

PD-ABP-931

**CULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL APPROACH
TO FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
(AFR-0526-G-00-1038-00)**

Terminal Report

Submitted to

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AFR/ONI**

by

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)

and

SAVE LIFE MISSION (SLM)

June 1993

Table of Content

	Page
Introduction	1
Report Summary	1
Appendix 1 - Training of Trainors Session Activity Schedule	5
Appendix 2 - Training of Trainors Session	7
Appendix 3 - Participants' Profile	21
Appendix 4 - Schedule of Activities of Workshop Session	32
Appendix 5 - Selected FP Messages And Analogies Produced During Workshop	35
Appendix 6 - Sample Posters Translated and Distributed	38
Appendix 7 - Workshop Evaluation	50
Appendix 8 - Closing Speech	54

CULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL APPROACH TO FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Since June 1991, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and Family Planning Association of Uganda (FPAU) have jointly administered a small grant from the AID Overseas Division-Africa under the US PVO and African NGO initiatives.

The grant was given to support a workshop entitled **Cultural and Agricultural Approach to Family Planning and Reproductive Health**.

More specifically, the project was aimed at producing appropriate illustrative posters to communicate family planning messages, using agricultural analogies.

This is an evaluative and terminal report of the project as stated in the grant agreement.

REPORT SUMMARY

Project Aim

The aim of this project was to produce culturally appropriate illustrative posters to communicate family planning messages to farmers using agricultural and other familiar analogies. In addition, the project was aimed at creating local capacity within FPAU to expand and sustain such Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials production in the future.

The strategy was to bring farmers, family planning promoters, media persons and graphic artists together in a series of workshops to produce relevant IEC materials, pretest and evaluate their impact after 12 months of field use.

Implementation

After a series of consultative and preparatory activities, two IIRR staff conducted a two-day training-workshop for seven FPAU staff. The primary purpose of this workshop was to prepare the FPAU staff to become facilitators during the main workshop while the IIRR staff would provide the necessary technical backstopping. This was the first step in the capacity-building of FPAU staff.

Following this start-up workshop, 26 representatives of eight NGO and government organizations attended a six-day workshop which produced first-draft posters. See Appendices 1 and 2 for documentation of the Sharing Session. The workshop participants included farmers, FPAU Area Officers, agricultural and fisheries extension workers, media persons, two graphic artists and other NGO representatives. (See Participants' Profile in Appendix 3.)

The preliminary materials developed during the main workshop were refined and pretested in six different districts in the central, eastern and western parts of the country. (See Appendices 4 and 5 for the Schedule Workshop Session and Selected FP Messages, respectively.)

The materials were then redesigned and translated into vernaculars. The observations made and feedbacks gathered during the pretest were incorporated before the final posters were printed, mass-produced and disseminated.

Achievements

Initially, a total of 17 different posters by four workshop groups were produced. After a joint review and field-testing, six posters considered outstanding for effectiveness in communication were selected and produced in four languages. These have been widely distributed to family planning field educators and other agencies involved in promoting family planning. (See Appendix 6 for xeroxed copies of the final set of posters.)

In addition, the capability-building agenda for FPAU staff were adequately achieved. Its staff now are capable of conducting echo workshops.

Observations

Observations during field-testing and informal evaluation were conducted by FPAU and IIRR staff. The evaluation did not focus so much on pre-and post-knowledge assessment but more on the effectiveness and usefulness of the approach.

The need for large quantities of posters has been recognized. It was found that few posters had common appeal to all segments of the population -- a poster which was very clear and effective in one region did not convey the messages as effectively in another part of the country. Equally, in one area, a poster could appeal to one age group but not in another. This variation in appeal and effectiveness across segments of the population underscored the need for participants in the formulation of materials to be drawn from a diversity of backgrounds. It is also necessary that messages be clearly targeted for different groups -- youth, adult, rural and urban and so on.

It was not always possible to find an agricultural analogy suitable for the message to be conveyed. In particular, how the pill and IUD works is a difficult message to convey. One solution is to use analogies of other daily experiences and not limit oneself to agricultural images.

Evaluation

An evaluation of the workshop, its acceptability and practicality, was done by the participants who attended the workshop. (See Workshop Evaluation in Appendix 7.) The target for the number of individuals expected to attend (30-40) were met -- 32 attended, including those who participated in training of trainers' session. The number of prototype posters to be produced (15-25) and sites to be field tested (5-10) were achieved -- by 17 and 6 respectively.

The pre and post-test knowledge assessment called for in the grant agreement, however, was not achieved because IIRR and FPAU chose existing service delivery centers for testing the posters. Since farmers in the centers have basic knowledge about family planning, conducting pre/post-evaluation would not be a useful exercise.

Instead, it was felt that farmers who already have adequate level of family planning information could provide useful insight into the refinement of the posters.

The mix of participants from diverse academic and professional backgrounds (farmers, artists, family planning promoters) was initially confusing. However, once everyone identified his or her role clearly in the process, interdependence was created. For example, the family planning field workers identified the message he or she wished to communicate; farmers and extension staff suggested appropriate analogy; the artist produced the graphics; and, the experts validated the accuracy of the message before a poster was finalized.

It can be concluded that the agricultural approach is an effective channel for conveying family planning messages; it is applicable and easy to replicate. The capability for producing similar materials through echo workshops has been created within FPAU. This contrasted with the production of other IEC materials, such as films, which the Association has not acquired in spite of long use.

Although the contribution of the project in terms of increased contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) cannot be readily assessed, there is evidence from a recently concluded inquiry that CPR increases most rapidly for those areas where there is a strong interface between IEC work and the actual provision of services. For this reason, a project of this kind should be implemented in those areas where the population has access to a service.

One unexpected outcome of this project is the interest it has generated among donor community. Lutheran World Relief recently approved a grant for nationwide expansion of this concept in Uganda. IIRR will continue to provide backstopping until the FPAU staff has mastered the process.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Sustainable results can be achieved from carefully selected small projects with specific objectives even if the project is short lived.
2. The intermediary role of American Private Voluntary Organization (PVOs) is crucial in capacity - building of small NGOs and indigenous organizations in Africa which have not yet established track record to access resources on their own.
3. Small project grant constrain the PVOs' own resources. This can be minimized by PVO managing several small project grants, instead of only a few.
4. IIRR, as a US PVO operating in the Third World (Philippines), strategically placed to create an interaction between South-North experiences. This experience has helped IIRR to articulate its crucial role of capacity-building of African NGOs.

RECOMMENDATION

Small projects must be viewed as pilot projects. They should not be an end in themselves. Resources must be planned ahead of time to expand successful experiences in the some area or replicate in similar conditions elsewhere. The International PVO role must be viewed as being a broad one to coordinate large project portfolia for cost-effective sharing of experience.

TRAINING OF TRAINORS SESSION (SHARING SESSION)

SCHEDULE

NOVEMBER 20/WEDNESDAY

9:00 a.m.	Introduction of Participants/ Facilitators	J. Sengendo
	Brief Orientation on FPAU	Dr. E. Sekatawa
	Brief Orientation on IIRR	Dr. I. Bekalo
10:00 a.m.	Workshop I (Most Successful/ Most Difficult Messages)	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Plenary/Presentation of Outputs	
11:00 a.m.	The Communication Framework/SMCRE	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	The Agricultural Approach to Family Planning (AAFP)	
12:00 noon	Lunch Break	
2:00 p.m.	Workshop II (Key Messages in FP)	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Plenary/Presentation of Outputs	
	Prioritization of Key Messages (Why? What? How? of FP)	
4:00 p.m.	Workshop III (Analogies for the Why of FP)	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Plenary/Presentation of Outputs	
	Question and Answer/Synthesis	

NOVEMBER 21/THURSDAY

9:00 a.m.	Workshop IV (Analogies for the What of FP)	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Plenary/Presentation of Outputs	
	Question and Answer/Synthesis	
10:30 a.m.	Workshop V (Analogies for the How of FP)	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Plenary/Presentation of Outputs	
	Question and Answer/Synthesis	
12:00 noon	Lunch Break	
2:00 p.m.	Planning for the Workshop Session	Mr. J. Ronquillo
	Identification of the Facilitators	
	Identification of Methodology	
	Finalization of Schedule of Activities	
	Finalization of Evaluation Instrument	
	Planning for the Follow-up Activities	
	Selection of Pretesting Areas	
	Evaluation of the Sharing Session	Ms. Molly Kisanje
	Practice Teaching for the Facilitators	Mr. J. Ronquillo

I. **WORKSHOP I -- SHARING SESSION.** Since there were only seven participants in the group, the participants made up only one workshop group. The group was asked to answer the following questions:

- a. In your experiences as trainers, what key messages in family planning were the most successful to communicate? How did you communicate these key messages? Why do you think it was the most successful?
- b. In your experiences as trainers, what key messages in family planning were the most difficult to communicate? How did you communicate these key messages? Why do you think it was the most difficult?

PLENARY SESSION -- The group presented the following outputs: The two key messages in family planning which were communicated most successfully were: a) avoid early/late pregnancies; and, b) avoid having a large number of children.

And they communicated these messages through a combination of lectures, seminars, using flip charts, films, radios, etc. They found these two key messages most successfully communicated, firstly, because people found these messages acceptable due to economic reasons and they conform to the local culture.

On the other hand, these two key messages were the most difficult to communicate: a) the very concept of family planning, i.e., of controlling/stopping birth; and, b) how contraceptives worked. The same kinds of channels (used in the first question) were also used in communicating these two key messages. However, they were the most difficult to communicate because they ran counter to the religious belief ("Go and multiply"), local traditions and in-laws expecting grandchildren. In addition, their beneficiaries are mostly illiterate and the key messages were not written in the local language.

II. **THE COMMUNICATION MODEL** -- Jimmy Ronquillo processed the outputs of the first workshop, relating them to the wider context of the Communication Framework. He then presented the following communication model (S-M-C-R-E)

COMMUNICATION MODEL (SMCRE)

Four Cs:

- Commitment START WITH WHAT THEY KNOW
- Character
- Competence BUILD ON WHAT THEY HAVE
- Creativity

S - Source/Sender

- Should have 4 Cs
 - Commitment and character, to be able to go, live, learn, plan and work with the people and start with what the people know.
 - Competence and creativity, to be able to build on what the people have.
- Should be familiar with the audience/environment

M - Message

- Should be clear, specific, simple and easily understood.
- Should be technically/scientifically sound/correct.
- Take note how message is worded/expressed.

C - Channel

- Should make the message understandable to the receiver, e.g., by simplifying technical terms.
- Should be appropriate/accessible to the site of audience (TV in places with electricity).
- Use more pictures for less educated.
- Avoid too many lectures.

R - Receiver/Audience

- Should enjoy the trust of the source.
- Should be vocal; they should participate (through feedback).

E - Effect

- This is the desired direction or course of action the source wishes the receiver to take.
- Should be responsive to the receiver's needs.

FEEDBACK: Used as inputs to modify the effect, improve the message, change channel, etc.

NOTE: This is a cycle, with the roles of each changing accordingly, e.g., when the receiver sends the feedback to the source, they exchange roles.

III. **THE AGRICULTURAL APPROACH TO FAMILY PLANNING (AAFP)** -- AAFP is a breakthrough in family planning and

contraceptives technology communication to rural dwellers. It is an innovative approach of designing communication methods, training materials and visual aids that will accelerate learning and acceptance of family planning concepts and practices in rural areas. The project is specifically designed to address the problems of family planning concepts that are of academic or Western orientation totally unfamiliar to and contradicting local traditions and customs.

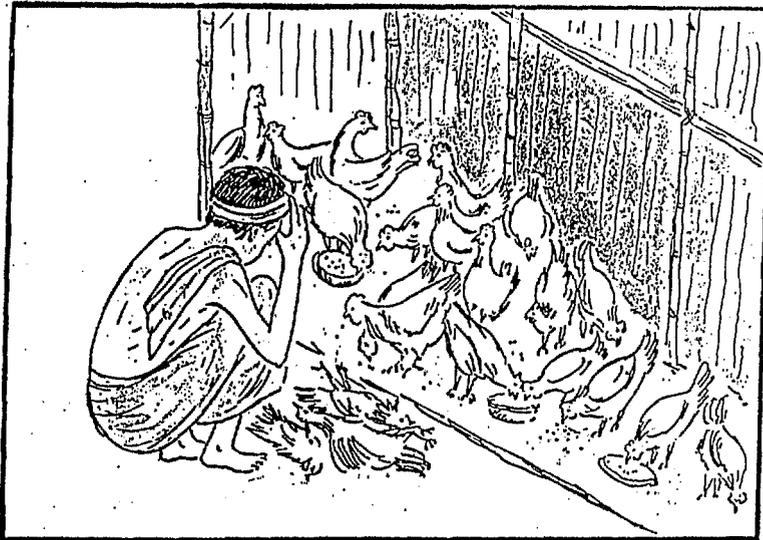
Since the early 1970s, IIRR -- an international, private and voluntary organization based in the Philippines has developed a concept called the AAFP. This process evolved as a result of dynamic interactions between the IIRR staff and the villages in an attempt to bridge the communication gaps which hindered acceptance of family planning practices. Central to this process was the concept of starting with what the farmers know and building on what they have.

The experiences that were conceived and tested in partnership with Philippine farmers have been further tested and adapted in many parts of the Third World. Since 1987, IIRR tested the same approach with the Asian Institute for Health Development in Thailand; the Rajasthan Rural Reconstruction Society and the Indian Rural Reconstruction Movement in India; the Village Education Resource Center in Bangladesh; the Family Planning Association of Kenya; the Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement in Ghana; and,

The Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera in Indonesia. In these organizations, indigenous teaching materials such as posters and flip charts were developed. Some of these materials are still in the process of being evaluated for mass production while others are already in field use.

This communication strategy makes use of agricultural analogies (plants, animals, household objects and materials, etc.) to explain population and family planning concepts and devices.

1. To explain the problem of overpopulation:



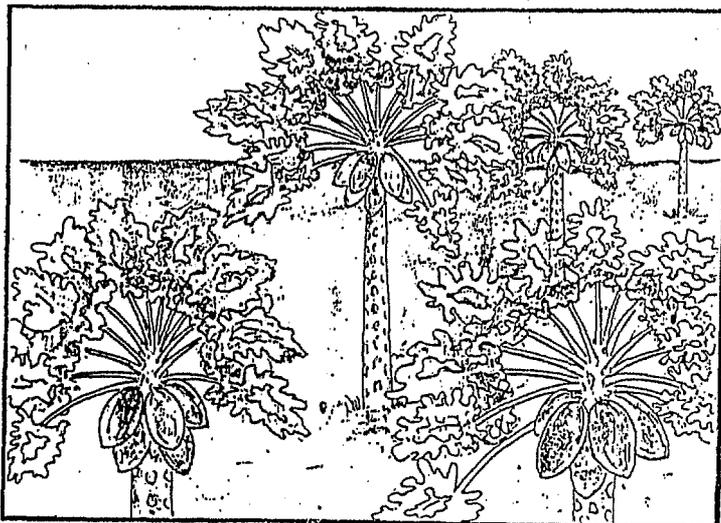
A big family is compared to many hens in an overcrowded coop. These hens will have less eggs.

2. To explain birth control:



A hen with too many chicks cannot protect her brood from the attack of a hawk because she cannot cover them adequately with her wings.

3. To explain birth spacing:



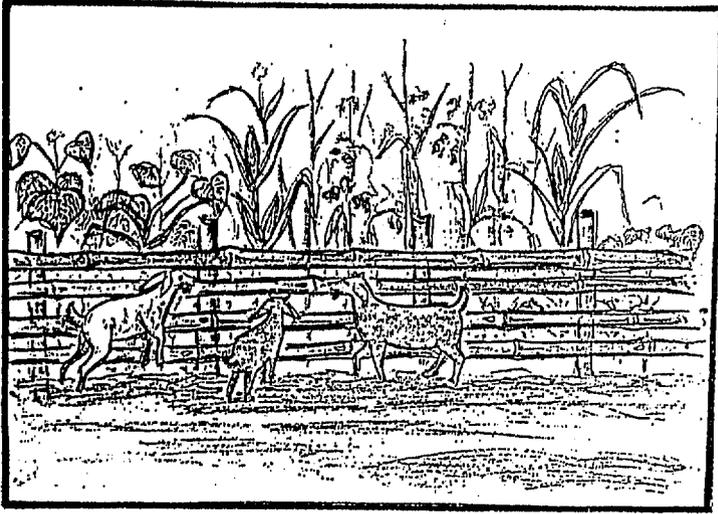
Papaya trees should be planted with enough space between them so as to ensure quality fruits.

4. To explain infertility:



Farmers in Cavite use smudging to induce mango trees to bear flowers.

5. To explain the pill, IUD and condom:



A fence is erected to protect the plants in a vegetable garden from stray animals.

IV. **WORKSHOP II** -- The participants were again asked to go to workshop, with the following tasks:

1. Think of, define and list the specific key messages in family planning which FPAU wishes to promote in its field sites for next year (1992).
2. Clarify each message.
3. Prioritize the key messages, following the **WHY, WHAT** and **HOW** of family planning.
4. Think of simple and familiar analogies to explain the different key messages in family planning.
5. Take the key messages one by one. For each message, ask: How can it be explained through the AAFP?

PLENARY SESSION -- The participants presented the following key messages, with their counterpart analogies.

FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES AND ANALOGIES

WHY

1. Access to family planning is a basic human right. (Family Planning is not only about contraceptives; it is also for entire family life education, human welfare.)
2. Too many children affect the mother's health.
 - a. A banana, with too many suckers, deprives the mother banana from getting enough for itself and this results in the mother sucker bearing small fruits.
 - b. Luganda proverb: Nakalyako ani abula gwakusa (If you house too many, none of them will have enough.)
 - c. The pig, having too many piglets, will be weak, to a point where she turns to eating her piglets.
 - d. Land is like a mother -- Overhilling will make it barren, less fertile.
3. Frequent births affect the mother's health.
 - a. Luganda proverb : Ekiita ekitawa ku sengejulo kyekifuka Wakindo. (If you use the gourd too frequently, it will finally burst.)
 - b. Saucepan of malayas
 - c. Pots
 - d. Knife
 - e. Breast (flat)
 - f. Overproduction (births) loss of beauty
4. Overpopulation affects the environment.
 - a. Slum situation with so many activities taking place at the same time
 - Prayer group, cooking, stealing cars, bicycles
 - hawkers

- b. A picture showing two or three brothers fighting over boundaries of land in a certain corner, arguing that a *pawpaw* belongs to him (Mango, banana crossing)
 - c. The fence with squatters with their animals (next door)
 - d. People lining up to get water from well
 - e. People cutting down trees in the forest
 - f. Overgrazing
 - g. Going long distance to collect firewood
 - h. A vehicle filled up with people
 - i. Housing
5. Sterility and infertility are also the concerns of family planning.
- a. Draw two homes (families), one with too many children, the other without children.
 - b. Picture of watering plants/seeking advice from FP clinic
 - c. A picture of couple going to FP clinic
 - d. Luganda proverb: Lubaale Mbeera nga n'embiro kw'otadde. (God helps those who help themselves.) Show someone running from leopard, climbing a tree and another who stands in a place and pray.

WHAT

- 1. Responsible parenthood involves husband and wife.
 - a. The buffalos protect their young ones.
 - b. The husband carrying a baby to hospital.
 - c. The husband driving off alone (in a car, leaving children and wife at home all in torn clothes).
 - d. Pigeons protecting the eggs and chicks.

2. Many children make the family poorer.
 - a. Children scrambling for food.
 - b. Animals (pigs, dogs) suckling too much; some dying because they cannot get the milk.
 - c. Survival of the fittest.
 - d. Staying at breastfeeding, shorter by the boys
 - e. Overplanted maize garden (quick growth)
3. Produce children you can support: Education, Health, Shelter and Clothing.
 - a. Have a farmer with a large farm, overgrown, uncared for, bushy, unimproved and unharvested.
 - b. Mango tree with too many fruits (others drop off).
 - c. Bananas - clusters (The fewer the fingers, the bigger they are.)
 - d. A picture with two families (One with few kids going to school; while the family with too many children, none of them, going to school.)
 - e. Overcrowding -- sleeping on one mat, looking sickly and with torn clothes.
 - Maize, unspaced planting
 - Rotten bananas, affecting the rest of the bunch
 - Rotten oranges, affecting the rest of the oranges
 - Health of the mother should be depicted, as unhealthy.
 - f. Shelter -- Picture with two houses, one with children sleeping on the floor and others on the beds.
 - g. Clothing -- Two families compared: clothed unclothed
4. Plan when to have children.
 - a. The premature young heifer gets a poor/weak calf a mature who gets a good/heavy calf.
 - b. A young heifer has difficulty at delivery.

- c. Compare two farms: one has been prepared well and the other is hurriedly done.
5. Planning does not encourage prostitution.
- a. No parking sign for prostitution.
 - b. Have a couple, then others -- Man followed by many women; woman followed by many men.
6. Family Planning is not a license to immorality.
- a. Put a family planning clinic, with students being instructed and then a small group, buying contraceptives from a shop (Family Life Education).
 - b. Graduate, at the end of her education.
7. Vasectomy is not castration.
- a. Fish catching with basket.
 - b. Making of dikes to catch soil, to prevent soil erosion.
 - c. Filtering of banana juice.
 - d. Generator -- When the light is switched off, the generator still continues to work.
 - e. A tree remains upright or standing, even after cutting off its branches.
 - f. Milk, tea, coffee containers: One pours tea without milk.
8. Girls are as useful as boys.
- a. Graduation of girls, together with boys.
 - b. Women in different professions: doctors, nurses, teachers, businessmen, ministers, etc.
 - c. Girl's family -- Girls are gifts to parents.

HOW

1. Get your contraceptives from a dependable source.
2. Explain how the following contraceptive methods work:
 - a. Pills
 - b. IUD
 - c. Depo Provera
 - d. Copper - T
 - e. Loop
 - f. Condom
 - g. Permanent methods
 - h. Traditional methods
 - Rhythm (Safe periods)
 - Abstinence

v. EVALUATION OF THE SHARING SESSION

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What characteristics/aspects of the AAFP are most significant to you?
2. What characteristics/aspects of the AAFP are least significant to you?
3. List two advantages of the AAFP.
4. List two disadvantages of the AAFP.
5. List down difficulties encountered in developing analogies.
6. What family planning messages were easy to do?

7. What family planning messages were difficult to do?
8. What are your suggestions to improve the Sharing Session?
9. Would you be able to carry out similar workshops in your areas?
Yes () ^ONo ()

If no, what are the constraints?
10. From your own judgment, do you think this approach would be acceptable to the people? Why?
11. Other comments

The questionnaire was completed by four participants who were to facilitate during the workshop.

On the question of advantages of the Agricultural Approach (AA), the following responses were given:

- i) It provides the field workers and other Family Planning promoters with an easy way of communicating family planning messages to the people.
- ii) It uses local examples which the people are familiar with and can, therefore, be easily understood.

When asked about the disadvantages, the following were the responses:

- i) The messages may be misinterpreted and hence misunderstood if they are not clearly explained, i.e., the analogies may need to be accompanied by full explanations if they are to be understood.
- ii) When analogies are from the rural setting, the urban dwellers may not easily comprehend them.
- iii) There are some family planning messages which are difficult to find analogies for.

When asked about the difficulties encountered in developing the analogies, the following were the responses:

- i) It is at times difficult to find local analogies that clearly pass family planning messages across, especially when the messages concern methods, e.g. vasectomy, pills etc.
- ii) Some messages that relate human behaviour with animal behaviour may hurt the people or destroy the message.

Responses to the question of the family planning messages that were easy to do were as follows:

- i) Messages dealing with the **what** of family planning, e.g., family planning means the spacing of births;
- ii) Messages on the **why** of family planning.

The family planning messages which were difficult to do were those on the **how** of family planning, because it was not easy to find appropriate messages for some methods, messages needed to have descriptions, e.g.:

- i) Vasectomy.
- ii) Family Planning as a human right.
- iii) Family Planning is not stopping people from reproducing.
- iv) Family Planning does not encourage prostitution.

The following suggestions for the improvement of the sharing session were given:

- i) Need to have participants with the relevant experience to support one another, e.g., people from Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries and any other related organizations; and,
- ii) Need for more consultations before the workshop and during the sharing session.

To the question whether with the knowledge they had acquired they would be able to carry out similar workshops in their areas, they all answered in the affirmative.

On the question whether they thought this approach would be acceptable to people, they all said that it would be, mainly because it draws on examples familiar to their day-to-day life.

Lastly, participants suggested that to ensure the success of this project, there should be intensive follow-up and consultations in the field.

VI. **PLANNING FOR THE WORKSHOP SESSION**

1. The Workshop Coordinator, Mrs. Jennifer Sengendo, was asked to form four groups and assign FPAU facilitators.
2. The schedule of activities for the workshop session was finalized. See next section for the schedule of activities of the Workshop Session.
3. The evaluation instrument for the Workshop Session was likewise discussed and finalized. See Page 4 for a specimen of the evaluation instrument.

PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

TITLE OF WORKSHOP : AGRICULTURAL APPROACH TO FAMILY PLANNING

DATE OF WORKSHOP : NOVEMBER 22 - 26, 1991

PLACE OF WORKSHOP : CALENDAR REST HOUSE
MANKINDYE ROAD, KAMPALA, UGANDA

1. MR. GEORGE WILLIAM KYENYUNE
LECTURER, SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY (GO)

HOME/OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 7062
KAMPALA UGANDA

2. MS. MONICA MBAWE KIMULI
REGIONAL MANAGER, CENTRAL REGION,
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 1954
KAMPALA UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260 KLA
FAX NO. 258300 KLA

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : COUNSELLING, WORKING WITH
INDIVIDUALS/COMMUNITY/GROUP
WORK, TEACHING, LECTURING ON
FAMILY PLANNING

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B.A. IN SOCIAL WORK AND
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

3. MS. AILEN WEKOYE
FIELD EDUCATOR
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : JINJA P.O. BOX 1723,
JINJA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : PLOT NO. 20, JINJA ROAD, UGANDA
TEL. NO: 230260 KLA
FAX NO. 043 - 21292

4. MS. CHRISTINE MATSIKO KEMI
FIELD EDUCATOR, FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 144
BUSHENYI, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260
MBARARA: 0485-20348

5. MS. JENNIFER SENGENDO
PROGRAMME MANAGER
IEC, FPAU (NGO)

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA

6. MS. JANE BABINET
NURSING OFFICER (MOBILE CLINIC)
FPAU (NGO)

OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 56300/230260
FAX NO. 2583000

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : SERVICE PROVIDER,
CLINICAL MANAGEMENT,
COUNSELLING OF CLIENTS,
CLINICAL SKILLS

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : REGISTERED NURSE/MIDWIFE

7. MS. MOLLY KISANJE
EVALUATION AND RESEARCH MANAGER
FPAU (NGO)

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260
FAX NO. 258300

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : FAMILY PLANNING AND
OTHER POPULATION-RELATED
ASPECTS; WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT;
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND
IMPLEMENTATION

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA AND
MASTERAL ARTS DEGREES IN
POPULATION STUDIES

8. MR. LAKANA OMEK-ODUR
AREA OFFICER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : JUBA ROAD, P. O. BOX 869,
GULU-UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA OR
ACHOLI BRANCH, P.O.BOX 751
GULU, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 56300/383
FAX NO. 258300

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : PUBLIC HEALTH CERTIFICATE;
DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT;
CERTIFICATE IN SOCIAL WORK

9. MR. BASIL W. WANZIRA
AREA OFFICER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 1375
MBALE, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA OR
MBALE/KAPCHORNA BRANCHES
P. O. BOX 363, MBALE, UGANDA

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : RESEARCH AND PROJECT
MANAGEMENT; TEACHING
SKILLS; DRAMATIZATION IN
DISSEMINATION OF FAMILY
PLANNING

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE;
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY;
BA/CERTIFICATE IN PERFORMING
ARTS;
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION;
DIPLOMA IN DRAMA;
TEACHER CERTIFICATE (GRADE II)

10. MS. PERCIS KUWANGA-NAJJEMBA
PROGRAMME PRODUCER
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
RADIO UGANDA (GO)

HOME/OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 2038
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 251253/6

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : PROMOTING THE SERVICES

PRODUCING PROGRAMMES
TO EDUCATE THE RURAL PEOPLE

EDUCATIONAL
BACKGROUND

: A-LEVEL CERTIFICATE;
A-LEVEL CERTIFICATE

11. MR. SAMWELL SENKUSU
AREA OFFICER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 856
MASAKA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260
FAX NO. 258300 KLA

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : EDUCATING AND MOTIVATING
PEOPLE TO TAKE UP
FAMILY PLANNING; TRAINING AND
COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND

: B. A. IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL
ADMINISTRATION; DIPLOMA IN
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT;
CERTIFICATE IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING
PROGRAMMES

12. MS. JANET CHRISTINE MAGOOLA
AREA OFFICER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 357
TORORO, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 4880 TORORO
FAX NO. 258300 KLA

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : TRAINING OF OTHER STAFF
MEMBERS; COMMUNITY
HEALTH WORKERS

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. A. IN EDUCATION

13. MS. CHRISTINE SSEKALEEAA
FARMER

ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 72
MUKONDO, UGANDA

14. MS. LYDIA MUKASA
FARMER

ADDRESS : C/O MS. MARGRET KANANURA,
ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL
MANAGER, RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT,
P. O. BOX 1, SUGAR CORPORATION
OF UGANDA, DLTD. D, LUGAZI,
UGANDA

15. MS. ALICE PROSCOVIA NAKIGANDA
AGRICULTURAL OFFICER
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES (GO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 72
MUKONO, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 102
ENTEBBE, UGANDA

DEVELOPMENT SKILL : EXTENSION OFFICER (CHANGE
A G E N T)

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. S. IN AGRICULTURE

16. MR. KENNETH MUHEREZA
AGRICULTURE ASSISTANT,
EXTENSION, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (GO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 281
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 259522

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : RURAL EXTENSION, TRAINING
F A R M E R S
TO INTEGRATE ADVANCED
FARMING
TECHNOLOGY WITH CULTURAL
FARMING METHODS

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : NATIONAL CERTIFICATE IN
AGRICULTURE

17. MS. MARGARET SSEMWANGA
AGRICULTURAL OFFICER, EXTENSION,
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (GO)

HOME ADDRESS : C/O MR. C. H. AZUBA,
WATER DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 20026, KAMPALA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : KAMPALA DISTRICT, AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 281, KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 259522/1

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : RURAL EXTENSION: TRAINING
FARMERS TO INTEGRATE
THE ADVANCED FARMING

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. S. IN AGRICULTURE;
CERTIFICATE IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
(SWAZILAND)

18. MR. SAMSON AGASA
ACTING REGIONAL MANAGER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 174
FORT PORTAL, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 0493-2739

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260
FAX NO. 258300

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : RURAL/PEASANT AGRICULTURE;
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;
FAMILY PLANNING

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : CERTIFICATE IN AGRICULTURE;
CERTIFICATE IN PROJECT
PLANNING;
B. A.

19. MR. EMMANUEL MOSES BWISO
DISTRICT PROJECT OFFICER
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (GO)

HOME ADDRESS : c/o DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICE
MUKONO DISTRICT,
P. O. BOX 72, MUKONO, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 102, ENTEBBE
UGANDA, EAST AFRICA
TEL. NO.: 290247

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION,
POSTGRADUATE
DIPLOMA IN INTEGRATED
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. S. IN AGRICULTURE:
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

20. MS. CHRISTINE AKUKI-KAJERU
VOLUNTARY OFFICER
ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (ACFODE)
NGO

HOME ADDRESS : c/o CHILD HEALTH AND
CENTRE MAKERERE UNIVERSITY,
P.O. BOX 16182
WANDEGEYO, KAMPALA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 6717
KAMPALA, UGANDA OR
ACFODE, BOX 16729, KAMPALA,
UGANDA
TEL. NO. 541684

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH;
CHILD SURVIVAL

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : PEDIATRIC NURSE; MATERNAL AND
CHILD HEALTH

21. MR. RAPHAEL MUNDUGA
FIELD EDUCATOR
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : ARUA BRANCH, P. O. BOX 538
ARUA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 239260
FAX NO. 258300

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

22. MR. RAMADHAN SEREBE (R.S.) SEPUYA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FPAU (NGO)

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260 KAMPALA
FAX NO. 258300 KAMPALA

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : TRAINING GRASSROOTS AND
MIDDLE-LEVEL SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT WORKER

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. A. IN SOCIAL WORK AND
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

23. MS. VICTORIA KISARALE-SERUNKUMA
VOLUNTARY WORKER
EDUCATION COMMITTEE, ACFODE (NGO)

OFFICE ADDRESS : ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (ACFODE)
P. O. BOX 16729,
WANDEGEYA-KAMPALA,
UGANDA
TEL. NO. 245936

PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND : B. A. IN EDUCATION

24. MR. ZACCHALIUS SSINARULYA
AREA OFFICER
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : MUBLABE BRANCH, P. O. BOX 52,
MITYAWA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P. O. BOX 10746, KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260/258300
FAX NO. 258300

**PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND**

: STATISTICS AND COMPUTER
KNOWLEDGE;
B.S. STATS; DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER

25. **DR.EMMANUEL KIBUKA SEKATAWA**
DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMMES
FPAU (NGO)

HOME ADDRESS : KAMPALA, P.O. BOX 6781,
KAMPALA, UGANDA

OFFICE ADDRESS : P.O. BOX 10746, KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL. NO. 230260
FAX NO. 258300

DEVELOPMENT SKILLS : RESEARCH AND EVALUATION;
PROJECT PROPOSAL WRITING

**PROFESSIONAL
BACKGROUND**

: B. SC; M. A., M.A.;
Ph. D. IN STATISTICS/DEMOGRAPHY

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES OF WORKSHOP SESSION

NOVEMBER 22/FRIDAY

9:00 a. m.	OPENING CEREMONIES	
	NATIONAL ANTHEM	Mr. B. WANZIRA
	INTRODUCTIONS	Ms. JENNIFER SENGENDO
	WELCOME REMARKS	Mr. R. S. SEPUYA (Chairperson)
	BRIEF ADDRESS	Dr. I. BEKALO, IIRR
	THE CHAIRPERSON INVITES	Mr. R. S. SEPUYA
	THE GUEST OF HONOR TO GIVE THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS	Hon. Mrs. V. SEKITOLEKO
10:30 a. m.	TEA BREAK	
11:00 a. m.	REVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP SESSION'S SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP SESSION	Mr. J. P. RONQUILLO
	ESSENTIAL POINTS FROM THE SHARING SESSION:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AAFP• SMCRE	
	OPEN FORUM	

12:00 NOON	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 p. m.	SHARING THE AAFP MATERIALS	Dr. E. SEKATAWA
	BRIEFING ON IIRR	Dr. I. BEKALO

NOVEMBER 23/SATURDAY

9:00 a. m.	WORKSHOP I: THE WHY OF FP	FACILITATORS ⁹
2:00 p. m.	PLENARY/PRESENTATION OF OUTPUTS	Mrs. J. SENGENDO

NOVEMBER 24/SUNDAY FREE

NOVEMBER 25/MONDAY

9:00 a. m.	WORKSHOP II: THE WHAT OF FP	FACILITATORS
	PLENARY/PRESENTATION OF OUTPUTS	Mrs. J. SENGENDO
12:00 NOON	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 p. m.	WORKSHOP III: THE HOW OF FP	FACILITATORS
	PLENARY/PRESENTATION OF OUTPUTS	Mrs. J. SENGENDO

NOVEMBER 26/TUESDAY

9:00 a. m.	REVIEW OF THE AAFP MESSAGES/ ANALOGIES	Mr. J. P. RONQUILLO
	SCHEDULE OF FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES	Mr. J. P. RONQUILLO
	EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP SESSION	Mrs. MOLLY S. KISANJE
12:00 NOON	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 p. m.	FINALIZATION OF AAFP MATERIALS	Mr. J. P. RONQUILLO

4:30 p. m.

CLOSING CEREMONY

- NATIONAL ANTHEM
- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
- PRESENTATION OF WORKSHOP
- OUTPUTS BY PARTICIPANTS
- BRIEF ADDRESS BY THE
FPAU EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MR. R. S. SEPUYA
- SHORT REMARKS BY DR. I. BEKALO, IIRR
- PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES BY THE
HON. MRS. S. KAZIBWE, MINISTER OF
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
- INTRODUCTION OF GUEST SPEAKER BY MR. R. S.
SEPUYA
- CLOSING ADDRESS BY HON. MRS. S. KAZIBWE
- VOTE OF THANKS BY MR. S. AGASA

SELECTED FP MESSAGES AND ANALOGIES PRODUCED DURING GROUP WORKSHOPS

ANSWERING THE QUESTION WHY FAMILY PLANNING

GROUP I

- a. Frequent births affect the health of the mother.

An over-used cooking pot grows old very fast.

An over-used calabash wears out very fast.

- b. Frequent births affect the health of the children.

Frequent planting of the same type of crop on the same land results into poor yields.

GROUP II

- a. Too many children affect the health of the children in a home.

Too many suckers affect the size of the sugarcane.

- b. Too many people on small land affects its productivity.

Over-grazing affects the fertility of the land.

GROUP III

1. To achieve basic needs, when you plan your family, you avoid overcrowding; when you plan your family, you can provide enough food; a planned family is a healthy family.

- a. A well-pruned matooke VS overcrowded matooke depicts good yields VS poor ones.

- b. A mother with fewer children is healthier.

A well-pruned coffee gives better yield.

GROUP IV

- a. Frequent births erodes the mother's health.

Over use of land results in poor harvest.

ANSWERING WHAT IS FAMILY PLANNING

GROUP I

- a. Well-spaced banana trees yields good bunches.
- b. Infertile couple should seek advice from Family Planning clinic.
Incising an infertile jackfruit tree helps it to bear fruits.

GROUP II

- a. Teenage couples are prone to complications during child birth.
A farmer allows only a mature heifer to breed.
- b. An infertile couple should consult a doctor for medical advice.
An infertile pawpaw tree can be made to bear fruits by detopping it.
- c. Have the number of children a couple can support.
A mother hen can only protect a limited number of chicks.
- d. A mature couple produces a strong and healthy children.
A mature healthy banana sucker produces a healthy bunch.

GROUP III

Family planning promotes responsible parenthood.

Responsible parenthood.

In nature both parents care for their young.

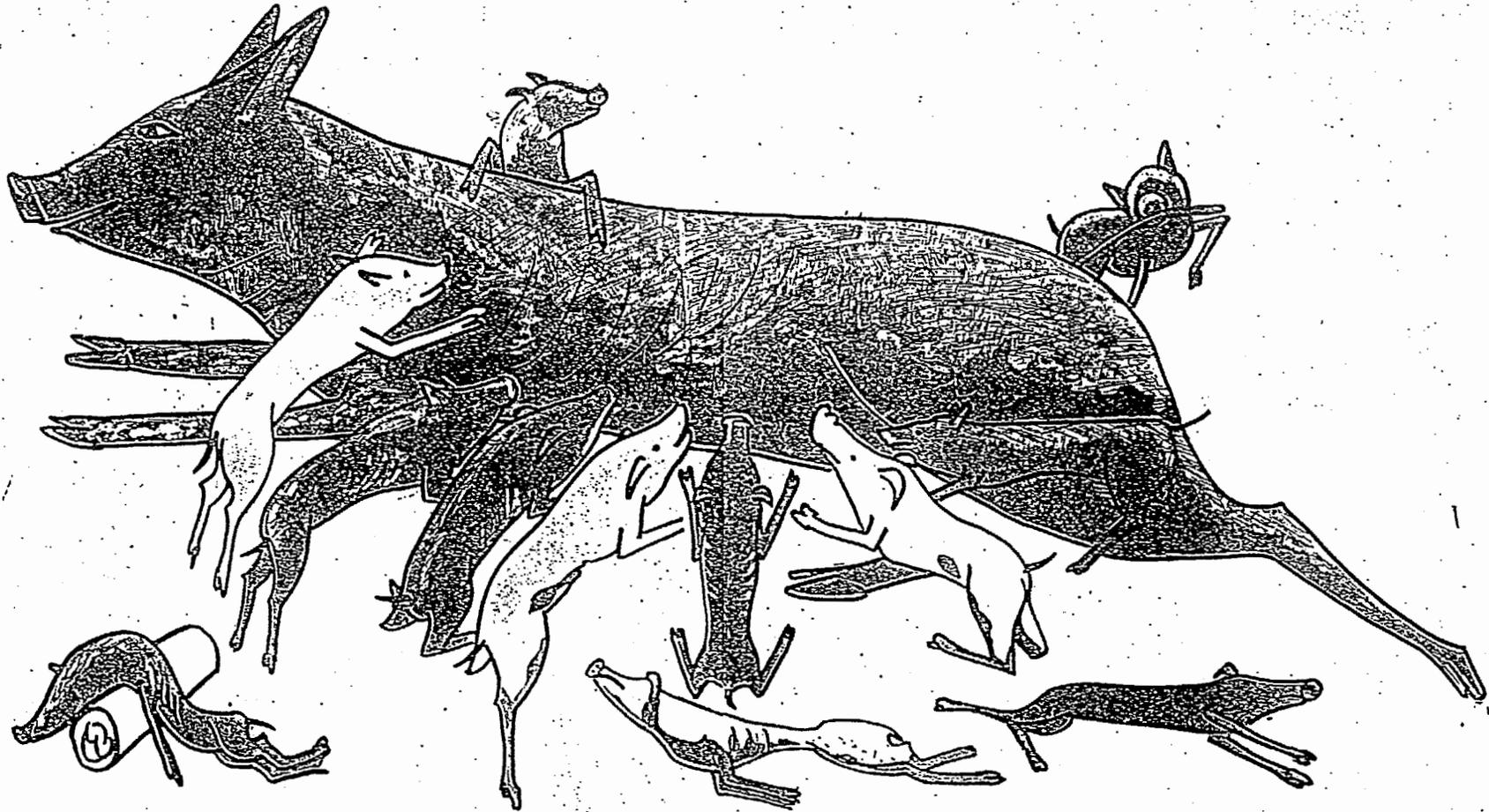
GROUP IV

Well-spaced children are healthier.

Well-spaced maize plants produce healthy and big maize cobs.

SAMPLE POSTERS

A pig with so many piglets are not healthy



Too many children affect the health of the family.



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA

Telephone No. 258300/230260, P.O. BOX 10748 Kampala

Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

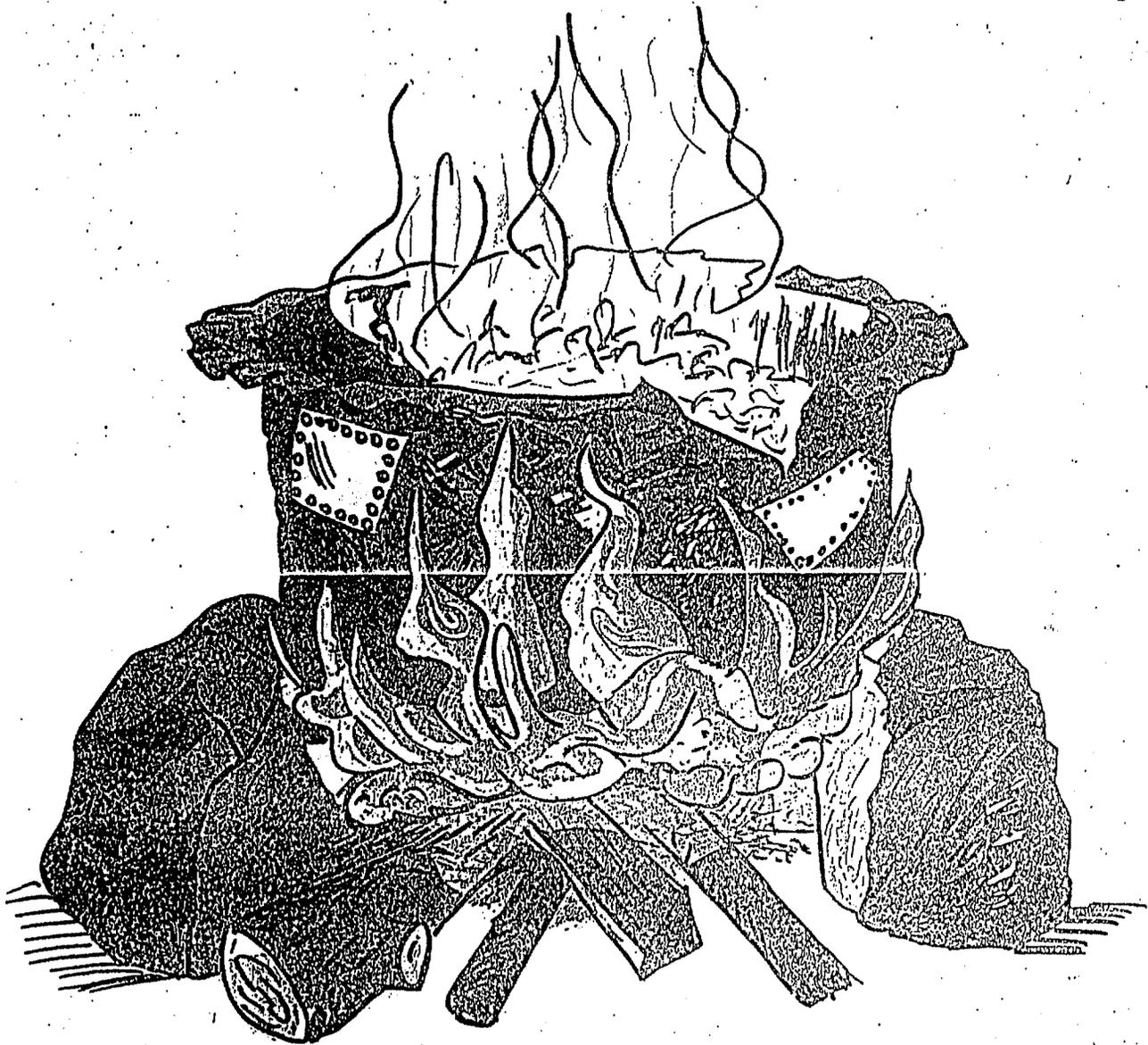
A mother hen can only protect a limited number of chicks.



Have the number of children you can support.



An overused cooking pan wears
out easily



Frequent child births affect the
mother's uterus



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 256300/230260, P.O. BOX 10748 Kampala

Printed and managed by Eastern Rural Ltd. Kampala

Okutegeka amaka haby'oruzaaro kibe kya boona



Ohikeho ijanjabiro eritegeka amaka
haby'oruzaaro erinyakukuli haihi muno



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 258300/230260, P.O. BOX 10746 Kampala
Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

Family planning is for all



Contact your nearest Family
Planning Clinic



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 258300/220260, P.O. BOX 10746 Kampala

Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

**Ekita ekitava ku ssengejjeero kye
kifuuka nawankindo**

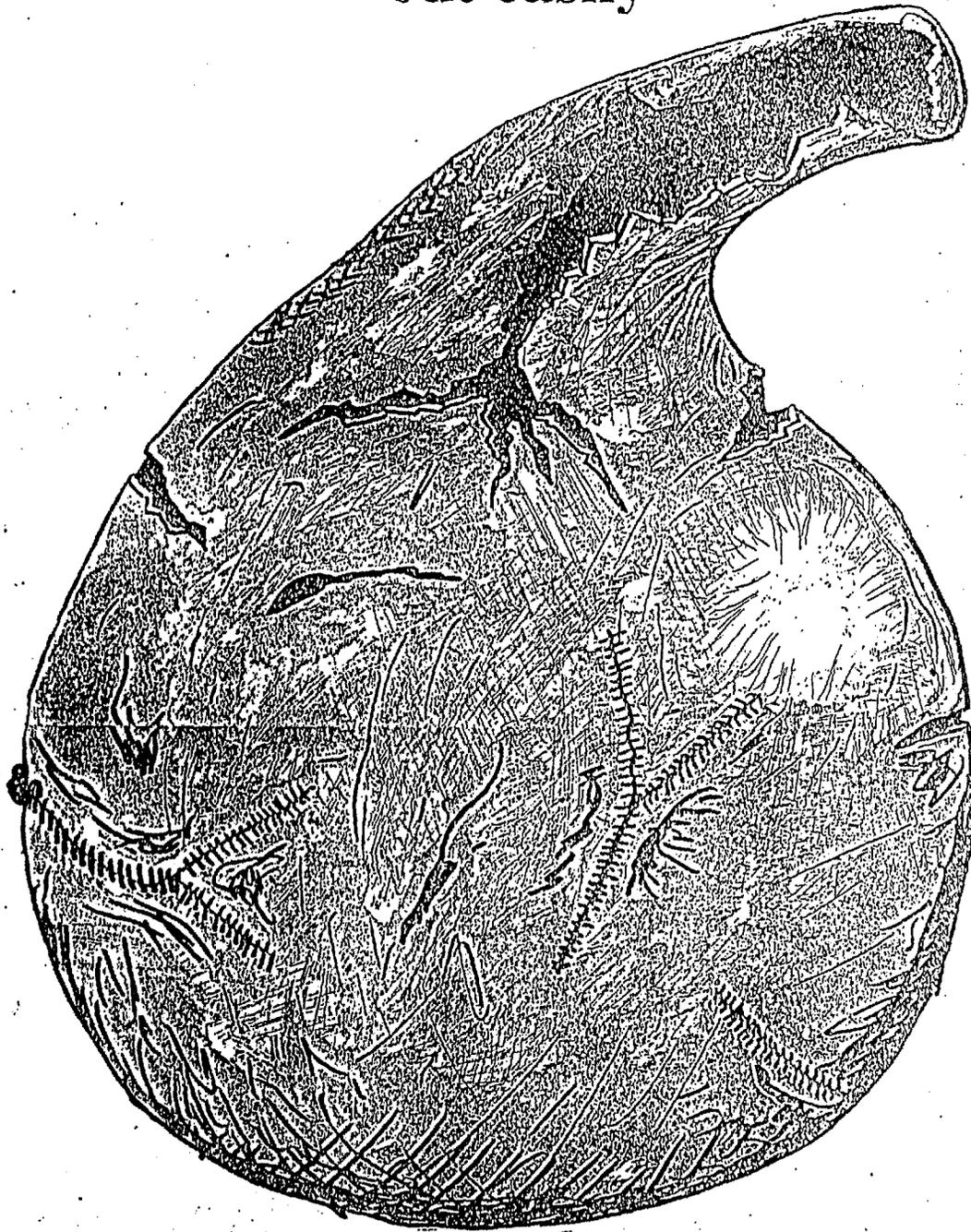


**Okuzaalira okumukumu
kunafuya nabaana**



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 258300/230260, P.O. BOX 10746 Kampala
Design and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

**An overused brewery gourd wears
out easily**



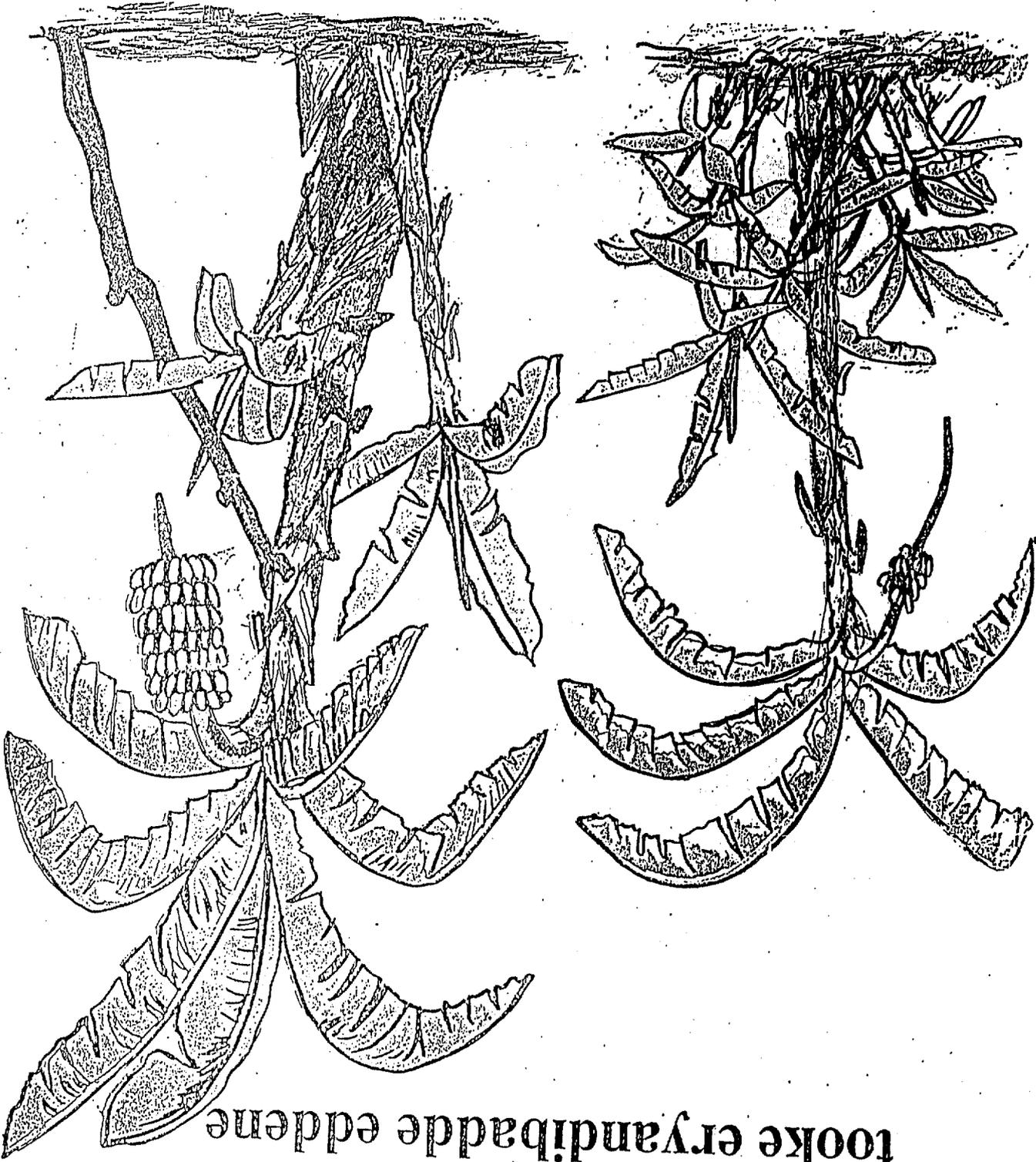
**Frequent child births affect the
mother's uterus**



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 258300/20280, P.O. BOX 10746 Kampala
Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala



Okuzaalabana abanga kwanoona obulamu bwa nyabwo



Ensukusa emyingi zikendeza ku tooke eryandibadde eddene

**Too many suckers affect the size of
the banana plant.**



**Too many children affect the
mother's health**



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA

Telephone No. 258300/230260, P.O. BOX 10748 Kampala

Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

Ebirime ebigerere amabanga byebibala obulungi



**Okutegeka amaka gwemusingi
gw'obuzadde omuli obuvunanyizibwa**



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA
Telephone No. 253300/222260, P.O. BOX 10745 Kampala
Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

Well-spaced maize plants yield better maize kobs.



Birth spacing leads to a healthy family.



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF UGANDA

Telephone No. 258300/230290, P.O. BOX 10745 Kampala

Designed and produced by Design Press Ltd, Kampala

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

The seminar was attended by 26 participants and 22 responded to the questionnaire. There was a high occupation mix, consisting of Family Planning providers and promoters, teachers, farmers, agricultural workers and broadcasters; their profession also varied accordingly, including artists and social workers.

The evaluation was carried out mainly to assess whether the objectives of the workshop were realised, to find out about the participants' perception of the Agricultural Approach to Family Planning (AAFP) for developing and communicating family planning messages and to get views that would help in organizing future activities and similar workshops.

The evaluation, therefore, covered the objectives of the workshop, method of presentation, assessment of facilitators and IIRR (International Institute of Rural Reconstruction) consultants, logistical arrangements and the length and overall organization of the workshop.

The achievement of the objectives was rated good and above, i.e., 96 percent, an indication that the objectives were highly achieved.

OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT RATING BY THE PARTICIPANTS:

Some did not state.

The assessment of the appropriateness of the methodology used indicate that it was appropriate as 55 percent rated it as very appropriate and 45 percent as fairly appropriate.

On the adaptability of the Agricultural Approach (AA), 75 percent felt it highly adaptable and only 25 percent thought that it was somehow adaptable. As for the acceptance of the approach, the responses were 50 percent for highly acceptable and 50 percent for somehow acceptable.

Participants were required to comment on the difficulties encountered in the process of handling the following:

a) Developing Family Planning Messages

Apart from Family Planning workers and some agriculturists, for the rest this was found very difficult and below are some of the observations made:

- i) It was a difficult task, because of the need to make different messages for different target groups, e.g., "the youth" and "the adult"; "the rural people" and "the urban people".
- ii) Difficulty in conceptualizing the "how", "why" and "what" of family planning.
- iii) Lack of knowledge about family planning in general.
- iv) Some messages that could be developed needed to be accompanied with explanations.

b) Developing analogies

The majority found this very difficult although a few said that the problem was a bit eased after some explanations were given. Below are the observations:

- i) It was difficult to make up the difference between messages and analogies.
- ii) Very problematic, especially where no analogies that matched the messages could be found or even for messages about specific methods, e.g., pills.
- iii) Developing analogies based on other areas other than agriculture.

On the question of the major strength of the Agricultural Approach, the following observations were made:

- i) There are good channels of passing family planning messages to the majority because of using examples drawn from local situation or things very familiar to the majority who are farmers.
- ii) Quite applicable in agricultural society like Uganda.

- iii) Can easily send messages across if appropriate analogies were found.
- iv) Relating the unknown and not easily comprehensive, i.e., family planning to the known, i.e., farming and day-to-day way of living; hence, promoting better understanding of the family planning concept.

The majority of participants found the consultants extremely good, i.e., 79 percent as indicated in the table below. For the facilitators, 50 percent rated them good and above and 50 percent fair and bad. The ratings were as follows:

Responses to the questions on the organization and length of the workshop as well as logistical arrangements were as follows:

On the organization of the workshop, the following were conducted:

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|-----|
| i) | Well-organized | 18% |
| ii) | Adequately organized | 55% |
| iii) | Not properly organized | 27% |

This indicated that the majority was satisfied with the way it was organized. However, for those who felt that it was not properly organized, the following observations were made:

- i) Lack of somebody like a workshop leader among the participants, to whom problems encountered during the course of the workshop could be addressed and important facilities were lacking, e.g. first aid.
- ii) Many felt that they would have been left to find their own accomodation (However, the practice in most cases is that participants are left no leeway to decide on such issues.)
- iii) Some felt that the whole of Saturday and Sunday would have been utilized in order to reduce on the number of days spent. They felt that time was wasted.

Responding on the time of the workshop, 86 percent of the participants felt that the time allocated was about right, while 9 percent felt that it was too long and 5 percent found it too short. Those who found it too long suggested that weekend days should have been fully utilized.

The assessment of the logistical arrangements was as follows:

Those who said that the arrangements for these were not good raised the following complaints and suggestions:

- i) Lack of light after 12 midnight.
- ii) Nursing mothers who come with baby-sitters should be told to inform the baby-sitters of what is expected of them in a way of behaviour and cleanliness in order to avoid inconveniencing other participants.
- iii) Poor management as in the Calendar Rest House, the waiters and room attendants were rude.
- iv) Poor services in the dining room, cold food was served and there was not much choice. There was also a lot of time-wasting, waiting for the food.

General Comments and Suggestions

In the light of the shortcomings pointed out by the participants, the following suggestions were made:

- i) Given the objectives of the Agricultural Approach and the fact that the outcome of the exercises is to be used throughout the country, more participants, particularly farmers from various parts of the country, should have been invited.
- ii) Maybe it would have helped a lot if, prior to the workshop, some elderly people had been consulted in order to get insight into the traditions and customs from which analogies could be developed.

CLOSING SPEECH

by Hon. Mrs. S. Wandira Kazibwe
Minister of Women in Development, Youth and Culture

AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE WORKSHOP ABOUT
AGRICULTURAL APPROACH TO FAMILY PLANNING
HELD AT THE CALENDAR REST HOUSE
NOVEMBER 22 - 26 NOVEMBER, 1991

The Executive Director, FPAU
The Resource Persons,
All Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel very honoured to be invited to close this workshop on the theme; "Agricultural Approach to Family Planning". I must say at the outset that to relate agricultural knowledge and practices to Family Planning concepts and practices, is in my option, a very innovative idea. Visualised from purely a scientific point of view, both areas of production, i.e., the agricultural production and human production fall within the broad biological sciences.

Yet, there are many examples common to both processes of production which we live with in our everyday life without necessarily noticing their interrelatedness. I have been informed that you have covered important questions such as the "What?" and "How" in Family Planning practices.

These questions, ironically, are almost the same questions used by farmers in their everyday life, e.g.:

Why should he farm?
What should he grow?
How should he grow?
When should he plant, weed, harvest, etc.

Thinking more closely about these questions, one feels very fascinated about their closeness and relevance to both agriculture and family life.

Much as it is very necessary to plant mature and well kept seeds in order to get good plants, so it is important in family life for the couples to be mature and healthy for a strong family foundation.

Similarly, plants need spacing for clear reasons -- for the question of resources particularly water, air and minerals, which all must be shared. The more crowded the plants are, the poorer are the yields.

Mr. Chairman, the rationale for planned families in Uganda can be seen and understood from several points of view. To maintain a few of them, there is the advantage that planned families guarantee a better future. Parents can find it easier to give children proper care and services such as health, education, etc. Secondly is the issue of resources-particularly the land resources. The level at which these resources can be allocated and effectively utilised is very closely related to the number of people demanding their usage. Thirdly is the health of the mother. Her body needs rest and nourishment if she were to produce healthy children. This can be directly related to leaving the land fallow for a year or two.

As a Minister responsible for Women in Development, Youth and Culture in this country, I must thank all the resource personnel and facilitators who have contributed to the success of this workshop. The best way of judging the success of the workshop will be by rural women in particular responding more favourable to Family Planning programmes. However, the responses cannot be a result of the contributions of only one Ministry or Agency such as FPAU. There is even greater need for all agencies to work together in a multi-disciplinary approach. We need to join human and financial resources in order to help the rural population.

I wish to thank the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction of the Philippines for sharing such innovative approaches with Ugandan Organizations. I am very confident that you know what FPAU stands for and what its programmes cover. This knowledge is important if we are to work together for a common goal.