic for Biomedical Research.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 1.4 percent.

## Venezuela

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	9,516,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	46
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/65)-----	10
Rate of natural increase (1960/65)-----	3.5
Number of years to double population at present rate---	20
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	48
Literacy rate-----	80
Labor force in agriculture (1961)-----	32
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$879

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Venezuelan Government created a population unit within the Ministry of Public Health in 1965.

The Family Planning Association, formed in 1967 and assisted by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, operates a family planning pilot program at the Concepcion Palacios Maternity Hospital.

Training in population studies and demography is offered at the School of Statistics and Actuarial Sciences and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the Central University of Venezuela. The Venezuelan Center for Studies of Population and Family (CEVEPOF) was established to conduct research and stimulate action programs.

### External Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 2-year grant for \$47,000 in 1967 to the Concepcion Hospital for training in family planning for medical and paramedical personnel.

A.I.D. has provided support in the formation of CEVEPOF, and training grants in the population field.

The Population Council provided funds to the Concepcion Hospital for cervical studies in a post partum family planning clinic to ascertain the feasibility and effectiveness of providing family planning services through large delivery hospitals. The Council also furnished IUDs to the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance for a pilot program in Ministry hospitals. Total support was \$79,665 during 1965-67.

The Pathfinder Fund is contributing the salary of a nurse for Concepcion Hospital Clinic and donates contraceptives.

## Near East-South Asia



A SOCIAL WORKER IN INDIA EXPLAINS  
USE OF INTRAUTERINE DEVICE (IUD)

## N E A R   E A S T   A N D   S O U T H   A S I A

(Regional)

The population growth rate varies markedly among countries in the Near East and South Asia (NESAs) region. This factor, weighed in conjunction with food production and general economic and social development potential, determines the urgency of the problem faced by each country. The most critical population pressure in the NESAs region is in India, with over 517 million people -- and Pakistan, with approximately 120 million. At today's rate of growth, the population in these countries will double in less than 30 years. Both countries have population densities of nearly 500 people per square mile (and in East Pakistan considerably higher). In both, increases in the production of food and in economic development have been largely vitiated by the demands of increasing population.

Seven countries in the Near East and South Asia (NESAs) region have established family planning programs: India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Turkey, U.A.R., Nepal, and Israel. Other countries of the NESAs region have shown varying degrees of interest, and some already have private family planning programs in operation.

Although present national programs in the NESAs region have made a good start, much work needs to be done. While A.I.D. is prepared to give serious consideration to all family planning proposals from host governments, it is up to these governments to supply the determination and effort, with external assistance playing a secondary role.

### A.I.D. Assistance

Since the urgency and magnitude of the population problem varies in NESAs countries, the approaches to solutions must also be different.

The major countries in the NESAs region recognize the need for family planning and have already established national programs. Therefore, A.I.D. assistance in the region generally can be focused upon operational problems and improvement of existing activities.

Because of these factors, A.I.D. is emphasizing flexibility and individualization of assistance in the Near East and South Asia region. A.I.D. is prepared to utilize its full range of support mechanisms, including advisory assistance, participant training, grant commodities, local currency support, Cooley loans, development loans, investment surveys and investment

guarantees, to further family planning programs. Through these means, both short-term and long-range projects of support will be developed.

To the maximum extent possible, "excess" and "country use" local currencies will be used in support of family planning programs.

Indicative of this broad approach are: over \$42 million in local currency grants in fiscal 1968 for Pakistan's and India's population and family planning programs under Section 104(h) of the Food for Peace Act; a grant of \$3.1 million to India to finance oral contraceptives and condoms; and a \$3.6-million loan in fiscal 1966 to Turkey for purchase of vehicles and audiovisual equipment and provision of vehicle maintenance services to take family planning to rural areas.

A.I.D. funds obligated for family and population planning activities in the NESAs regions are:

	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>
Country Missions	--	\$3,600,000	\$337,000	\$9,066,699
Regional Projects	--	--	--	655,000
Total	--	\$3,600,000	\$337,000	\$9,715,699

#### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation through October 1, 1967 has made grants totaling \$15,137,800 to countries in the NESAs region -- with about \$9 million of this amount going to India -- for support of population and family planning programs and for research, training, and dissemination of information on projects in reproductive biology.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation helps support family planning associations in a number of NESAs countries, five of them being IPPF members. The Population Council has made \$1,102,999 worth of grant funds available to NESAs countries in 1967 alone for demographic, biomedical, and technical assistance programs. The Rockefeller Foundation has made research grants to institutions in India and Turkey, as well as two grants totaling \$850,000 for worldwide research through the Population Council, part of which was for the NESAs region.

The Swedish International Development Authority has been especially active in assistance to Ceylon, Pakistan, and Turkey, and may shortly be providing support to India. Other governments, as well as private and international organizations, have given assistance to countries in the NESAs region.

## Ceylon

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	11,870,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.2
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	32
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	70-80
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$148

### Population and Family Planning Programs

Organized family planning activity began in Ceylon in 1953 with the founding of the Family Planning Association. The Ceylonese Government was one of the first in the Far East to recognize the need for family planning. The Association receives the major portion of its operating expenses from the Government, although support also comes through grants from a number of other sources.

The Association carries on family planning work in 65 urban and 30 rural clinics on a weekly basis, and in an additional 13 rural clinics on a bi-weekly basis. Information, contraceptives supplies (including pills), and services are available through the clinics.

An important factor in the growth of the Ceylonese family planning movement has been the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), which began after signing of a bilateral agreement by the two Governments in 1958. SIDA expenditures for assistance to the Ceylon program for both personnel and commodities have risen steadily each year since then, and through 1967-68 total \$1,458,000.

A Ceylon-SIDA research project initially undertaken in two pilot areas was so successful that the program was extended to three additional areas in 1962. The program has included research and analysis, training of Ceylonese personnel, provision of birth control materials, and the initiation of Family Welfare Centers that include prenatal, post natal, and well-baby clinics.

In 1965 the Government embarked on a nationwide program whose goal is reduction of the birth rate by at least one-third during 1966-75. While the islandwide achievement to date has been small, some progress can be reported. Nearly 200 family planning centers have been in operation at least 6 months, and by the end of 1968 the number will have risen to at least 400. IUD insertions are reported at between 8,000-10,000 and the number of women on pills has been estimated at 9,000.

As part of the effort to extend family planning, the Government press prints family planning literature in three languages, provides film vans, and exempts from taxes, contraceptives and such program equipment as projectors.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

Negotiations are in progress on a proposal under which local currency generated through P.L. 480 agreements may be used to support the family planning program.

#### Other Assistance

Among those contributing to the support of the Family Planning Association are the Brush Foundation, Pathfinder Fund, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Ford Foundation, through the Population Council, made a 2-year grant for \$271,000 in 1967 for the family planning program. The Population Council has assisted in field studies of fertility trends and attitudes carried on by the University of Ceylon. A Council representative is acting as medical adviser on family planning to the Government of Ceylon.

## India

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	517,525,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966) <sup>1/</sup> -----	43
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966) <sup>1/</sup> -----	18
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <sup>1/</sup> -----	2.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	28
Labor force in agriculture (1951)-----	70
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$74

### Population and Family Planning Programs

India's population--over 517 million--is about one-seventh of the world total. At the current rate of rise (2.5 percent per year), it is increasing by more than 1 million each month.

Although the family planning movement in India was begun nearly 50 years ago, its development was slow until recent years. Initial stimulation was given by voluntary leaders, international organizations, and scattered but growing support from Indian universities and the medical profession.

Increasing official interest stimulated emergence of a national family planning policy in 1951, leading to program action on a limited scale. Relatively little progress was made in the first decade because funds were limited and the methods of contraception available were inadequate.

However, during the past 5 years a number of changes have occurred. The family planning budget has been increased substantially, and expenditures in 1966-67 have jumped to the rupee equivalent of \$20 million, or approximately 70 percent of total expenditures during the previous 5 years. During the 5-year period 1966-71, India has budgeted \$306 million (rupee equivalent) for family planning, and there are provisions for exceeding this amount if necessary. The goal is to reduce the birth rate from its present level to 22 births per thousand population by 1979.

Administrative changes have been made strengthening the organizational structure of the program. Approximately 28,000 family planning centers have been established, including over 20,000 subcenters in rural areas.

Most all contraceptive methods are now offered, with emphasis on IUDs, sterilization, and condoms. The Government has recently approved the use of oral contraceptives in the national program, and pilot testing programs

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<sup>1/</sup> Based on An Analysis of the Population of India, a paper prepared for A.I.D. July, 1967 by George J. Stolnitz.

are being conducted. The Government is planning substantial expansion in production and distribution of condoms. In fiscal 1968, the Family Planning Department reported over 1.8 million sterilizations and over 660,000 IUD insertions. The cumulative totals through March 1968 were 2,410,413 IUD insertions and 4,300,011 sterilizations.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

Active U.S. interest in family planning began early in 1965, when an A.I.D.-sponsored team carried out an intensive study of India's program. A technical assistance project was then developed and a team of technical consultants recruited.

During fiscal 1968 A.I.D. provided a total of \$7.7 million to finance a comprehensive program including technical assistance, organizational help, advanced training in the United States, contraceptives, program equipment and research. In addition, approximately \$38 million in local currency generated under P.L. 480 sales programs was approved for family planning activities and technical assistance. Currently, the A.I.D. family planning assistance team includes eleven technical specialists serving as advisors to the Indian Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

The above assistance includes a number of noteworthy components:

- In response to Government of India requests, A.I.D. has made available approximately \$220,000 to finance the purchase of oral contraceptives for use in demonstration programs to determine their acceptability. About \$2.9 million has been granted for purchase of condoms to be distributed through commercial channels on a demonstration basis.
- A \$2.7-million loan and \$20 million in local currencies to help provide imported components for, and to finance the Indian manufacture of, 6,000 family planning vehicles. Part of this vehicle loan and an additional \$400,000 in local currency are being used to finance the manufacture of 85 audiovisual vehicles for a comprehensive new communications program.
- A.I.D. is supporting several other family planning programs sponsored by the Indian Government: a direct mailing system for family planning materials, an "intensive district" program, the training of village midwives, services at Maternal and Child Health Centers, biomedical research, and the Demographic and Research Centre at Chembur, Bombay.

#### Other Assistance

Private and international groups have assisted the development of family planning in India for many years. Prominent among these organizations is the Ford Foundation, which has spent over \$9 million since 1959 in help to a wide range of India's family planning activities. The Foundation's program includes support to eleven medical and biological research laboratories for work in reproductive biology, and laboratory testing of new contraceptives. The Foundation has underwritten urban and rural family

planning clinics and training programs for family planning workers. It has supported centers for testing motivational factors and communication techniques and pilot projects that incorporate family planning into public health services. A Ford grant to the Ministry of Health in 1964 assisted in establishing the National Institute of Health Administration and Education and the Central Family Planning Institute. Other Ford Foundation grants have supported costs of consultants, training, books and equipment purchases, and architectural services.

The Population Council provided guidance for setting up India's IUD production unit and has contributed equipment in the form of loops and inserters. It is supporting a 2-year study on the effect of IUD insertions. The Council has also supported the Chembur Demographic Teaching and Research Centre in Bombay since 1957, and has provided numerous fellowships. It has also assisted the establishment and operation of a Demographic Research Center at Benares Hindu University. The Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi and the S.A.T. Hospital in Trivandrum, Kerala, are participating in the Council's post partum program. In June 1968 under another A.I.D.-financed grant, the Council agreed to assist the Indian Government in establishing a national post partum program in family planning in 150 Indian maternity hospitals and clinics.

The Rockefeller Foundation is giving financial assistance to a comprehensive Rural Health Service project near Delhi that includes intensive demographic and family planning studies and services. The Foundation has made grants to Indian scholars for population research.

Assistance from the Pathfinder Fund began in 1952, and in 1953, Pathfinder financed a test of simple methods of contraception. Funds were also provided for a 2-year study by Indian physicians of oral contraceptives and to the Christian Medical Association of India for IUD-insertion incentives. In fiscal 1968 the Pathfinder Fund under an A.I.D.-financed grant assisted private Indian organizations in the family planning field to expand their activities in the urban and rural areas of India.

Some 97 Peace Corps volunteers are currently serving in India. Trained at the Universities of Chicago, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, the volunteers are involved in all nonsurgical aspects of the program: record keeping, program planning and promotion, supplies, establishment of new family planning centers, counseling, and demonstration of effective teaching skills. In the State of Bihar volunteers work at the block, State and District levels. In addition, all Peace Corps volunteers are given auxiliary instruction in family planning methods.

The Japanese Government sent five nurses to India in September 1966 for a 2-year period to engage in family planning guidance service at various hospitals.

## Iran

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	26,685,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	15-20
Labor force in agriculture(1960)-----	60
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$252

### Population and Family Planning Programs

In Iran there is an increasing awareness of the problems related to unrestricted rate of population growth, and a determination to do something about them. The Emperor is one of the 30 world leaders who have signed the Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations.

Widespread professional interest in this field was demonstrated during the Regional Conference of Family Planning held in Shiraz during April 1966. This was the first such conference in the Middle East, and was sponsored by the Iranian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

A family planning program has been under official development for 8 months. Up to December 1967 a single family planning training center in Tehran had given nine 1-week practical courses to a total of about 100 midwives, 90 male doctors, and 10 female doctors. As of this date, 127 IUD clinics have been established, with 25 of them in Tehran.

Oral contraceptives are available on prescription, and condoms can be purchased in urban pharmacies. Sterilization is not done for contraceptive purposes.

### A.I.D. Assistance

From fiscal 1956 through 1962, A.I.D. and the U.S. Bureau of Census helped provide advisory services to the Government of Iran in planning, carrying out, and evaluating the results of the first National Census of Population in 1956. Advisory assistance was given also in connection with the 1966 census. Due to the developmental progress of Iran, A.I.D. technical assistance to Iran is being terminated. Residual local currency funds are being used to help defray the costs of tabulating, analyzing, and publishing the results of fertility surveys in greater Tehran and selected rural areas.

## Other Assistance

At the request of the Government of Iran, the Population Council in 1966 submitted a proposed scheme for family planning in Iran on a national scale. The Council also assisted the Institute for Social Studies and Research in preparing and publishing a demographic dictionary in Persian; completed studies on family planning knowledge, attitudes, and practices; and provided the services of a consultant. In addition, the Population Council donated IUDs and inserters, which were made available to a number of clinics throughout the country. The Farah Maternity Hospital in Tehran is participating in the Council's post partum program.

The Pathfinder Fund has sent experts to Iran to discuss establishment of family planning clinics and requirements for contraceptives. The International Planned Parenthood Federation is providing material support for the Family Planning Committee.

## Israel

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,680,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	25
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	NA
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	NA
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	NA
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	90
Labor force in agriculture (1950)-----	18
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$1,454

### Population and Family Planning Programs

A Family Planning Association was founded in 1966. The latest information available indicates there are nine clinics providing a full range of family planning services. All standard forms of contraception are used, with the IUD being the most popular method.

Training in demography, population geography, and family planning is offered at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the International Training Centre.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. does not have a Mission in Israel.

#### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation has made three 5-year grants (in 1962, 1966, and 1967) totaling \$1.6 million to several Israeli institutions for research and training projects in reproductive biology. (Some \$630,000 of this total was granted via the Population Council.)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is assisting the Family Planning Association, and the Pathfinder Fund has given contraceptives. The Population Council provides support for demographic studies, fellowship training, and medical research. The Institute of Biodynamics, Weizmann Institute of Science, dedicated to research and teaching of the biological basis of reproduction, was founded in 1963 with a grant of \$3 million from the Population Council and the Ford Foundation. The Institute's research activities are directed toward the study of selected phases of the reproductive process relevant to the control of human fertility.

## Jordan

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,043,000
Births per 1,000 population (1959-63)-----	47
Deaths per 1,000 population (1959-63)-----	16
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	35-40
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$262

### Population and Family Planning Programs

King Hussein has signed the United Nations "Declaration on Population," but the Royal Government of Jordan does not have a stated policy on population and family planning.

The Jordan Family Planning and Protective Association, an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, has been very active. The Association, a private organization operating under a government license, operates seven clinics. This organization has trained family planning personnel, and has offered family planning services and contraceptives.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. sponsored the travel of two Jordanians to a family planning conference in New Delhi in 1966, and of another official to the IPPF Conference in Santiago, Chile, in 1967. A.I.D. is providing family planning training for three Jordanians in fiscal 1968. Educational materials on family planning and population matters have been made available to Jordanian officials. Future plans depend upon a clarification of the present Middle East situation.

### Other Assistance

IPPF has provided consultant services to the Jordan Family Planning and Protective Association and recently sponsored training in IUD insertion for six doctors. IPPF is also providing special assistance to the family planning clinic in Amman, only Jordanian clinic east of the Jordan River. Clinical equipment is being furnished by CARE, and the Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives. Recently the Swedish International Development Authority arranged to supply all the contraceptives required by the Jordan Family Planning and Protective Association.

## Nepal

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	10,605,000
Births per 1,000 population (1961) $\frac{1}{-}$ -----	41
Deaths per 1,000 population (1961) $\frac{1}{-}$ -----	21
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	2.0
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	36
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	5-10
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$75

### Population and Family Planning Program

A national family planning program was established in Nepal in 1966. As part of the Maternal and Child Health Section of the Directorate of Health Services, family planning services--including IUD insertions and vasectomies--are offered at eight maternal and child health clinics.

By fiscal 1968 the program had expanded to 26 clinics, and 63 health aides (low-level motivational and clinical workers) had been recruited and trained. The central staff has been increased by the addition of an evaluation officer, an administrative officer, and an accountant. There is now a better understanding of the need for a program to decrease the growth rate. The Government has increased the family planning component in its fiscal 1968 budget.

### A.I.D. Assistance

In 1966, A.I.D. sponsored a tour for ten Nepalese government officials to Korea for study of the family planning program there. A.I.D. also provided advisory services to the Royal Government of Nepal during the formulation of a national family planning program. In response to the Government's request for assistance in developing a curriculum for health aides, A.I.D. provided the consultant services of a public health nurse and a health educator. In addition, A.I.D. is providing U.S.-owned local currency generated under P.L. 480 agreements to finance a variety of personnel and administrative costs of the national program. The A.I.D. family planning staff now includes a full-time field representative who works as

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1/ The 1961 census contained an inquiry on births and deaths during the preceding year. The unadjusted birth (33.4) and death (13.0) rates from the census were adjusted upward to the level shown above to take account of under-reporting of infant deaths (which were assumed to have been omitted from the birth count as well). Edgar Elam, U.S. Bureau of Census advisor to Nepal, believes 1961 birth and death rates are higher than those shown in the table above.

liaison officer with the Nepalese Government's family planning officials. A senior A.I.D. official will continue to serve on Nepal's Family Planning Advisory Board.

A.I.D. family planning workers have helped to set up a free condom distribution program, to train village-level workers in family planning, and to develop a family planning training course for field workers. In fiscal 1968 A.I.D. provided funds for a KAP (knowledge, attitude, and practice) survey to obtain information needed for a successful and realistic family planning program. A.I.D. has also contracted with the University of Michigan to provide a full-time family planning advisor, demographic assistance in population studies, and research and advisory assistance to the Government of Nepal in the family planning field.

#### Other Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation helps support the Family Planning Association of Nepal. The Population Council has given advisory assistance as well as IUDs and inserters. Contraceptives have been donated by the Pathfinder Fund. The Swedish International Development Authority gave \$4,000 in contraceptives in 1967-68.

## Pakistan

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) <u>1/-2/</u> -----	127,773,000
Births per 1,000 population (1962/63)-----	54
Deaths per 1,000 population (1962/63)-----	19
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)- <u>2/</u> ---	3.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	21
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	20
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$113

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Pakistan family planning program, with vigorous official backing, strong financial support and sound management, has made significant progress in the last few years. It appears from available statistics that the program is largely meeting interim goals, and if it continues at its present pace, should meet its 1970 target of reducing Pakistan's birth rate from 50 per thousand to 40 per thousand.

A voluntary Family Planning Association was active as early as 1952 and in 1958 the Government issued a statement endorsing family planning. The program entered an initial phase in 1960 with demonstration programs in family planning, conducted by the Government of Pakistan with the aid of the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, A.I.D., the Swedish and U.K. Governments, the University of California, and Johns Hopkins University. Some 3,000 family planning clinics were established by 1965.

After more than 5 years of demonstration programs, Pakistan developed a Family Planning Scheme as part of its third Five-Year Plan. The program began in July 1965, with a 5-year development budget of \$59.7 million (Pakistan rupee equivalent). It will be extended to all of Pakistan's 52 districts by 1970. As of June 1967, the program had been activated in 36 of these districts.

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1/ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Projections of the Population of Pakistan, by Age and Sex: 1965-66. A Measure of the Potential Impact of a Family Planning Program; by James W. Brackett and Donald S. Akers, 1965.

2/ The Pakistan Planning Commission has published a series of population estimates, from which can be derived a population figure of 121.8 million on January 1, 1968, based on a growth rate of 2.6 percent. The 3.5-percent growth rate above is based on the Population Growth Estimation project using data on births and deaths collected on a sample basis.

By March 1968 the Pakistan Family Planning Council reported more than 1.3 million IUD insertions and over 200,000 sterilizations. (There were about 70,000 IUD insertions in the month of February alone). Approximately 240 million conventional contraceptives had been sold by the end of February. By 1968 about 40,000 couples were using oral contraceptives and 1.4 million were using conventional contraceptives.

At this level of participation, the expected reduction of births by 1970 will be around 5 million. Incentive payments by the Government to organizers and acceptors have been a key factor in the success of the Pakistan program. One important operating problem facing the program is the limited number of lady doctors and lady family planning visitors available for IUD insertions. To meet this shortage of female personnel, a training program for lady family planning visitors has been established. These women, who are high school graduates, are being taught how to insert IUDs. Some 1,500 lady family planning visitors are in the field or under training. The family planning staff includes over 30,000 village family planning organizers and about 50,000 village agents (commercial distributors).

#### A.I.D. Assistance

Since 1964, A.I.D. has provided technical assistance and participant training to Pakistan's family planning program. In 1965, a full-time demographer was assigned to the A.I.D. staff in Pakistan. To take family planning services and information into rural areas, a commodity loan for \$500,000 was made available in 1966 for jeeps in West Pakistan, and for motors and materials for boats to use on East Pakistan's extensive inland waterways system. Cooley loans for \$168,000 in 1967 and \$1.07 million in 1968--both in local currencies from P.L. 480 sales--helped expand a factory for contraceptive pills and other products in Pakistan. In fiscal 1968 A.I.D. obligated about \$1 million and about \$4.5 million in local currency for family planning in Pakistan in support of a comprehensive program including advisory assistance, participant training, and commodity supplies. The A.I.D. staff is made up of two public health advisor physicians, a public health administration advisor, a medical officer, two nurse advisors, two health education advisors, and a demographic research and evaluation advisor. A.I.D. will continue to work closely with the Pakistan Government to determine what additional inputs will be required.

#### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation has contributed \$2,746,000 for research and training, mostly through grants to the Population Council, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of California. UNICEF has provided 108 vehicles. Johns Hopkins University and the University of California are providing advisory support.

The Population Council has supported the work of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and provides the services of a demographer advisor. It has also supported pilot projects of the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Welfare and the development of the National Research Institute for

Family Planning. The Council supplies assistance to the Population Growth Estimate Study and the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development in Comilla, support for demographic research at universities, and fellowships for study abroad. The Jinnah Central Hospital in Karachi is a member institute in the Council's post partum program.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation provides assistance to the Family Planning Association, which has a major role in the program. Contraceptive supplies have been donated by the Pathfinder Fund.

The British Government has supplied \$71,750 in contraceptives for use in large-scale trials.

Since 1961, the Pakistan Family Planning Scheme has been one of the two major focal points of Swedish assistance. Swedish objectives have been to establish and operate model clinics, participate in training family planning personnel, assist in educational programs, organize research, and provide equipment. In an agreement signed in early 1966, Sweden agreed to supply all condoms needed for the national program. Some 115 million condoms were supplied in 1967. Between 1962 and 1968 total Swedish expenditures for the Pakistan Family Planning Program amounted to \$4,980,000.

## Turkey

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1965
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	33,118,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population) <u>1</u> /-----	2.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	47
Labor force in agriculture (1945)-----	72
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$296

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The population of Turkey almost doubled between 1935 and 1965. Because of this rapid increase, a law was passed in 1965 that repealed previous legislation restricting family planning. A General Directorate of Population Planning was established within the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, and pilot birth control clinics were set up. As a result of the research developed in these clinics, the Scientific Board of the Ministry of Health approved oral contraceptives and IUDs for nationwide use on an expanded scale.

Public awareness of family planning has been increased through radio publicity, posters, pamphlets, indoctrination of military personnel, and courses on human reproduction in the middle and secondary schools. The central family planning organization is responsible for training of personnel, research, and evaluation. The Institute of Population Studies at the Hacettepe Science Center in Ankara conducts medical, social and economic research.

Turkey's family planning program is moving ahead slowly with the support of a growing number of private organizations. Direct national budget support in Turkish fiscal year 1966 totaled the Turkish equivalent of \$667,667 and in 1967 increased to \$744,444. These amounts are exclusive of expenditures by maternity hospitals and other Government-supported health services that are also involved in the family planning program.

Accomplishments to date have been promising. Population planning mobile teams, which hold discussions on family planning and provide family planning assistance free of charge, have been received with interest. The Population Planning Directorate, which has sponsored IUD insertions through

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1/ Intercensal growth rate between 1960 and 1965. The comparable rate for 1955-60 was 2.9 percent. The lower rate for the later period may be due to the temporary migration of Turkish workers to Western Europe, or to an undercount in the 1965 census rather than to a lower birth rate.

health centers and mobile teams, announced in May 1968 that the number of insertions had reached 100,000. Population planning offices staffed with doctors and clerks are being set up at the regional and provincial levels. Family planning clinics have been established in more than 300 centers, hospitals, and other health facilities, and these offer IUDs and oral contraceptives. The Government of Turkey hopes that 2.2 million couples will be active family planners by 1972.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. support of the Turkish family planning program began in mid-1965, when an A.I.D. survey team visited Turkey. In February 1966, a grant was made of 2.5 million Turkish lira (\$277,777 value) to purchase 50 jeeps. These vehicles have been assigned to rural health centers offering health and family planning services. Subsequently, in October 1966, a \$3.6-million loan for an additional 1,400 jeeps was signed. The loan includes technical advisory services, certain audiovisual and educational equipment in support of mobile education teams; and an educational-materials production facility at the Ankara School of Public Health.

In April 1967, the Ministry of Health and A.I.D. signed a grant of 4.5 million Turkish lira (\$500,000 value) to cover a variety of administrative and family planning costs, such as training on a relatively large scale.

An A.I.D. project in Development Statistics has worked toward the development of a modern statistical system in Turkey to provide reliable data geared to the requirements of effective national planning. In addition, continued support to the Turkish Demographic Survey Program has been designed to produce basic data on current population growth and related demographic characteristics.

A.I.D. is financing a public health advisor for population to assist the Government of Turkey in its family planning program.

#### Other Assistance

In 1963, the Population Council conducted a study to determine the feasibility of a family planning program, and recommended guidelines for the implementation of a national effort. At present, the Population Council's team in Turkey consists of a physician and a family planning education specialist. Assistance in 1967 amounted to \$370,370. These funds supported demographic training, research, and the family planning program. The Ankara Memorial Hospital participates in the Council's post partum program.

In July 1967 the Ford Foundation made a 3-year grant of \$375,000 to the Hacettepe Science Center for training in demography and population studies.

In 1966, the Rockefeller Foundation made a small grant in support of the Turkish demographic survey. In 1967, the Foundation granted \$250,000 for a 4-year period to the Hacettepe Science Center, Ankara, for development of family planning clinics.

In 1966, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) granted \$10,045 to the voluntary Family Planning Association of Turkey for general development expenses. In addition, IPPF financed the travel of two Turkish officials to the Copenhagen Regional IPPF Congress in July 1966, and the travel of one official to the Eighth International IPPF Congress in Santiago, Chile, in April 1967.

The Government of Sweden has made a grant of \$97,000 to the Turkish Government for purchase of contraceptive devices.

Officials of the Pathfinder Fund visited Turkey in the fall of 1966, and subsequently made a small grant of funds to the Family Planning Association of Turkey.

## United Arab Republic

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	31,379,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	27
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	30
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$168

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Government of the United Arab Republic (U.A.R) approved family planning as an instrument of national policy in 1962, but progress toward an effective national program was slow. It was not until January 1966 that the Government, concerned with an increasing population growth rate, established a Higher Planning Council in order to move ahead with a more vigorous national effort.

Prior to official government interest, a large number of private organizations had created a network of family planning centers. At present there are two major associations (Joint Committee for Family Planning and the Cairo Family Planning Association) which include most of the private, voluntary family planning organizations in the U.A.R. In February 1967, the Joint Committee had a membership representing 26 family planning clinics, and the Cairo Association, 28 clinics.

The national program of family planning services is conducted through the existing health network of more than 2,000 centers. In addition, private clinics operate under the direction of the national program and are partially subsidized by the Government. Research projects in family planning are being conducted by the medical schools at Cairo and Alexandria Universities.

All contraceptive methods are offered, with an emphasis on pills. Ministry of Public Health officials reported in November 1966 that 1.2 million women were taking oral contraceptives regularly, and the monthly IUD insertion rate was 5,000.

Egyptian law requires all doctors who graduate from medical school to serve at least 2 years in the villages. More than 2,000 doctors are now serving in rural health centers and all are required to render family planning services 3 hours per day for 3 days per week.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A consultant team to the U.A.R. was sponsored by A.I.D. in January 1966. A.I.D. assistance to the U.A.R. has since terminated.

### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation has provided consultant services, training, equipment, and supplies. In 1965 and 1966, the Foundation made 2-year grants totaling \$932,500 for projects in reproductive biology and in family planning.

Since 1963, the Population Council has given financial assistance to the North African Demographic Centre in Cairo, the Egyptian Association for Population Studies, and to various demographic and medical studies in this field. The Council has provided IUDs, as well as materials for local IUD manufacture. The Cairo University Hospital and the Shatby Maternity Hospital are part of the Council's post partum program. The International Planned Parenthood Federation has given support to the Egyptian Association for Population Studies. CARE, Inc., has donated medical equipment and surgical instruments to several family planning clinics. UNICEF and WHO have also contributed advisory assistance in the fields of nurse education, mother and child health care, and community development.

Pathfinder Fund representatives first visited the U.A.R. during 1954-56. Pathfinder assistance helped the Joint Committee set up an active medical advisory committee and pays the salary of the Committee's organizing secretary. The Committee has opened a number of new clinics that Pathfinder has helped equip and supply. Pathfinder has also contributed to the introduction and use of the loop in the U.A.R. and is currently supporting research in IUD insertions.

# Africa



THESE TOGOLESE CHILDREN WERE BORN IN AN  
AREA WITH THE WORLD'S HIGHEST BIRTH RATE

(UN Photo)

## A F R I C A

(Regional)

Although demographic information for much of Africa is lacking or inadequate, birth rates--about 46 per thousand--are among the highest in the world. Death rates are still higher than in any other region, although lower than they used to be. Reported mortality among children is particularly high. However, as public health improves, the population growth rate will undoubtedly increase as mortality declines further. The present growth rate is estimated at 2.4 percent per year.

The rapid population increase is already a major barrier to economic development and improvement in general levels of living. Unless birth rates are reduced along with declines in mortality, economic and social progress may be severely affected.

In response to this situation, several African countries have undertaken family planning programs in recent years and a number are giving new consideration to population problems.

Family planning programs have been launched in Tunisia, Morocco, Rhodesia, South Africa, and the densely populated island of Mauritius. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya initiated a family planning effort in 1967.

Other countries are also showing interest. In a number of these, as in Kenya, the family planning activities of voluntary agencies are given some governmental help in the form of facilities and personnel.

In five countries, international or private organizations like the Population Council have provided limited help, although there are no official or private organized activities. These are Botswana, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali, and Togo. Three other countries--Central African Republic, Dahomey, and Libya--officially favor large families and have no official or private family planning programs. (In 1965, A.I.D. provided funds to assist in conducting a national census in Libya.)

Eleven African nations and territories have no known policy on family planning, nor do they have official programs or voluntary organizations in this field. These are: Angola, Burundi, Congo (Democratic Republic), Gabon, Gambia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Seychelles, and the Somali Republic.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. support for population activities in Africa has been limited primarily to support for demographic research and training. A.I.D.'s worldwide grant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, to the Pathfinder Fund, and to the Population Council for its post partum program will help support family planning activities in Africa in fiscal 1968. The Agency stands ready to consider proposals for further assistance in Africa, both on a regional and bilateral basis where applicable. A.I.D. obligations for population and family planning activities in the Africa region are:

	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>
Country Missions	9,600	8,610	4,050	404,600
Regional	---	---	30,000	259,000
Africa Total	<u>\$9,600</u>	<u>\$8,610</u>	<u>\$34,050</u>	<u>\$663,600</u>

### Other Assistance

Many organizations have contributed to demographic and family planning advances in Africa. Technical assistance for census, vital statistics, and demographic work has been given not only by A.I.D., but by the United Nations, U.S. Census Bureau, France, and others.

The Population Council, Pathfinder Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation have been prominent among the voluntary agencies promoting program development on the Continent. The Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation, and governments such as those of Sweden, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, have supported population activities through grants to international voluntary agencies and contributions to country programs.

## Algeria

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	12,500,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	NA
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	NA
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	15
Labor force in agriculture-----	60
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$220

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Algerian Government has no announced policy on population and family planning. However, a number of health workers and doctors are active in family planning.

A pilot family planning clinic under Government auspices was opened in Algiers in June 1967. The clinic receives support from the National Union of Algerian Women, and from the Mustapha Hospital Obstetrics - Gynecology Department. Two additional centers in Oran and Constantine were expected to open by the end of 1967. The Ministry of Finance and Planning requested Population Council assistance for a study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning in Algeria, which is expected to be completed in mid-1969. A preliminary report is available.

Fifteen Algerians are currently enrolled in a 3-year degree program at the United Nations-sponsored National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat, Morocco.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has not provided assistance.

#### Other Assistance

Algeria is one of the countries included in a \$153,000 grant by the Swedish International Development Authority for family planning motivation, information, and training. The Ford Foundation financed a Population Council study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning with a \$62,000 grant. The Foundation also provided \$53,200 in 1965-66 for a vital statistics advisor and consultants to aid the Government in improving its vital registration system. The Pathfinder Fund has supported its representatives' visits to Algeria and donated contraceptives.

## Cameroon

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960-1965
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	5,549,000
Births per 1,000 population (1964/65) <sup>1/</sup> -----	50
Deaths per 1,000 population (1964/65) <sup>1/</sup> -----	26
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	2.2
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	32
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1964/65) <sup>1/</sup> -----	137
Literacy rate-----	10
Labor force in agriculture-----	84
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$135

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Cameroonian Government is aware of the country's population problems, but has adopted no stated policy on population and family planning. No organized family planning activities are under way.

The Government has sought to improve its statistical services, but is hampered by inadequate funds. The Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer and the Societe d'Etudes pour le Developpement Economique et Social in Paris have done a number of demographic studies in the country.

The International Statistics Center in Yaounde, established by the Economic Commission for Africa in 1961, includes demographic analysis in its training program for statisticians at higher and intermediate levels. The United Nations provides scholarships for the Center, which thus far has trained 184 students, including nationals from 20 African countries.

Two Cameroonians are currently enrolled in a 3-year degree program at the United Nations-sponsored National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat, Morocco.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

#### Other Assistance

The Economic Commission for Africa provides fellowships for Cameroonian students at the Rabat statistical institute.

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<sup>1/</sup> Data are estimates for African population in West Cameroon, based on births and deaths reported for 12-month period preceding January 1964-January 1965 sample survey.

## Chad

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963-1964
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	3,434,000
Births per 1,000 population (1963/64) <sup>1/</sup> -----	45
Deaths per 1,000 population (1963/64) <sup>1/</sup> -----	31
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	1.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	48
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1963/64) <sup>1/</sup> -----	160
Literacy rate-----	5
Labor force in agriculture-----	92
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$75

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Chadian Government has no explicit population or family planning policy and does not consider this a high priority matter. No legal restrictions operate against family planning.

Urban and suburban women are interested. Private physicians provide birth control information and services on request, but no organized family planning activities are under way.

The Office of Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) and the National Museum in Fort Lamy are conducting economic and sociological research on population problems in Chad.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

#### Other Assistance

The French Government is supporting demographic research being conducted by ORSTOM and the National Museum in Fort Lamy.

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<sup>1/</sup> Data are estimates for African population, based on births and deaths reported for 12-month period preceding sample survey. Excludes data for approximately 22 percent of total population not covered by survey.

## Ethiopia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	NA
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	23,625,000
Births per 1,000 population <sup>1/</sup> -----	43
Deaths per 1,000 population -----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	1.8
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	40
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births <sup>1/</sup> -----	152
Literacy rate-----	5
Labor force in agriculture-----	88
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$62

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Ethiopian Government has no official stated policy on population and family planning. The one clinic devoted entirely to family planning is located in an institution run by the Haile Selassie I Welfare Foundation, a voluntary society sponsored by the Emperor.

After visits by Pathfinder Fund representatives beginning in 1964, the Welfare Foundation established a Family Guidance Association in 1966. The Executive Committee included representatives from the Ministries of Education, Community Development, and Public Health, and from the Addis Ababa Municipal government and the University School of Social Work. The Association has received support from Pathfinder Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation for operation of the full-time clinic, at St. Paul's Hospital in Addis Ababa, and for a part-time clinic at Ghandi Memorial Hospital. The Gondar Public Health College also provides limited family planning services. A full-time social worker and part-time consultant trained at the University of Chicago are employed by the Association.

The United Nations Statistical Training Center in Addis Ababa includes lectures on population and vital statistics.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has assisted a pilot project in birth and death registration to develop reliable estimates of birth, fertility, and infant mortality rates in a number of communities outside of Addis Ababa. Nurses are receiving training in the United States at A.I.D. expense, and A.I.D. financed the attendance of an Ethiopian family planning leader at the IPPF Conference in Santiago, Chile in April 1967. The A.I.D. population officer has given technical assistance to the Family Guidance Association.

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<sup>1/</sup> Based on data obtained from birth and death registration in six roadside towns 1962-66.

### Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund has supported its representatives' visits to Ethiopia, contributed funds and contraceptives to family planning clinic facilities, and supported a family planning leader's attendance at a University of Chicago course on family planning in 1965. IPPF has also provided assistance for the clinics and with the Population Council has provided fellowships for study abroad.

## Ghana

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	8,250,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960)-----	51
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960)-----	24
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	2.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	27
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1960)-----	156
Literacy rate-----	20-25
Labor force in agriculture-----	56
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$219

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of Ghana has no announced policy on population and family planning. The chairman of the National Liberation Council has signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations.

The Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana was formed in 1966. It has branches in Accra, Kumasi, and Takoradi. The Association provides family planning services at a Government hospital and private medical clinics and expected to have its own clinical facilities by the end of 1968. The Association is working on educational materials on family planning, which will include a film on family planning in Ghana made by an International Planned Parenthood Federation team from London.

The Ghana Christian Council of Churches provides family planning services and treatment for sub-fertility in facilities in Accra, Kumasi, Ho, Temi, and Takoradi. The Council has also produced and translated into local dialects a number of booklets on family planning.

The Department of Sociology at the University of Ghana offers courses in demography. Members of the staff have done studies on knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning among women, doctors, midwives, and clergy in Ghana. A Demographic Unit, established in the Department in 1966, is analyzing the 1960 national census and post enumeration survey data.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D supported the attendance of five Ghanaian family planning leaders at the IPPF Conference in Copenhagen in 1966 and of two at the IPPF Conference in Santiago in 1967.

A.I.D. funds were allocated in June 1968 to initiate a Family Planning and Data Development project. It will provide technical and financial support during a 3-year period for a sample demographic survey. To be conducted by

the Demographic Unit of the Sociology Department of the University of Ghana, the survey will obtain basic data on demographic trends and information on family planning knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The results will be published and made available to government agencies for use in social and economic planning. Increased knowledge of the burdens placed by a growing population on health, education, housing, and employment opportunities could encourage adoption of a national policy endorsing family planning activities.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council has given financial assistance for demographic teaching and research at the University of Ghana since 1961; support amounted to \$20,676 in 1966. The Council also provided \$41,160 in support in 1966 and 1967 toward the establishment and operation of the Demographic Unit in the Department of Sociology at the University. In addition, the Population Council granted \$7,000 in 1966 to the University of Western Ontario in Canada to complete processing and analysis of data from a survey of fertility in Ghana.

IPPF and the Pathfinder Fund have helped to advance interest in family planning and have assisted the Planned Parenthood Association. The Swedish International Development Authority has helped support IPPF activities with a grant of \$8,000. The Pathfinder Fund has donated contraceptives and has financed the production of leaflets on family planning.

## Ivory Coast

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1957-1958
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,058,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.3
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	31
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	20
Labor force in agriculture-----	86
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$260

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Ivory Coast Government has no policy of support for family planning. Information on birth control methods is illegal. The Government plans to participate in the 1960-70 worldwide census.

Students seeking the Diploma Agent Technique at the Ecole de la Statistique must study demographic analysis for one-quarter of their course. Students taking the Chefs de Travaux Statistique study demography for a quarter of the first year. In the third year, students hear lectures on African sociology, strongly oriented toward the sociology of the family and the demographic factors of births, fertility, and deaths.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

#### Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund has sent representatives to the Ivory Coast.

## Kenya

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	10,081,000
Births per 1,000 population (1962)-----	50
Deaths per 1,000 population (1962)-----	20
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	20-25
Labor force in agriculture-----	88
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$113

### Population and Family Planning Programs

Kenya officially inaugurated a family planning program in 1967.

Two voluntary groups, one in Nairobi and one in Mombasa, began promoting family planning as a preventive health measure in about 1952. Separate groups were established in four other towns by 1956. The Nairobi City Council introduced family planning into maternal and child health services in 1958. By the next year, eight separate family planning groups, each with a part-time field worker, were established. By 1961, 11 associations were doing educational and clinical work throughout Kenya, at which time they affiliated as the Family Planning Association of Kenya.

Between 1961 and 1964, four annual teaching seminars were held at University College on family planning and population problems. These courses were attended by midwives, nurses, medical assistants, social workers, veterinary assistants, agricultural field officers, housewives, and Red Cross members.

In 1965, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development published a report on economic problems facing the 1966-70 development plan that strengthened support for family planning.

Today the Family Planning Association has 15 branches and over 40 clinics throughout the country. The headquarters clinic, at Kenyatta Memorial Hospital in Nairobi, serves about 1,200 people per month, charging no fee unless the patient wishes to become an Association member. Family planning services are also given free in other Government hospitals, mission hospitals, and health centers.

A major training program in contraceptive techniques, emphasizing the IUD, is now going forward. The Family Planning Association increasingly focuses on training family planning personnel. The University of Kenya Department of Medicine is training all its students in family planning techniques, with the assistance of the Family Planning Association.

Family planning is also a part of countrywide community development efforts. Courses for field workers are held at the International Planned Parenthood Federation Center in Nairobi. Health inspectors received family planning reorientation courses in April and May 1967.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. supported the attendance of family planning leaders at the IPPF Conference in Copenhagen in July 1966.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council supported a study "Family Planning in Kenya", at the request of the Kenya Government. The Council also provided \$73,000 in 1966 and 1967 for demography teaching and research at the University College in Nairobi and has supported a study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning in Kenya. In October 1966, at a cost of \$80,000, the Council sent a resident advisor for 2 years to the Ministry of Health and Housing. The Council has also donated 50,000 loops and inserters.

IPPF has assisted the Family Planning Association and plans to provide six mobile family planning clinics staffed with doctors for the program. IPPF expenditures in 1967 amounted to \$68,880. IPPF also carried on a regional training seminar in Nairobi in December 1967. The Swedish International Development Authority has granted funds to aid IPPF and has supplied 14,000 gross of condoms. Oxfam has given \$5,740 to IPPF for its training program.

The Pathfinder Fund has supported its representative's numerous visits to Kenya, and has helped pay salary and expenses for the organizing secretary of the Family Planning Association. It has also supported home visitors in Nairobi and Mombasa, donated contraceptives, and has sent a health educator to work with the Ministry of Health on training nurses. In addition, it has assisted with a statistical survey on contraceptives use.

The Ford Foundation granted \$48,000 to the Ministry of Health in 1967 for materials, transport, and subsistence for a program to inform all paramedical staff employed in Government, rural missions and local authorities about family planning.

The Norwegian Agency for International Development has supplied equipment for 50 clinics, including 10,000 contraceptive cycles for a pilot project. The British Government is considering a request for motor vehicles to be used in conjunction with the family planning program.

Beginning in 1968, the Royal Dutch Institute of Tropical Hygiene is supporting two mobile training teams in Kenya, one in Nyeri, and the other in Nairobi. Each team consists of a physician, nurse-midwife, and technician, with a socio-anthropologist to relate both units' findings to tribal customs. The teams are concerned with maternal and child health and family planning. The Nairobi team is associated with the post partum program at the Nairobi Medical School and the team physician teaches at the School.

## Lesotho

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	903,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.9
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	25
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	40
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capital gross national product (1966)-----	\$73

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Lesotho Government sponsored a woman leader's attendance at an International Planned Parenthood Federation course on family planning held in Kenya. A Family Planning Association has recently been set up.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

#### Other Assistance

IPPF assisted in the establishment of the Family Planning Association.

## Liberia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,120,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	1.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	42
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	10
Labor force in agriculture-----	80
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$207

### Population and Family Planning Activities

There is no official Liberian Government policy on family planning. The Family Planning Association of Liberia was established in 1956. The Association's clinic in Monrovia is open 1 afternoon per week and is conducted by a physician and two nurse-midwives. Five nurse-midwives, trained in IUD insertion by FPA's medical director, travel with a mobile clinic weekly to several clinics in Monserrado County. Seminars to train physicians in IUD insertion are held periodically. The Association has prepared talks in four tribal languages and is also engaged in limited studies of fertility. A number of physicians offer contraceptive advice in industry and mission hospitals and private clinics.

Family planning services are available at hospitals at: the Firestone Plantation, LAMCO Mines, Bong Mines, Bomi Hills Mine, Phebe Mission, Zorzor Mission, and Ganta Mission. Several new clinics were established in 1968 with assistance from the Pathfinder Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. supported the attendance of family planning leaders at IPPF conferences in Santiago in 1967 and Copenhagen in 1966. In June 1968 funds were allocated to implement a Demographic Household Survey project to develop demographic data over a 5-year period. The survey will collect information on infant mortality rates, fertility rates, migration, household composition, and general population trends in order to build a statistical base for agricultural, industrial and educational planning.

### Other Assistance

The Family Planning Association was founded with assistance from the Pathfinder Fund and, in addition to earlier help, the Pathfinder Fund now provides contraceptive supplies to some of the concession and mission hospitals.

IPPF makes an annual contribution for salaries, transportation costs, and educational activities of the Family Planning Association. IPPF also sent a team in the fall of 1967 to give training in family planning methods to medical personnel and to advise on training programs.

## Malagasy Republic

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census (sample survey)-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	6,275,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)----	NA
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	NA
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	35
Labor force in agriculture-----	84
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$100

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Malagasy Government has stated that the country is underpopulated. President Tsiranana proclaimed in 1967 that each Malagasy family should have 12 children.

A small private family planning association, "Happy Family," was formed under International Planned Parenthood Federation auspices in May 1967 to assist family health through child spacing. A center has been opened in Tananarive. The Pathfinder Fund has supplied contraceptives.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

#### Other Assistance

IPPF has provided support for the family planning association. The Pathfinder Fund has supplied contraceptives.

## Malawi

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,186,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	5-10
Labor force in agriculture-----	81
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$51

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Malawian Government seeks to encourage population growth. The Ministry of Development and Planning is conducting a study of population growth rates in relation to infrastructure needs.

A number of voluntary agencies in Malawi are supplying family planning advice and contraceptives, primarily IUDs.

#### A.I.D. Assistance for Census

A.I.D. provided statistical advisors, through the U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the 1966 Malawi Population Census.

#### Other Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has provided support for a baby clinic at a mission hospital near Zomba, which serves individual parents who wish to limit their families for health or economic reasons.

OXFAM (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief) is also assisting a health center in fields related to family planning. The Pathfinder Fund has provided contraceptives.

The Population Council provided services of a demographer to Malawi's Bureau of Statistics in 1967.

## Mauritius

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	789,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	35
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	9
Rate of natural increase (1966)-----	2.6
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966)-----	64
Literacy rate-----	60
Labor force in agriculture-----	38
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$245

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Government of Mauritius decided in 1964 to support the use of family planning methods and to help expand family planning centers. Its program began in 1966, and 31 centers are now open part time. The London School of Economics is evaluating the impact of the program.

A Family Planning Association began in 1957, followed in 1963 by Action Familiale, a Catholic group promoting only the rhythm method.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, family planning agencies offer a course on contraceptive techniques and services for such groups as student nurses and midwives, practicing midwives, and social workers. The Family Planning Association also runs courses for social workers engaged in motivational clinic work. The Ministry of Education's adult education program has included courses for the general public on "Population Problems, Their Cause, and Their Cure."

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance to the family planning program.

#### Other Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has assisted the family planning association with grants totaling \$83,000 in 1968. The Swedish International Development Authority provided \$53,000 in assistance, as well as \$7,000 worth of contraceptives in 1966-67 and is considering further assistance in 1967-68.

The Pathfinder Fund and the Population Council have provided contraceptives and educational material.

## Morocco

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	14,359,000
Births per 1,000 population (1962)-----	46
Deaths per 1,000 population (1962)-----	19
Rate of natural increase (1962) <u>1</u> /-----	2.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	27
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1962)-----	149
Literacy rate-----	10-15
Labor force in agriculture-----	54
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$182

### Population and Family Planning Program

Through the Minister of Health, now also the Director of Family Planning, the Moroccan Government launched a family planning program in 1965. Although religious objections have been heard in some quarters, the King, as both secular and spiritual leader, has announced these have no official backing. The King signed a law in 1967 legalizing publicity about contraception. He also was one of 30 world leaders signing the Declaration on Population presented to the United Nations.

Morocco's population problem attracted new attention following analysis of 1960 census and 1962 sample survey data. The Government's Division of the Plan circulated to all Government ministries in late 1965 a sobering report on population growth.

A survey conducted in 1966 in one rural area indicated that one-third of the women approved of family planning. In nine cities it found that 50 percent of the women were favorably disposed to family planning prior to any systematic educational effort. One doctor performed 656 IUD insertions for rural women in one 6-week period in 1966, an indication of IUD potential.

The Government sponsored a national family planning seminar in 1966. Regional seminars are planned.

Fifty-four Moroccans are currently enrolled at the United Nations-sponsored National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance but has translated family planning publications into French.

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1/ Current rate of increase estimated to be 3.1 percent.

### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 2-year grant of \$322,000 in 1966 to the Ministry of Public Health for training fellowships, consultant services in family planning administration and communications, and equipment and supplies. The Population Council has provided two resident physicians to disburse this grant and to perform technical services. During 1965, the Population Council provided the Ministry of Public Health with loop supplies, and again in 1966, at a cost of \$6,800. The Council also provided support for surveys of knowledge, attitudes, and practices, and for travel and study awards. At the invitation of the Ministry of Development a two-man mission from Ford Foundation and Population Council went to Morocco in June 1967 to examine and make suggestions about the family planning program proposed as part of the development plan for 1968-72.

The Pathfinder Fund has contributed loop supplies and has sent representatives to Morocco.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has assisted the program. The Swedish International Development Authority donated \$39,000 in vehicles and equipment in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

## Nigeria

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	45,000 000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.1
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	34
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	30-35
Labor force in agriculture-----	80
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$125

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Nigerian Government has no announced policy on population and family planning, but recognizes population growth problems. Organized family planning work was begun in 1958 by the Marriage Guidance Council and the Marital Health Clinic as an extension of the Lagos City Council's Maternal and Child Health Services. The Family Planning Council of Nigeria was set up as a national organization in 1964, under the auspices of the National Council of Women's Societies, and in Lagos receives some municipal assistance.

The Ministry of Health has approved inclusion of family planning in its health centers, which are operated jointly with the Lagos City Council. Seven family planning clinics have been established in Lagos, including one near the Lagos University Medical School, and an eighth will open soon. Small clinics have been started at Ibadan, Ilesha, Enugu, Kaduna, and a few missions in the East. An IUD pilot project has been established in Ilesha, Western Nigeria.

The clinics served 1,278 new patients in 1966 and inserted IUDs in 65 percent of these cases. Twelve percent of clinic patients came for advice for infertility. A Medical Advisory Committee has been established to administer the clinics and to determine clinic procedures.

The University of Lagos Medical School initiated instruction in family planning for practicing physicians in 1967 and plans to train midwives. The Universities of Lagos and Ibadan are cooperating with the Family Planning Council and have demonstration clinics for medical and nursing students as part of the course of study.

The statistical assistants' course at the Federal Office of Statistics includes lectures on population and vital and health statistics. The University of Ibadan in its Department of Statistics offers demographic lectures. The Department of Sociology teaches demography to students of sociology, geography, and nursing, focusing on the developing countries and particularly Africa. The University of Ibadan also has a population studies center.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has endeavored to stimulate Nigerian interest in population and family planning efforts. Through the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, A.I.D. has provided health and vital statistics training for a Nigerian student.

### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation granted \$380,000 in 1966 for a 3-year program at the University of Lagos Medical School Department of Community Health through the Lagos city public health services to provide better maternal and child health care, including family planning. The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health is supplying some staff and other backstop support to the program.

Ford Foundation also recently granted funds to the International Planned Parenthood Federation for the establishment of a West African regional office in Lagos. The \$75,000 grant covers salary and operating costs for an administrator who will work on developing voluntary family planning associations throughout West Africa.

The United Nations is assisting the Federal Office of Statistics to conduct a demographic survey to ascertain the country's rate of population growth.

The Population Council provided \$30,000 to help finance a conference in Ibadan in early 1966 on African demography. The Council also provided \$20,000 in 1966 and 1967 to support studies on the physiology of reproduction conducted at the University of Lagos Medical School and has provided fellowships for study abroad in demography and family planning. The Population Council has completed a survey of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning.

The IPPF has provided assistance to the Family Planning Council for the support and expansion of educational activities and family planning services, including a regional conference. The Swedish International Development Authority has also granted \$28,400 to IPPF for assistance to the Family Planning Council.

The Pathfinder Fund has helped in the establishment of new clinics to be operated by the Family Planning Council. It has also donated contraceptives, assisted in information activities, and has helped support studies at the University of Lagos.

## Rhodesia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1962
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,608,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.2
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	20
Labor force in agriculture-----	73
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$221

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Rhodesian Government encourages family planning through voluntary agencies. Family planning associations have been formed in Salisbury and Bulawayo. Salisbury has eight clinics. The Bulawayo City Health Department includes family planning services in all ten of its health centers. In 1966, 37 centers were operating in 17 areas.

The Family Planning Association of Rhodesia also carries on publicity and educational activities. It has received some Government support in the form of funds, facilities, and communication of information.

The Government Medical Department approves including family planning in its hospitals and clinics, and a number of Government hospitals now supply family planning assistance. A variety of contraceptive techniques are available at most clinics. By July 1965, more than 1,700 women had received IUD loops.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund has borne initial expenses and printing costs of informational material for the Family Planning Association of Rhodesia, and the costs of a special nurse for the branch in Salisbury and home visitors in each city. It has also provided travel assistance, supplied contraceptives, and has working relationship with 20 gynecologists.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has also helped support the Association.

## Senegal

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1960-1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	3,715,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/61)-----	43
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/61)-----	17
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	2.6
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	5-10
Labor force in agriculture-----	74
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$200

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Senegalese Government has no stated policy on population and family planning. No organized family planning activities are under way.

A few local doctors offer advice on family planning and have inserted IUDs. A trained midwife, operating a private maternity clinic in Dakar, has also inserted IUDs.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

No assistance has been given.

#### Other Assistance

Representatives from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Pathfinder Fund, and Population Council have visited Senegal. Pathfinder has supplied limited quantities of contraceptives to private physicians. An IPPF grant supported a limited study in Dakar of public knowledge, attitudes, and practices relating to family planning. The United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar includes some demographic material in its courses on development planning. The Population Council has assisted with demographic studies at OSTROM.\* WHO and Population Council have agreed to assist the Institute of Public Health, which is to be included in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Dakar. A small Rockefeller Foundation grant in 1965 helped establish a field station for population studies under the University of Dakar.

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\* The Office of Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer

## Sierra Leone

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	2,459,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	1.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	48
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	7
Labor force in agriculture-----	89
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$157

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of Sierra Leone conducts no program in family planning. A Planned Parenthood Association was organized in 1959 and began operating one clinic in a Government hospital in Freetown in 1960. It now has its own facilities and operates a clinic twice a week. The Association carries on a public information and education program, which includes radio and television broadcasts, lectures, newspaper articles, pamphlets, and posters printed in four languages. Family planning information and supplies have been provided to medical staffs in the Provinces.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided some commodities for the Planned Parenthood Association, and supported the attendance of family planning leaders at the regional conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation at Copenhagen in July 1966.

#### Other Assistance

The IPPF made its first grant to the Family Planning Association in 1965. An IPPF Medical Team traveled throughout Sierra Leone in 1967 to train medical personnel in family planning methods. Supplies for the Freetown hospital clinic were provided by the Pathfinder Fund.

## South Africa

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	18,962,000
Births per 1,000 population -----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population -----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population) -----	2.4
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	30
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births -----	NA
Literacy rate -----	35
Labor force in agriculture -----	29
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$576

### Population and Family Planning Program

The South African Government encourages family planning. With national and municipal government support, the National Council for Maternal and Family Welfare coordinates the activities of five branch family planning associations, which have a total of about 120 family planning centers.

Oral contraceptives are widely used.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council has provided fellowship assistance. The Pathfinder Fund has sent representatives to South Africa and has donated some contraceptives.

## Sudan

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	14,570,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	10-15
Labor force in agriculture-----	78
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$99

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Sudanese Government has no policy in support of family planning, but shows interest in population problems.

The Sudan Family Planning Association was organized in Khartoum in 1965. The Ministry of Health has made the Government Health Center available as a family planning center 1 day a week. The Sudan Medical Association, Khartoum Nursing College, physicians practicing in Khartoum, and University of Khartoum medical faculty contribute to instruction of volunteer workers and patients at family planning clinics. An estimated 4,000 packages of pills are being dispensed each month in Khartoum clinics.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation have sent representatives to the Family Planning Association in Khartoum. A Pathfinder Fund representative visited the Sudan periodically between 1955 and 1960, and again in 1964 and 1965, to assist with family planning services. A small Rockefeller Foundation travel grant was awarded in 1967 to a University of Khartoum faculty member studying population.

Tanzania

Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1967
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) <u>1</u> /-----	12,231,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	1.9
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	38
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	15-20
Labor force in agriculture-----	95
Per capital gross national product (1966)-----	\$73

Population and Family Planning Activities

The Tanzanian Government has no stated policy on population growth and family planning. The municipality of Dar es Salaam has ambitious plans for maternal and child health centers.

The Family Planning Association of Dar es Salaam was organized in 1958 with one clinic. Three family planning clinics are now operating in Dar es Salaam with six in outlying areas. Visitors have rapidly increased since 1965. The loop has been introduced and is being requested for use in other parts of the country. The Family Planning Association offers clinical observation and administrative training opportunities to individual doctors. Population studies are being developed at the Dar es Salaam School of Medicine. The East African Statistical Training Center offers a 1-year middle-level statistics course for Government employees that include lectures on census and vital statistics.

A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance for family planning.

Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund supported the Family Planning Association until the International Planned Parenthood Federation began assistance in 1965. Pathfinder has also provided funds for a full-time home visitor and has donated contraceptives. The Swedish International Development Authority has granted \$27,000 for clinic construction and operation and personnel training in Dar es Salaam. The Rockefeller Foundation granted \$15,000 in 1966 to support population studies at the Dar es Salaam School of Medicine.

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1/ Including Zanzibar.

## Tunisia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,625,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	45
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1</u> /-----	2.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	29
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-- -----	25-35
Labor force in agriculture-----	60
Per capital gross national product (1966)-----	\$208

### Population and Family Planning Program

The Tunisian Government launched a nationwide family planning program in 1966. Previously, in 1960, family allowance had been restricted and polygamy outlawed. Legal restrictions against contraceptives were repealed in 1961, and legal abortion was authorized for women with five children.

President Habib Bourguiba, concerned about the country's population growth, stated in 1960: "The people must become aware of the population problem... we must cut down the birth rate." He is among the world leaders who signed the United Nations proclamation on world population in 1966.

Discussions on family planning between the Tunisian Government, the Population Council, and the Ford Foundation began in 1962. At the Tunisian Government's request, the Population Council sent a high-level mission to study the country's population problems in depth and to make recommendations.

The preliminary phase (participant training and surveys) of an experimental national program was begun in 1963. The Government sent a Family Planning Program Director and other Tunisian officials to visit Japan, Pakistan, and the United States to become familiar with family planning developments abroad. A 4-week seminar trained gynecologists, demographers, sociologists and communications experts in population and family planning. This phase also included a Population Council survey in 1964 of knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to family planning in Tunisia.

The survey reported that a high percentage of Tunisian women of all classes favored family planning, but that only 15 percent had any knowledge of contraceptive methods. The average woman desired fewer than five children. Nearly half wanted to bear no more children, and nearly two-thirds wanted to learn fertility control.

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1/ Inter-censal rate of growth 1956-1966 was 1.7 percent

The operation of IUD clinics in hospitals and maternal and child health centers began in 1964 with 12 clinics in urban and semi-urban areas. Half the clinics offered the IUD, while others offered other methods, including some experimental use of the pill. A total of 27,817 women attended the family planning clinics, of whom 18,522 received first insertions of IUDs.

The goal of the expanded program, which began in 1966, is to provide family planning assistance to between 30 and 40 percent of Tunisia's women of childbearing age during a 3-year period. To accomplish this goal, it is planned to integrate family planning into the national health services and to offer family planning services through clinics in all hospitals and maternal and child health centers. Fifty-nine hospitals and health centers are currently offering IUD services. IUDs and other contraceptives are offered at no charge.

A post partum family planning program is being developed. Other program plans include sending 13 mobile teams, each having a doctor, a midwife, and a nurse assistant, to perform IUD insertions in towns and villages. All gynecologists and surgeons in the country have now received training in IUD insertion, and the intention is to train most of the nation's other physicians in this technique.

An expanded educational program is planned to include family planning meetings throughout the country and production of a variety of informational materials.

The Ministry of Health has undertaken the expansion of its statistical services with the training of several demographers at the UNESCO-sponsored African Demographic Research Institute in Cairo. Two Tunisians are currently enrolled in the United Nations-sponsored National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Rabat, Morocco.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided advisory and communications assistance for the family planning program. In late 1967, \$249,500 in U.S.-owned local currency was allocated to the Tunisian Government for use in its population and family planning activities. This is local currency generated by U.S. food shipments to Tunisia under Public Law 480.

In April 1968 A.I.D. initiated support for a 5-year family planning project to assist the Government of Tunisia develop family planning capability. Under the project, the Government, Ford Foundation, Population Council, U.S. Public Health Service, A.I.D., and several other donors, will work together to reduce the rate of population increase. The program involves the establishment of an institutional capacity for family planning through a National Family Planning Bureau, and the dispensation of family planning services, utilizing all standard contraceptive techniques. The program also includes training, audiovisual material production for mass communication and training, clinical and demographic research, and evaluation.

## Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation granted \$200,000 in 1963 to supplement \$60,000 allocated by the Tunisian Government. The Foundation has continued to support the national program in 1966 and 1967 with a second grant of \$324,400. Resident advisor services are provided by the Foundation through the Population Council.

With Ford Foundation assistance, the Population Council has contributed \$750,400 to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs since 1963 for aid in establishing the national family planning program and providing medical and demographic advisors. In 1966, the Council granted \$26,243 for the experimental demographic program and \$39,000 for demographic advisors. In addition, it granted \$92,138 for support of a resident advisor, a medical advisor, and a physician trainee. The Council provided \$8,560 in 1966 to the University of Tunis Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales for demographic training and research.

Beginning full-scale operation in 1967 was a Mother-Child-Health Center constructed and supported by the Swedish Government under an agreement signed with Tunisia in 1963. A family planning clinic at the Center provides medical treatment, consultation, and training. The staff includes a gynecologist, pediatrician, two midwives and two nurses. Through mid-1968, Swedish assistance has totaled \$474,000.

The Pathfinder Fund has donated some contraceptives.

The Economic Commission for Africa, a United Nations organization, provides fellowships for Tunisian students attending the Rabat statistical institute.

## Uganda

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1959
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	8,034,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.5
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	29
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	20
Labor force in agriculture-----	89
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$92

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development announced in 1967 that, while it does not advocate family planning as a means of limiting population growth, it recognizes the desirability of family planning to preserve the health of mothers and children.

The Family Planning Association of Uganda was founded in 1957. In its first 4 years, activities were confined to a clinic in Kampala open 1 day a week with 1 physician. Attendance by 1967 was approximately 300 persons, with from 60 to 70 new patients per month. The clinic is now open for a half day 5 days a week. IUD use is being developed. The Association also sponsors branch clinics at Mengo Hospital, Jinja, Tororo, Fort Portal, Kilembe Mines, and Mbarara. Some of these are incorporated in municipal health centers. Trained workers also give talks on maintaining sound health and the benefits of family planning in the Mulago Hospital wards and outpatient clinics in Kampala, the Kampala city council clinics, and mission clinics in rural areas surrounding Kampala.

The Department of Sociology at Makerere University offers a course in demography. Medical students receive family planning instruction.

#### A.I.D. Assistance to Associations

A.I.D. provided \$4,000 for assistance to the Family Planning Association for office equipment in 1966-67. During the same period, A.I.D. granted \$16,000 to send eight Association representatives to population conferences in the United States, Denmark, India, and Chile.

#### Other Assistance

In addition to helping found the Family Planning Association, the Pathfinder Fund supplied financial aid in 1965, 1966, and 1967 and has also supplied contraceptives.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has also assisted the Association and provided nurse training. It supported participation of an Association director at the population conference in Santiago, Chile, in April 1967.

The Population Council has provided fellowships for study abroad in demography and has given technical assistance. A \$56,000 grant provides a demographer to the Social Studies Center at Makerere University.

In 1967 the Rockefeller Foundation made a \$94,000 grant for a 2-year period to the University of California toward the costs of an exchange training program in maternal health services, with emphasis on family planning, between its School of Public Health and the Faculty of Medicine at Makerere University College.

## Upper Volta

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	5,100,000
Births per 1,000 population (1960/61)-----	53
Deaths per 1,000 population (1960/61)-----	35
Rate of natural increase (1960/61) <u>1</u> /-----	1.8
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	40
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	182
Literacy rate-----	5-10
Labor force in agriculture-----	87
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$55

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Upper Voltan Government has no stated policy on population and family planning. The Government has requested assistance in conducting a 1969-70 population census and will evaluate its results in implementing their second 4-year development plan for 1971-75.

Some individual interest exists, but no organized family planning activities are under way, and contraceptives are not for sale.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The United Nations and the Quakers have sent representatives to Upper Volta on population matters. U.N. and Quaker groups visiting the country on population matters in 1966 concluded independently that further education must precede any family planning effort.

The French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies conducted sample surveys in 1962-63 in the city of Ouagadougou, and earlier in the entire country.

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1/ Current rate of growth estimated to be 2.0.

## Zambia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1963
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	4,010,000
Births per 1,000 population (1963)-----	51
Deaths per 1,000 population (1963)-----	20
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)--	3.1
Number of years to double population at present rate----	23
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1950)-----	259
Literacy rate-----	20
Labor force in agriculture-----	81
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$266

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Zambian Government's policy is to expand the country's population. The Government forbids dissemination of information on family planning through mass media.

A local family planning association has functioned in the past at Lusaka without Government support. Plans to re-establish family planning in Lusaka have been studied. Government postnatal health clinics provide family planning information upon request in urban and rural centers, and some individual doctors give advice.

Fifty to sixty maternal and child health clinics are to be built and staffed by 1970. The emphasis in these clinics is on nutrition and child spacing to avoid malnutrition.

Community Development and Health Education Training Centers provide some instruction in family planning for community development workers and home economists.

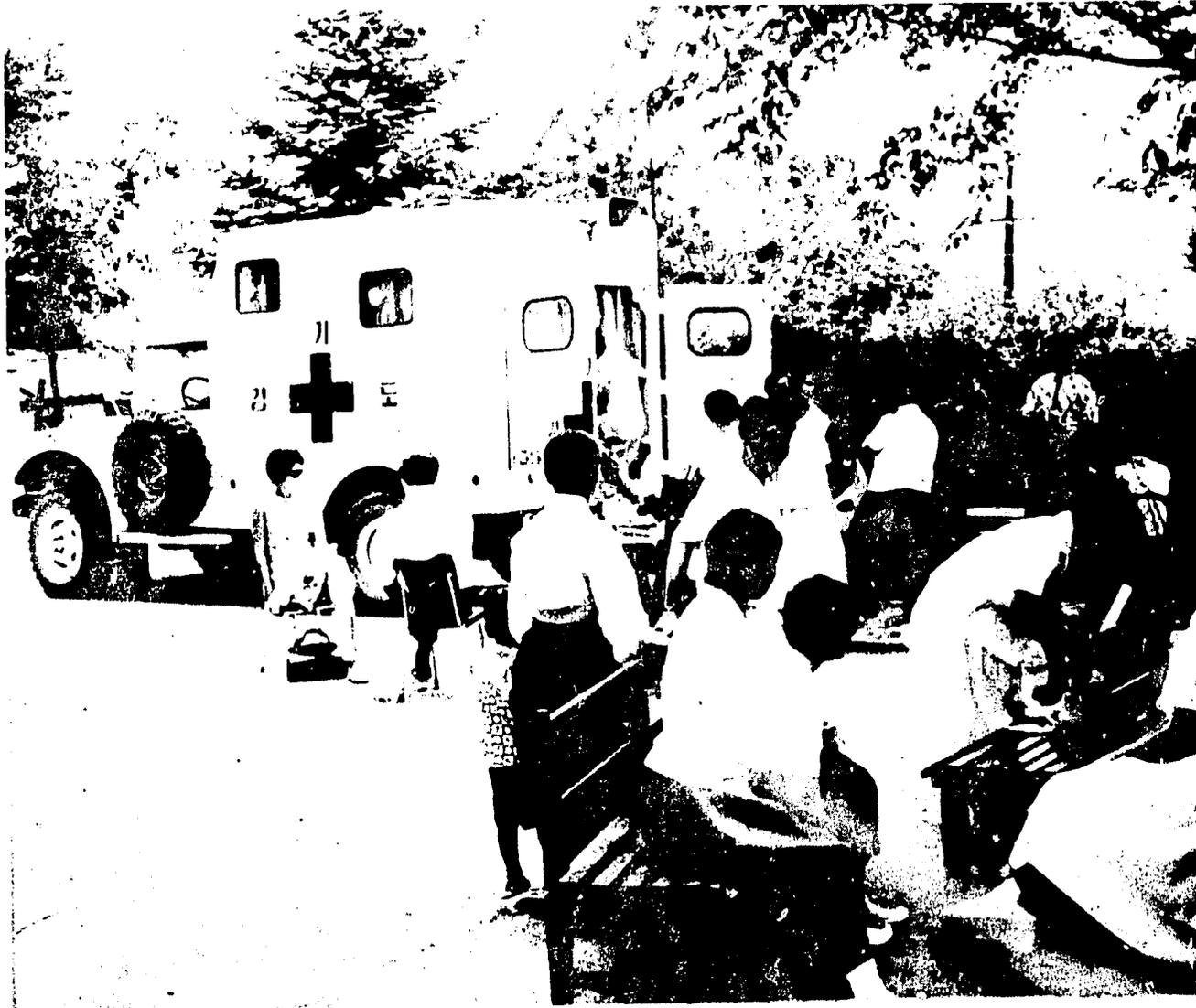
#### A.I.D. Assistance

Although A.I.D. supports the Community Development and Health Education Training Centers, which give limited exposure to family planning, it does not directly support any population and family planning activities.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council has provided fellowship assistance. The Pathfinder Fund has sent representatives to Zambia and has donated contraceptives.

# East Asia



WOMEN WAIT THEIR TURN AT MOBILE CLINIC IN KOREA

## E A S T   A S I A

(Regional)

Population growth rates vary widely in the East Asian region, ranging from about 1 percent per year in Japan to as much as an estimated 3.7 percent in the Philippines. All the others have annual growth rates between 2 percent and 3 percent. Indonesia adds some 2.4 million per year to its 111 million population; a large proportion are born on the islands of Java, Bali, and Madura where some 75-80 million persons live on 55,000 square miles. Assuming the validity of the 3.7 percent estimate of the Philippines rate of population increase, the country's population is growing by more than 1.3 million people each year.

A.I.D./East Asia supports population and family planning programs in Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand. Of these countries, only Korea has a government sponsored program and this is expanding rapidly. In Taiwan local currencies repaid on earlier P.L. 480 sales are still available and are being used to help the family planning program, which since May 1968 has become an official government program.

There are well established and effective family planning programs in Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Crown Colony of Hong Kong. In Laos and Burma, there are no family planning activities.

Family planning in Japan--where the birth rate has fallen from 29.4 per thousand in 1940 to 13.7 in 1966 and to 20.2 in 1967--reflects both the program's longevity and intensity.

Japan, which ranks seventh in population size in the world, passed a national eugenics law in 1940 for protection of the quality of the race. This was replaced by a Eugenic Protection Act in 1948, with more emphasis on maternal health. The new law substantially liberalized reasons for which induced abortion could be performed. Another amendment in 1952 further liberalized the use of abortion. Resulting was a rise in the number of abortions performed from 246,000 in 1949 to a high of 1,170,000 in 1955.

The Family Planning Federation of Japan had been formed in 1951 and that same year the Government doubled the family planning appropriation to \$163 million. Since 1958, the Government has encouraged cities, towns, and villages to promote family planning. The official Government agency charged with responsibility for family planning is the Council on Population Problems

in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Modern forms of contraception have gained steady acceptance in Japan, and recent surveys indicate that a little more than half of Japan's couples presently practice one or more methods of family planning. By 1966, the number of abortions had declined to 808,387.

In surveys done by the Ministry of Health in 1966 of couples who wanted to avoid births, induced abortion was the method employed by 22.6 percent, ranging from 19.7 percent in the large cities to 24.6 percent in rural areas. Contraception was the method of choice for 77.4 percent of the total, ranging from 80.3 percent in large cities to 75.4 percent in rural areas.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D.'s largest grant in fiscal 1968 to assist family planning in the East Asia region--for \$1,490,900--has been made to the program in Korea. Begun in fiscal 1966, A.I.D. assistance is to help Koreans achieve a goal of reducing their population growth rate to 1.9 percent by the end of 1970. Assistance provides direct hire of family planning technicians, commodities, and participant training. The second largest grant in 1968 is for \$1,064,000 to family planning activities in the Philippines. Some \$270,000 has also been obligated in 1968 to help develop a national family planning program in Indonesia and \$650,000 to provide family planning services in Thailand.

On a regional basis, A.I.D. is helping in 1968 to establish a population/family planning center at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii, where Asians and Americans can study population dynamics of Asia and the Pacific area. A.I.D. is also continuing a grant begun in 1967 to the Population Council under which the Council implements new projects in countries in East Asia where A.I.D. and the Council have mutual interests. Last year, A.I.D. made a \$25,000 grant to ECAFE (UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) to finance a seminar in communications held in September 1966 in Singapore.

A.I.D. obligations for family and population planning activities in the East Asia region are:

	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>
Country Missions	\$35,000	\$77,000	\$334,000	\$3,474,900
Regional	---	---	350,000	1,325,000
Total	\$35,000	\$77,000	\$684,000	\$4,799,900

#### Other Assistance

In calendar 1967 the Population Council assisted nine countries in East Asia with grants totaling \$1,070,711. The Council is involved in support and consultation for programs in Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand, with resident staff in each country. It has given significant support to the Philippines program

and limited support to that of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The Ford Foundation had given to four countries in East Asia over \$1.8 million in grants through October 1, 1967.

The Foundation has supported various facets of the programs in the Philippines, particularly the Population Institute. It has a full-time consultant to the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association in Djakarta, has purchased a headquarters for the group, furnished a few vehicles, and has funds for short-term consultants. It has stationed a resident regional advisor in Thailand. In Malaysia, the Foundation substantially helps support the family planning program through a contract with the University of Michigan. In addition a staff member of the Foundation's Population Program is resident in Kuala Lumpur. In Singapore, the Ford Foundation has provided \$582,000 in support to the Center of Economic and Demographic Research at the University of Singapore.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave a grant to the University of North Carolina School of Public Health, which in turn has assigned a demographer to the Population Center at the University of Medical Sciences in Thailand. In the Philippines, the Foundation has a resident representative as part of an ambitious program to improve the medical center of the University of the Philippines. In 1964, the Foundation made a 2-year grant of \$10,000 to the United Nations to support an expanded demographic program of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE).

Church World Services has worked to stimulate family planning services particularly through its missionary groups and their hospitals of which there are some 210 in the East Asia region.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has programmed additional funds in each of the East Asia countries except Burma. Some \$1,269,000 is scheduled for assistance to family planning associations in 1968 to improve and expand their services, administration and organization, evaluation, and educational and informational services.

The Pathfinder Fund has been active in Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Burma, and in most of these countries has provided consultation, training, contraceptive supplies, and undertaken field tests.

The Swedish International Development Authority has provided contraceptives and mobile clinics in South Korea and Malaysia.

## Burma

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1941
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) -----	26,035,000
Births per 1,000 population -----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population -----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population) -----	2.1
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	34
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births -----	NA
Literacy rate -----	60
Labor force in agriculture -----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$67

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of Burma does not support a family planning program, nor are there any significant voluntary activities.

The following was reported at the meeting on population problems held by representatives of Colombo Plan countries in November 1966 at Karachi, Pakistan: "In Burma there is no population pressure. The area of Burma is 261,789 square miles with an estimated population of 25.2 million for 1965-66. The density of population is 96 per square mile for the country taken as a whole. Burma must therefore be considered as a relatively underpopulated country where there is available land that can be brought under cultivation. The annual rate of population growth is estimated to be 2 percent. The rate of growth of output is about 4.5 percent, which exceeds the rate of population growth by an average of 2.5 percent. The number of pupils in schools increased from 2,198,783 in 1964-65 to 2,757,362 in 1965-66. Students in institutions of higher education increased from 18,554 in 1964-65 to 24,482 in 1965-66. This shows the effort which is being put forth to prepare the population for the task of economic development. The population question in Burma should be seen in the light, not of control of the birth rate, but in terms of equipping and mobilizing the people for economic growth."

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no family planning assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The Pathfinder Fund helped set up a Family Planning Association after visits in 1953 and 1954, but reports that in 1963 it found "the new Government had adopted a negative attitude toward family planning and in 1964 ruled against it in any form."

## Hong Kong

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	3,812,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966) -----	25
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966) -----	5
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) -----	2.0
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	36
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966) -----	25
Literacy rate -----	71
Labor force in agriculture -----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$579

### Population and Family Planning Programs

Hong Kong's population has grown from less than 600,000 in 1945 to a 1968 total of 3.8 million -- of which 1 million are refugees.

The British Crown Colony's birth rate peak ranged between 34 per thousand in 1951 and 39.7 in 1956. Then the annual birth rate began to drop and has since gone from 32 births per thousand in 1961 to 25 in 1966. The goal is to reduce the birth rate to 20 per thousand by 1970.

The Hong Kong Family Planning Association, a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, was formed in 1936. Reorganized in 1950, it began operation of two clinics, but demand was such that three additional clinics were opened in a few months.

Although there is no Government program, the Government gives financial support (\$77,586 in 1965) and permission to use Government health facilities for family planning clinics. Of the current 35 urban and 15 rural clinics, half are housed in Government hospital, or clinic, premises. Clinic attendance has grown from 2,971 in 1951 to 138,195 in 1964, and has continued to grow since then.

In 1963 the IUD was introduced into a number of the clinics on a trial basis and has since become the most popular contraceptive method. The target of 30,000 insertions for 1965 was met. All methods are offered at most of the clinics.

Because literacy among women is rather low, emphasis has been put on door-to-door visits by social workers and field workers. A significant amount of publicity is carried on through press and publications, films, slides, radio and television, lectures, and exhibitions.

The Family Planning Association runs training courses for a number of different categories of personnel, among which is a 2-week course for field workers.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no family planning assistance.

### Other Assistance

The Tsan Yuk Hospital in Hong Kong has shared in the Population Council's \$150,000 grant to delivery hospitals in a number of countries under its post partum program. The Council also provided IUDs and supported studies on the use of IUDs in Hong Kong.

In 1960 the Pathfinder Fund gave a 2-year grant to the Family Planning Association to employ a home visitor to distribute simple contraceptives. In 1963, Pathfinder helped support two doctors and a nurse to spread family planning information and services. It also gave support to programs resulting in insertions of 10,000 IUDs in 1964, and 30,000 in 1965. Pathfinder also helped with statistical field tests of contraceptive methods in Hong Kong.

The Rockefeller Foundation made two 2-year grants in 1966 and 1967 of \$15,000 each for a population study of Hong Kong at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation made a grant of \$46,000 in 1968 in support of the family planning program.

## Indonesia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1961
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) -----	111,427,000
Births per 1,000 population (1962) -----	43
Deaths per 1,000 population (1962) -----	21
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1/</u> -	2.4
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	30
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1962) -----	125
Literacy rate -----	43
Labor force in agriculture -----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$100

### Population and Family Planning Programs

Advice on birth spacing has been provided by leading physicians in Indonesia since 1957. The Indonesian Family Planning Association -- now the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA) and an associate member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation -- has been active in recent years in providing information, training, and services. In October 1967 it was sponsoring approximately 70 clinics, most of them in Java and Bali.

The National and Provincial Governments sanction the use of their health personnel and facilities to provide family planning information and services.

In 1967 the Acting President of Indonesia signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population, which has now been signed by Heads of State of 30 countries.

In April 1967 the Governor of Djakarta inaugurated a pilot program in the city under the administration of the Municipal Department of Health and sponsorship of the IPPA. Approximately 30 clinics are now in operation.

Data from a recent study among 2,000 families on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of family planning are now being analyzed. Another such study, sponsored by the Association, was carried out in 1967-68 in Bekasi county, a predominantly rural area immediately east of Djakarta.

Reportedly, there are some 4,000 maternal and child health centers in the country. Of these, some 2,500 are on Java, Bali, and Madura, where some 75 million of the country's population of 111 million live. The IPPA, at the request of the Ministry of People's Welfare, has prepared a proposed policy statement on family planning.

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1/ This is official figure; indications are that growth rate may be higher.

### A.I.D. Assistance

An A.I.D. consultant and Ford Foundation representative worked with the IPPA and Ministry of Health in Indonesia in September and October 1967 on details of an expanded program. This includes establishment of training centers, expansion of clinic facilities, identifying training needs, inventorying resources, defining program goals and objectives, exploring methods of operation, and establishment of an adequate system of records and evaluation.

A.I.D. is assisting IPPA in fiscal 1968 with a grant of \$270,000, which includes commodity support and staff training in the United States.

### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 2-year grant in 1967 for \$180,000 to IPPA for support of pilot programs. The Foundation has supplied a headquarters for the Association and is providing technical assistance through a full-time representative and some short-term consultants. The Foundation has also purchased three vehicles and provided some money for training.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation provided a \$20,000 grant for general program support for calendar 1967, in addition to costs of training 40 Indonesians at the IPPF Family Planning Training Institute in Singapore. In 1968 IPPF is providing \$236,000 to support the program and to institute and operate a training center.

The Population Council has made a grant to the IPPA covering some 250,000 intrauterine contraceptive devices and a few vehicles. A \$26,000 grant was made in 1967 to help organize the family planning program. The Pathfinder Fund has furnished condoms and vaginal tablets for the program.

## Malaysia

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census 1/ -----	1957/60
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) -----	10,152,000
Births per 1,000 population -----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population -----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population) -----	3.0
Number of years to double population at present rate -----	24
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births -----	NA
Literacy rate -----	43
Labor force in agriculture (1962) 2/ -----	55
Per capita gross national product (1966) -----	\$311

### Population and Family Planning Programs

The Federation of Family Planning Associations became the coordinating body for Malaysia's family planning associations in 1958, and became a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in 1961. By 1964 the Federation was operating 120 clinics, with mobile clinics in Selangor and Perak. During that year, 115 clinics gave services on estates and mines in four States. In Sarawak, family planning services were available in a few places even before the formal inauguration of its Family Planning Association in 1964. During that year about one-third of the population reportedly had access to these services in the five main towns.

In 1965 the Government made family planning a part of national policy, established a National Family Planning Board, and provided for a broad program of family planning activities in the first Malaysia Plan for 1966-1970. Included on the Board are representatives from the Government, family planning organizations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and religious and medical organizations.

The Federation reports in a September 1966 IPPF publication that Federation activities from 1964 onwards include 257 family planning sessions a week throughout the Malay States. "There were 105 Government and 17 municipal clinic premises," it reports, "five private clinics and five more belonging to the police, armed forces, and foreign missions." Some 118 sessions were also held at estate and mine clinics. Many of the doctors and midwives were Government staff giving their services "after office hours." Two small clinic trials of IUDs have been undertaken by gynecologists and by other private doctors.

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1/ 1957 for West Malaysia; 1960 for East Malaysia.

2/ West Malaysia.

The Federation carries on 2-day training courses for doctors from all over Malaysia that include film lectures and demonstrations of IUDs, use of oral contraceptives, and family planning and public health. The University of Malaya offers demographic analysis as a part of its Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Economics degrees.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has not provided family planning assistance.

#### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation in 1966 and 1967 made two grants totaling \$481,000 in support of the family planning program through the University of Michigan. It has also assigned two staff consultants in Kuala Lumpur.

IPPF has helped support activities of the Family Planning Associations in West Malaysia, Sarawak, and Sabah. In 1968 IPPF is providing \$125,000 in support to these programs.

The Pathfinder Fund has also provided support for privately sponsored family planning activities in Malaysia, some of it in the form of contraceptives.

The Population Council has made a \$5,000 grant to the Government to provide IUDs and inserters for the national family planning program, and provided technical assistance and fellowship training.

The Swedish International Development Authority, through an exchange of letters, has provided the national family planning program with contraceptives and a number of vehicles for mobile family planning activities, primarily in rural areas.

## Philippines

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate) -----	35,297,000
Births per 1,000 population <u>1/</u> -----	50
Deaths per 1,000 population <u>1/</u> -----	13
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1/ 2/</u>	3.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	19
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	72
Labor force in agriculture-----	44
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$171

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The Government of the Philippines has announced no national policy on family planning and no national program has been inaugurated. The President has signed the World Leaders' Declaration on Population to the United Nations.

Family planning information and services have been provided by two voluntary organizations, the Planned Parenthood Movement and the Family Planning Association. The Manila Health Department provides services in some 40 health centers. In 19 of these, where women physicians are available, loop insertions are a part of the program. The Family Planning Association reported in May 1967 that it was assisting 162 clinics and supporting three, and that there were some 300 in operation in the nation.

Training in demography is provided at the University of the Philippines Population Institute. Both the Planned Parenthood Movement and the FPA carry on training courses for medical and paramedical personnel.

### A.I.D. Assistance

In June 1967, A.I.D. agreed to provide \$210,000 for initiation and expansion of activities of five private agencies. These are: Asian Social Institute (for establishment of four family planning clinics); Family Planning Association of the Philippines (for establishment of 14 family planning clinics); Institute of Maternal and Child Health (for establishment of a National Training Center for Maternal Health within the Institute); Planned Parenthood Movement of the Philippines (for establishment of 20 family planning clinics and for training); and University of Philippines College of Medicine (for education of medical residents in family planning, provision of services in one clinic). A.I.D. support includes funds for an A.I.D. consul-

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1/ Based on James W. Brackett, Special Study of the Rate of Population Growth in the Philippines, paper prepared for A.I.D. September 1967.

2/ The rate of population growth has also been estimated to be 3.4 percent.

tant, a consultant for the Asian Social Institute, training, and purchase of commodities.

A.I.D. support in fiscal 1968 was expanded with a grant of \$1,064,000 for activities carried on by the Philippines Population Institute and Institute of Hygiene; Silliman University; the City Health Departments of Manila, Davao, and Angeles; the Province of Laguna; and training outside the Philippines of 10 professionals from various family planning disciplines.

The grant included a 2-year A.I.D. contract with the University of Notre Dame to support a research study of factors influencing size of Filipino families. Some training of medical students and family planning workers is to be incorporated in the activity.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council has made six grants totaling \$103,876 for training, research, and commodities. The Council provided on a continuing basis a demographic advisor to Silliman University. The Philippines General Hospital in Manila participates in the Council's post partum program.

In 1966 the Ford Foundation made a \$14,500 grant to the Philippines Society of Endocrinology and Metabolism for publications and participation in the Third Asia and Oceania Congress of Endocrinology. In 1964, the Foundation made a 3-year grant of \$208,500 to establish a Population Institute for demographic research at the University of the Philippines and another 3-year grant in 1967 for \$334,500 to expand the Institute's research program.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation, of which the Family Planning Association is a member, is contributing \$164,000 in 1968 to support both the Planned Parenthood Movement and the Family Planning Association for extension of clinical services.

The Rockefeller Foundation made a \$3,500 grant to a Philippines doctor to study cytogenetics at the University of Wisconsin in 1966.

The Pathfinder Fund has sent representatives to the Philippines since 1960 and has maintained a representative in the Islands since 1964. This representative has been instrumental in the initiation of a number of family planning clinics and services. Pathfinder also provided travel expenses for a Philippines participant at the IPPF Conference in Singapore in 1963.

The Brush Foundation has contributed \$1,000 through the IPPF.

## Singapore

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census -----	1957
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	1,979,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	30
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	.6
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population)-----	2.4
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	30
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1966)-----	26
Literacy rate-----	75
Labor force in agriculture-----	6
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$555

### Population and Family Planning Programs

As early as 1949 a maternal and child health physician and several social workers obtained permission to provide family planning advice in municipal infant welfare clinics. Their work coupled with growing interest resulted in the formation of the Singapore Family Planning Association during the same year. The SFFPA received a financial grant from the Government soon after its founding.

Gradually, additional clinics were opened so that by 1965 services were available in 13 urban and 17 rural centers. The Singapore Family Planning and Population Board was created by the Republic of Singapore on January 9, 1966, as the national family planning agency charged with the responsibility of implementing a 5-year plan on family planning. Target of the program is reduction of the birthrate to 20 per thousand by 1971 and extension of family planning to 300,000 married women between 15 and 44 years old.

In 1958 the birth rate was 41 per thousand, the death rate 7 per thousand, and the rate of natural population increase was 34 per thousand. By 1966 these had fallen markedly.

### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D. has provided no assistance to the family planning program.

### Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation made a 3-year grant in 1964 for a total of \$582,000 to the University of Singapore to establish a center for economic and demographic research.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation carries on a Family Planning Training Institute in Singapore designed to fill training needs of countries in Southeast Asia and Oceania Region. Since 1964, the Institute has trained 416 individuals, with the greatest number from Singapore. In 1968, the target is 375 persons with a support budget of \$186,000, including costs for operation of a demonstration unit and programs in Oceania. The IPPF

also provides support to the Singapore Family Planning Association.

The Population Council gave \$3,700 to the Singapore Ministry of Health to provide IUDs and inserters for the national family planning program. The Council also provided a grant to the Kandang Kerbau Hospital in Singapore for a post partum program. The Pathfinder Fund has provided contraceptives.

In 1967 the Rockefeller Foundation granted \$10,000 to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in support of a population program being conducted at the University of Singapore.

The Norwegian Agency for International Development has granted \$15,000 to help purchase a mobile family planning station stationed at Sembawang rubber estate.

## South Korea

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	30,141,408
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	2.4
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	30
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	71
Labor force in agriculture-----	57
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$131

### Population and Family Planning Programs

Family planning activities began in Korea in May 1961 when the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction established a Special Advisory Committee to the Minister for Health and Social Affairs. Work on the development of a National Family Planning Program began in February 1962 and during this period a long-standing law prohibiting the importation of contraceptives was repealed. Government funds were made available for the family planning program and it was integrated into Korea's First Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

Assisting the Korean movement almost from inception were the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Pathfinder Fund, and the Population Council. The Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea became an affiliate of the IPPF in 1961.

In June 1963 a special unit for family planning was established in the maternal and child health section of the Bureau of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Similar units were formed in each of the nine provincial health departments and the cities of Seoul and Pusan.

The original goal of the first Five-Year Plan was to reduce the annual population increase from 3 percent in 1961 to 2 percent by 1971. With the recent initiation of an accelerated program utilizing oral contraceptives for IUD dropouts, the goal now is to reduce the annual increase to 1.9 percent by the end of 1970.

To reach its objective the Government estimates that by 1971 almost 2 million couples will need to be practicing family planning, or about 45 percent of couples in the 20-44 year age group. At the end of 1966 about 725,000 loops had been inserted, of which some 390,000 were placed in 1966. Other contraceptive measures advocated include vasectomy, and use of condoms and traditional methods.

There are more than 2,200 field workers in the program. Eleven nurse-midwives are field supervisors in each of the nine provinces and the cities of

Pusan and Seoul. Some 273 senior field workers, either nurses or nurse-midwives, are stationed in 189 country and city health centers. Some 270 college graduates, 270 nurse/nurse-midwives, and 930 high school graduates act as assistant field workers in the 1,473 townships or small towns. An equal number of physicians, who have received refresher training, are designated "Family Planning Doctors." More than 28,000 volunteers work in the program at the level of the city ward, city subward, and neighborhood unit.

In addition to 1,100 IUD clinics and 700 vasectomy clinics, there are 11 mobile teams spending 20 days per month, each covering an average of three counties.

The Korean program has demonstrated the importance of creative leadership to carry on program evaluation and research whose results can be utilized immediately to make activities more effective.

The quality of organization, administration, supervision, and consultation has a strong bearing on program effectiveness. In Korea for instance, the percentage of achievement of goal in 1966 ranged from 55 percent to 102 percent in the nine provinces.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

In fiscal 1966, A.I.D. assisted in equipping eight ambulance-type vehicles for IUD insertions and vasectomy operations.

In fiscal 1967 some \$99,000 was provided to assist in securing about 50 vehicles for more mobile teams; in strengthening and expanding the national and child health program and integrating family planning services with it; and in developing health center branch units. In fiscal 1968 \$1,490,900 in additional technical assistance was obligated for the program.

Also, under the A.I.D. contract with the Population Council a grant has been approved for \$234,850 to the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea, acting as an agent of the Government, to employ 140 field workers, a three-man evaluation team, nine field interviewers and their supervisor, plus data processing personnel.

The Korean program will provide oral contraceptives to an estimated 900,000 women who are expected to be drop-outs from the IUD program by the end of 1969. Part of the activity will include working with mothers' clubs to determine their effectiveness in motivation.

Another grant of \$40,000 under the Population Council project goes to Yongsei University in an effort to determine in Kyonggi Province the most feasible and efficient means of making contraceptive services available throughout the nation.

The A.I.D. Health Chief in Korea has devoted substantial time to working with Government officials and representatives of other agencies in the field of family planning.

#### Other Assistance

The Population Council has been very active in Korea since the beginning of the national program. The amount of assistance for calendar 1966 totaled \$418,238. This has included sponsoring training in demography; provision of resident technical consultants; development of a population research and training center; development of a census volume, support of biomedical and family planning studies; evaluation of a survey of vital statistics; and travel grants for health workers. In 1967, a grant of \$564,561 aided continuance of services in addition to support to Korea's national family planning program (through 1969), and studies at such institutions as Kyung Buk University, Seoul National University, and Yonsei University.

The Pathfinder Fund was an early supporter of the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea through grants for educational materials and demonstration studies of the IUD.

The Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea became an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in June 1961. It has continued to receive support from IPPF for its educational and informational work, as well as for its direct assistance to the national program, particularly in the operation of the mobile units and in training. The organization runs 13 pilot clinics of its own and has a field staff in each province.

For 1968 IPPF has programmed over \$400,000 for maintenance and expansion of the family planning clinics; for seminars; for expansion of the training and education program; and for commodities, including audiovisual and office equipment, and vehicles.

The Swedish International Development Authority has agreed to supply up to 5 million cycles of oral contraceptives in an expanded program for IUD dropouts. SIDA has budgeted \$425,000 for 1967-68.

## Taiwan

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1966
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	13,892,000
Births per 1,000 population (1966)-----	33
Deaths per 1,000 population (1966)-----	6
Rate of natural increase (percent of total population) <u>1</u> /-----	2.7
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	27
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	22
Literacy rate-----	78
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$234

### Population and Family Planning Activities

In Taiwan, the birth rate has dropped steadily from its recorded high of 50 per thousand population in 1951. This downward trend is believed to have accelerated following initiation of an unofficial family planning program in 1964. The family planning program goal is to reduce the annual increase to 18.6 per thousand by 1973.

The Government announced an official national program for family planning in May 1968. Government health officials have responsibility for education and motivation of the public toward improved maternal and child health. A Committee on Family Planning functions within the Provincial Department of Health for policy formulation and promotion of the educational program.

A voluntary organization, the Maternal and Child Health Association, provides family planning services via an islandwide network of clinics.

Primary emphasis of the program has been on the IUD. The target has been insertion of 600,000 loops by 1969. At midpoint in 1967, some 260,000 had been inserted.

Loop insertions are done primarily by private physicians, some 640 of whom were inserting loops at the end of January 1968. The program was also utilizing 329 pre-pregnancy health workers and 72 village health education nurses.

The Taiwan Provincial Health Department and the Taiwan Population Studies Center have been jointly responsible for organizing a widescale family planning program throughout the island. The Population Council has acted as adviser. This has included training of both medical and paramedical personnel. There has been extensive training of the island's doctors in IUD insertion. Training is also given pre-pregnancy health workers and for village education nurses.

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1/ Current rate of population growth estimated to be 2.8 percent.

The Department of Sociology at the Taiwan Provincial Chieng-Hsing University runs a course on population problems.

Taiwan has expressed interest in expanding its population training capability. A.I.D. worked with the Population Council and Taiwan officials on a regional conference in family planning in Taiwan, May 1968, attended by representatives of family planning programs in the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Korea.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

A.I.D.'s country assistance program for Taiwan was terminated in 1965. Some funds for the family planning program are still being derived from local currency administered by Taiwan that has been repaid on earlier P.L. 480 sales. For 1965-70 the equivalent of \$1.5 million has been reserved from this fund for the family planning program.

#### Other Assistance

Population Council support has been generous and for calendar years 1966 and 1967 totaled \$593,117. Its resident representative for East Asia is stationed in Taichung. He and his colleagues have assisted in many aspects of the program, particularly in evaluation.

Council assistance in 1966 and 1967 included a substantial cash grant; support for preparation and publication of an annual Demographic Fact Book; evaluation and training by the Population Studies Center; support for a study of pathologic pregnancies at the National University; assistance to the building fund of the Maternal and Child Health Association; costs of a health education advisor at the Department of Health; support of the family planning program operation; continuation of medical follow-up studies of IUD cases; travel grants for a staff member of the Population Studies Center to visit another program; grants to the University of Michigan's Center for Population Studies for research on fertility and family planning in Taiwan; and support for a Workshop Conference on Population Programs in East Asia in 1968.

The Pathfinder Fund helped initiate the family planning program in 1953 and is continuing to provide assistance including contraceptives. The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, the Brush Foundation, and the Asia Foundation have also given assistance.

## Thailand

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	1960
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	34,215,000
Births per 1,000 population-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)-----	3.3
Number of years to double population at present rate-----	22
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births-----	NA
Literacy rate-----	68
Labor force in agriculture-----	66
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$157

### Population and Family Planning Activities

The voluntary Family Planning Association, organized in 1958, conducts a modest program of education and information. It operates two urban clinics and 18 rural clinics.

There is no national policy statement or official program for family planning. In March 1963, however, a National Population Seminar held in Bangkok stimulated formation of an advisory committee composed of 12 high-ranking members of Government and two Population Council advisors. Aided by the Population Council, which made a grant of funds for a year's operation and services of the two technical advisors, a Family Health Research Project was set up. Initial action in 1964 was a family planning demonstration project in a rural district of 70,000 people. A preliminary survey disclosed respondents believed the ideal size for a family was 3.8 children. Some 72 percent of the women wanted no more children, but had no knowledge of how to prevent pregnancies. At the end of the first 6 months, 20 percent of the women in this study had become contraceptives users, with IUDs the favorite contraceptive.

Family planning services are available in four major hospitals in Bangkok and in several provincial hospitals and the number of hospitals providing these services is being expanded. Approximately 50,000 IUDs were inserted in 1966, some 30,000 of them in Bangkok. The private McCormick Hospital in Chiangmai provides services for loop insertions and carries on a program of research with injectable contraceptives.

The effectiveness of person-to person communication was demonstrated in an analysis of data from one Bangkok clinic. Some 12,000 IUD insertions were made for women coming from 54 of the country's 71 provinces where no mass communication effort had been carried on.

At the first IUD Seminar in Thailand, organized in 1965 by the Family Planning Association, seven doctors reported 22,000 IUDs had been inserted.

Under the direction of the Under-Secretary, the Ministry of Health has developed a 3-year plan for family planning. Subcommittees on training, service, and evaluation and research have been formed to carry on program activities. Emphasis during the first year will be on the training of 100 physicians, 170 nurses, and 700 midwives. The research subcommittee is preparing a comprehensive report on population growth and family planning.

As a part of integrated health services, family planning will be extended into 16 provinces in the Northeast. Ninety-four new clinics will be added to the 70 already in existence.

#### A.I.D. Assistance

In fiscal 1967, A.I.D. support included \$25,000 for equipment of 40 family planning clinics and the training of 15 physicians. In fiscal 1968, A.I.D. obligated \$650,000 in supplies, commodities, equipment, contraceptives, and training. This will help expand family planning services into all hospitals, first- and second-class centers, and midwifery units.

#### Other Assistance

In addition to support given at the inception of the Family Health Research Committee activity, the Population Council has granted \$50,000 to Chulalongkorn University for development of a Population Research and Training Center. The Council also made \$121,500 in grants to provide services of a resident consultant during 1966-69, as well as \$221,634 for support of family planning services, research, and training.

The Vajira Hospital and Women's Hospital received funds for their participation in the Council's post partum program. Thailand has a total of four hospitals participating in this program.

In August 1967, the Ford Foundation assigned a regional population advisor to be stationed in Bangkok.

Under a Rockefeller Foundation grant of \$133,000, the University of North Carolina has assigned a demographer to the Population Center, University of Medical Services, Bangkok. Funds are included for two additional full-time consultants, as well as travel and study grants and research equipment. Several small grants have been awarded for travel and research by Thai scholars in fields related to population studies.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation, of which the FPA is a member, is providing \$135,160 to extend family planning services in additional clinics in 1968.

The Pathfinder Fund and the Brush Foundation have provided the FPA with some funds and contraceptives. Pathfinder representatives have visited Thailand since 1953 and assisted in opening the Family Planning Association. Pathfinder also financed field tests of simple contraceptive methods.

# Vietnam



AMERICAN NURSE ADVISES NURSE AND MIDWIFE IN VIETNAM WHERE INTEREST IN FAMILY PLANNING IS GROWING

## Vietnam

### Demographic Information

Date of last national census-----	NA
Population (January 1, 1968 estimate)-----	17,244,000
Births per 1,000 population 1/-----	NA
Deaths per 1,000 population 1/-----	NA
Rate of increase (percent of total population)1/-----	2.6
Number of years to double population at present time-----	28
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (1965)-----	37
Literacy rate-----	40-50
Labor force in agriculture-----	NA
Per capita gross national product (1966)-----	\$126

### Population and Family Planning Activities

South Vietnam, with approximately 17 million people and a population growth rate of 2.6 percent 1/, is sharing in the population explosion in Asia.

Approximately 75 percent of the people in Vietnam are normally engaged in traditional agriculture on small farms, where cultural factors favor large families. These influences, as well as political considerations, have hindered development of a national policy on birth control. An additional factor has been the enforcement under prewar colonial administrations of a French law forbidding birth control.

Interest in population and family planning is increasing and a Family Happiness Association has recently been formed. The Ministry of Health has established a Family Planning Research Committee, designated a Secretary-General of Research in Family Planning, and has formally requested A.I.D. assistance in the establishment of family planning clinics for research purposes. Six of these family planning clinics are expected to be operational by the end of calendar 1968.

The principal deterrent to establishment of a national family planning program is a restrictive French law promulgated in Vietnam in 1933. Efforts to move beyond the research clinics must wait until the Government of Vietnam repeals the law.

### A.I.D. Assistance

In response to the Government's formal request, A.I.D. has assigned a population officer to provide technical and program advisory assistance to the

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1/ "Data on Population and Vital Statistics" issued 1967 by Bureau of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Health, Saigon, gives approximate births per 1,000 as 43; approximate deaths per 1,000 as 12-15. Rate of increase can be estimated as 2.8-3.1 and number of years to double population at present rate as 23-26. (Figures based on 1962 Demographic Survey by National Institute of Statistics in Saigon.)

Ministry of Health: In addition, commodities are provided in support of the pilot clinics. Participant training is funded for key representatives of the Government and private sector to attend family planning seminars and workshops in nearby Southeast Asian countries. A demographer is now actively working with the Ministry of Health and National Institutes of Statistics to collate and evaluate past censuses and to document data obtained from the family planning clinics.

A.I.D. has also provided \$100,000 under the Far East Regional Grant in fiscal 1967 and 1968 for a contract with the Population Council for technical services.

A.I.D. obligations for population and family planning activities in Vietnam are:

	<u>FY 1965</u>	<u>FY 1966</u>	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>
Regional	---	---	50,000	50,000
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TOTAL	---	---	50,000	50,000

Other Assistance

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is currently assisting the Vietnamese in training family planning workers at its Singapore Center. The Pathfinder Fund is assisting the information programs of a newly established Family Happiness Association.