The Impact of Family Planning on Women’s Lives

Semi-annual Report
(October 1, 1996 – March 31, 1997)

Cooperative Agreement USAID/CCP-3060-A-00-3021-00
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FHI Women's Studies Project Semi-annual Report (October 1, 1996-March 31, 1997)
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDSCAP</td>
<td>AIDS Control and Prevention Program</td>
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<td>ALIHR</td>
<td>Association of Latin America Reproductive Health Investigators</td>
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<td>AMPPF</td>
<td>Association Malienne pour la Planification Familiale</td>
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<td>ASF</td>
<td>Associacao Saude da Familia</td>
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<td>AUC</td>
<td>American University in Cairo</td>
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<td>AWID</td>
<td>Association for Women in Development</td>
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<td>BKKBN</td>
<td>Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional</td>
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<td>CAs</td>
<td>Cooperating agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEMICAMP</td>
<td>Centro de Pesquisas das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERPOD</td>
<td>Centre d’Etudes et de Recherche sur le Population pour le Developpement</td>
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<td>CIDEM</td>
<td>Centro de Informacion y Desarrollo de la Mujer</td>
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<td>CLHNS</td>
<td>Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey</td>
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<td>CPIRC</td>
<td>China Population Information and Research Center</td>
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<td>CTO</td>
<td>Cognizant technical officer</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and health survey</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus group discussion</td>
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<td>FHI</td>
<td>Family Health International</td>
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<td>FMU</td>
<td>Fertility Management Unit</td>
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<td>FP</td>
<td>Family planning</td>
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<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal year</td>
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<td>GWG</td>
<td>Gender working group</td>
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<td>IAC</td>
<td>In-country advisory committee</td>
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<td>IBGE</td>
<td>Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistics</td>
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<td>ICPD</td>
<td>International Conference on Population and Development</td>
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<td>IFLS</td>
<td>Indonesian Family Life Survey</td>
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<td>IMWH</td>
<td>International Meeting on Women and Health</td>
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<td>IRRRAG</td>
<td>International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group</td>
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<td>ISSA</td>
<td>Institute for Social Studies and Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAP</td>
<td>Knowledge, attitudes and practices</td>
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<td>MAQ</td>
<td>Maximizing access and quality</td>
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<td>MEAC</td>
<td>Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand</td>
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<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>MOPFP</td>
<td>Ministry of Population and Family Planning</td>
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<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institute of Health</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-government organization</td>
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<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Population Council</td>
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<td>OB/GYN</td>
<td>Obstetrics/gynecology</td>
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<td>OPS</td>
<td>Office of Population Studies</td>
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<td>PAA</td>
<td>Population Association of America</td>
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<td>PHN</td>
<td>Population, Health and Nutrition</td>
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<td>PI</td>
<td>Principal Investigator</td>
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*FHI Women's Studies Project Semi-annual Report (October 1, 1996-March 31, 1997)*
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>PPPD</td>
<td>Program Population Planning and Development</td>
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<td>PRB</td>
<td>Population Reference Bureau</td>
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<td>PROMUJER</td>
<td>Programas para la Mujer</td>
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<td>PROISA</td>
<td>Proyecto Integral de Salud</td>
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<td>RFP</td>
<td>Request for proposal</td>
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<td>RH</td>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
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<td>RIMCU</td>
<td>Research Institute for Mindanao Culture</td>
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<td>SES</td>
<td>Socioeconomic status</td>
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<td>SRC</td>
<td>Social Research Center</td>
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<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually transmitted disease</td>
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<td>TAG</td>
<td>Technical advisory group</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United National International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>UZ</td>
<td>University of Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>WHCF</td>
<td>Women’s Health Care Foundation</td>
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<td>WSP</td>
<td>Women’s Studies Project</td>
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<td>WSPZ</td>
<td>Women’s Studies Project in Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>YAFS</td>
<td>Young Adolescent Fertility Survey</td>
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<td>YKB</td>
<td>Yayasan Kusuma Buana</td>
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I. Introduction

A. Summary

In six emphasis countries and three associate countries, the Women's Studies Project is (1) supporting social and behavioral science research on the immediate and long-term consequences for women of family planning programs and methods and (2) helping improve family planning and related reproductive health policies and programs through increased knowledge of the needs and perspectives of women.

During this six-month period (October 1, 1996-March 31, 1997), all of the research field projects were ongoing. Four small studies in Egypt, funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission through the Research Management Unit of the National Population Council, began. By June 1, 1997, a small pilot study in the Republic of Korea will begin with FHI funds. Secondary analyses using data from Bangladesh, Nigeria, Malaysia, and the Philippines have been completed and findings are being disseminated.

Women's Studies Project (WSP) staff prepared two conceptual framework papers, completed case studies of women-centered reproductive health programs in three countries, and disseminated the findings of secondary analyses done under contracts with Cornell University and the University of North Carolina. We have been actively engaged in preparing a paper with the USAID Gender Working Group. The November 1996 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and the March Population Association of America (PAA) meeting provided an impetus to finish papers and disseminate information, and to begin planning for utilization of findings from WSP results.

B. How The Women's Studies Project Fits into the USAID Results Framework

The WSP contributes to the USAID Population Health and Nutrition Center Strategic Objective #1 ("Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility") through fostering better understanding of the short- and long-term consequences of family planning for women's lives. Within this objective, the WSP contributes most directly to Result 1.2 ("Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs") as the Project seeks to encourage policy makers and program managers to take into account women's perspectives and experiences with family planning in order to better meet women's needs. The Project is documenting women's perspectives, experiences and needs and identifying areas where family planning/reproductive health services could be improved.

The WSP also contributes to Result 1.1 ("New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated, and
disseminated") when it enhances understanding of reproductive intentions and behavior; to Result 1.3 ("Enhanced capacity for public, private, NGO and community-based organizations to design, implement, evaluate and finance sustainable family planning programs") when it increases the capacity of women’s organizations to participate in research and policy making and provides technical assistance (TA) in research methods and data analysis; and to Result 1.4 ("Demand for, access to, and quality of family planning and other selected reproductive health information and services increased, in particular result 1.4.d.vi. strategies and activities for integrating gender issues with family planning/reproductive health") when it works with the USAID Gender Working Group and develops a subproject whose goal is to increase the gender sensitivity of Bolivian reproductive health/family planning services.

C. Key Results Linked to Results Framework

Result 1.1 “New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated.”

- In its 25 field studies and case studies, the WSP is assessing program impact by documenting women’s experiences with family planning methods and programs. The field studies and secondary analyses have improved our understanding of the linkages between empowerment of women and family planning. TA and monitoring is being done for all studies.
- The WSP is assessing the influence of male attitudes and behavior in 13 of its field studies.
- Secondary analyses were completed and disseminated for Nigeria, Bangladesh, Malaysia and the Philippines. Studies in Bangladesh led to two papers which have been published and have stimulated public discussion about how the Bangladesh family planning program might be reorganized so that it contributes more to women’s empowerment. The first Bangladesh paper was published in *International Family Planning Perspectives* while the second was published in *Reproductive Health Matters*. The Malaysian papers have been published or are forthcoming while the Philippine ones will be submitted for publication shortly.
- Three secondary analyses, completed for the Philippines, found that women who had fewer (or no) children between the two Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Surveys (1983-86 and 1991) were better off in earnings, nutrition, household assets and conveniences than women who had children during this time period.
- The women and work conceptual framework paper was published as a working paper.
- Research information is being disseminated through the Internet.
- The WSP participated in In-Country Advisory Committee meetings in Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Egypt, and Brazil and presented preliminary results at the Population Association of America meeting and at USAID, to other Cooperating Agencies (CAs) and at an International Conference on Women and Health in Brazil.
- The Project actively participated in plans for the USAID/POPTECH evaluation.

Result 1.2 ("Improve policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs")

- Through In-country Advisory Committee (IAC) meetings and an information dissemination advisory network, the WSP is learning about in-country policy and dissemination needs. IAC meetings include women’s health advocates, researchers, and FP professionals.
• Plans were made for a CA/USAID Gender Working Group, which will help clarify how new USAID projects can be implemented in a more gender-sensitive manner. A joint paper has been drafted and the organizational meeting scheduled for April, 1997.
• FHI continues to expand its Internet home page, allowing WSP publications and abstracts to be accessed more easily. The WSP information on the FHI home page is linked to information on USAID’s assistance program.
• Interagency Collaboration/Participation on Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs): the WSP Director participated in TAGs of the Africa Operations Research/TA Project and The Evaluation Project and on FHI/AIDSCAP’s Women’s Council.
• Links between population, health, and nutrition: A paper was produced on the health and nutrition impact of high fertility in the Philippines.

Result 1.3 ("Enhanced capacity for public, private, NGO and community-based organizations to design, implement, evaluate and finance sustainable family planning programs")

• The IAC meetings are bringing together NGOs and governments to form new linkages and improve collaboration.
• In-country secretariats and PIs have received research tools (mini-libraries, manuals, equipment, software, guidelines on informed consent) to build local capability.
• A data analysis workshop was held in the Philippines (February 1997).

Result 1.4 ("Demand for, access to, and quality of family planning and other selected reproductive health information and services increased")

• Family planning and programs to increase women’s empowerment: Discussions were initiated with PRIME, POLICY, and USAID regarding how to implement gender components of new USAID projects. A project has begun to assist the USAID/Bolivia Mission to assess whether gender guidelines are being used in health/family planning services in Bolivia and how services could be made more gender sensitive.

D. Problems and Actions Taken to Resolve Them

Problems

• Initiation of the four studies in Zimbabwe was delayed, but by July 1996 all studies had begun. Communication with colleagues in Zimbabwe has been more difficult than with colleagues in other countries where the WSP is working.
• Some subprojects have encountered minor delays, particularly where investigators were asked to put more time into developing psychosocial indicators. Others have needed additional time and technical assistance to analyze qualitative data.
• The WSP needs to be more visible at USAID and among CAs.
• We anticipate having many opportunities for data analysis, dissemination, and sharing of data beyond the end of the WSP and would like to explore possible mechanisms and resources, including at USAID, for this work.
• There continues to be considerable insecurity regarding sufficient funding, especially core funds, during the final year of the WSP. The pledged field support funds are sufficient to finish the studies.
Actions

- We have intensified the contacts with Zimbabwe. In late September 1996, we sent two FHI staff to Zimbabwe to emphasize the importance of the Zimbabwe studies to the WSP effort. Dr. Marvellous Mhloyi was appointed to the WSP international TAG and came to FHI prior to the November 1996 TAG meeting to work with Dr. Ulin and an FHI biostatistician, Dr. Emily De Leon Wong. Another Zimbabwe colleague (Mutambirwa) will be coming to FHI in May, 1997 to work on data analysis. To improve communications, we provided a new fax machine to the Zimbabwe WSP secretariat. We now have email connections with two of the principal investigators.
- We will work with our CTO to plan how we might increase the visibility of the WSP at USAID
- WSP staff and consultants have increased efforts to assist field investigators with analysis of qualitative data.
- FHI has increased its efforts to identify additional sources of funding, as well as opportunities to cost share with other CAs for the crucial dissemination phase during the last year of the WSP. These efforts take time, however, and success is not guaranteed.

E. Major Activities Planned During the Next Six Months by Result

Result 1.1

- All field studies will either be ongoing or nearing completion.
- Secondary analyses dealing with family planning and women’s empowerment in the Philippines will be submitted for publication. The Philippine case study will be published.
- A qualitative study will be initiated in the Republic of Korea with FHI corporate funds.
- Additional WSP material will be posted on FHI’s home page.
- WSP staff will prepare papers for the 1997 American Public Health Association meeting in November and make preparations for the TAG meeting in DC (November 17-18, 1997).

Result 1.2

- IAC meetings will be held in Bolivia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The focus will review the WSP conceptual framework and how the local studies and results fit in.
- We will encourage in-country investigators to develop strategies of what research findings they intend to publicize, to whom, and how.
- We will finalize the paper with the USAID Gender Working Group and hold the first CA/Gender Working Group Meeting on April 29, 1997 and continue to support this activity.
- A number of the field projects will start producing results (Indonesia, Bolivia, the Philippines, Egypt).
- TA and monitoring will be done for all studies.
- The WSP Director will serve as liaison with The Africa OR/TA Project and The Evaluation Project.
• Non-USAID funding will be sought for information dissemination and secondary analysis.
• FHI will continue to improve the usefulness, quantity, and quality of its home page and update the WSP materials.
• Another edition of the WSP newsletter will be produced and disseminated.

Result 1.3

• In the next six months, IAC meetings will be held in all the emphasis countries, bringing together NGOs, government policy makers, and program managers. We will also work closely with other CAs to disseminate findings.
• We will work very closely with our Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) this year to try to deal with funding shortfalls and set priorities among competing demands on core funds. We will also keep her informed of our fund raising efforts.
• We will work closely with the POLICY Project in the countries where both Projects are active (Bolivia, Egypt, Zimbabwe, and the Philippines). The POLICY Project will be able to help with the dissemination of results to policy makers.
• A workshop on analysis of qualitative data is being considered for Egypt.

Result 1.4

• We will finalize the paper with USAID and the annotated bibliography directed toward helping USAID and CAs to strengthen the gender components of USAID projects and will actively help USAID to establish and maintain the USAID/CAs Gender Working Group.
II. Subproject Status Reports
Bolivia is one of the least developed countries in Latin America and one of the newest to establish a family planning/reproductive health program. The social and political environment in the country is currently conducive to reform, and there is considerable interest among the government, NGOs, and the USAID Mission in gender issues and reproductive rights. Bolivia provides a major opportunity for the WSP, since FHI has a number of related projects and a country office. The WSP program in Bolivia has multiple components: an IAC; technical assistance; three subprojects and a case study, most of which are in their final stages. Several additional activities are being added, one of which is to work with local experts on the development of gender-sensitive guidelines for reproductive health programs. In addition to field support through the WSP, FHI's work in Bolivia is supported by the Mission through field support and an add-on to the Contraceptive Technology Research Cooperative Agreement.

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

- The country assessment took place in October 1994 with Deborah Caro of The Futures Group; a report was prepared and well received by the Mission.
- Bailey worked with ProMujer staff to develop their UNFPA-funded research activities in El Alto.
- The first IAC meeting was held March 22, 1995. Subsequent to the meeting, FHI prepared and distributed an RFP based on the recommendations of the IAC. FHI received 21 concept proposals by May 1995.
- Three proposals were chosen for funding; two were developed immediately.
- Local consultants prepared a case study of two women-centered reproductive health programs.
- The second IAC was held in December 1995 and focused on information dissemination strategies as well as a discussion of the subprojects selected for funding.
• FHI sent the qualitative research notebook, the psychosocial indicators notebook, and other research tools to the Principal Investigators.
• FHI wrote and distributed a Spanish language manual for Ethnograph software and several training sessions were sponsored by the FHI/Bolivia office to assist investigators of FHI-sponsored qualitative research.
• The third IAC meeting was held in May 1996 and PIs spoke about the progress of their studies, especially in regards to the qualitative work, which was carried out to inform the researchers about how their populations define and articulate the psychosocial indicators to be measured. Also, preliminary results from the case studies were presented. This and subsequent IAC meetings have been organized by the FHI/Bolivia office in La Paz, which opened in January 1996.

In Past Six Months
• The fourth IAC meeting took place December 4, 1996 and the two PIs presented preliminary results. There were two presentations by non-WSP participants who spoke about men and reproductive health issues and masculinity.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• The USAID/POPTECH evaluation will take place in April-May 1997 with Bolivia being one of the two countries to be visited.
• The fifth IAC meeting is planned for June 20, 1997. Investigators of other FHI projects with WSP-related objectives will be asked to summarize their findings and the Committee will actively participate in the development of the gender-sensitive guidelines.
Case Study of Two Reproductive Health Programs

Technical Monitor: Patsy Bailey

Objectives: To explore how women-centered programs seek to meet the reproductive health needs of women through examination of model programs in developing countries.

Description: A case study of two women-centered reproductive health programs has been conducted by local consultants. Two programs, Centro de Información y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM) in La Paz and Casa de la Mujer in Santa Cruz, were featured. CIDEM provides services to a largely migrant population in El Alto. Casa de la Mujer serves young migrant women, many of whom come to Santa Cruz to work as domestics. In addition to providing reproductive health services, these centers offer other services, such as legal and psychological assistance, vocational or training services, and serve as local resources for information on women, the environment, development and human rights.

Implementing Agency: Susan Paulson, Consultant

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- Susan Paulson and co-authors (Maria Elena Gisbert and Mery Quiton) produced a draft in Spanish which was discussed at the May 1996 IAC meeting. There was considerable variation of opinion on how the case studies should be presented and to whom. Paulson prepared an English version which went through peer review.

In Past Six Months
- The English and Spanish versions have been reproduced and distributed widely.
- Paulson presented her findings at the monthly USAID luncheon to which representatives of local cooperating agencies are invited.
- The English version was distributed at the WSP TAG meeting in November, 1996.

Plans for Next Six Months:

- Paulson will conduct a workshop and dissemination event in Cochabamba on April 25, 1997.
- A four-page synthesis of the lessons learned by both organizations regarding the provision of reproductive health services will be published in the local journal Opciones.
- The complete English text and the Spanish summary will be placed on the FHI website.

Findings and Outcomes: Both organizations have experienced the challenge of meeting the many needs of women in their communities, made more complex by working with women of different socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Both are firmly committed to an integrated approach to assistance and services that includes viewing women within a complex social context where frequently women experience an imbalance of control and power in their interactions with their environment. Both programs employ innovative ways of communicating and educating women in a non-hierarchical and non-didactic fashion. Casa de la Mujer has taken pride in responding to women who require special assistance. Currently they struggle with the need to narrow their focus and restrict the services they provide. CIDEM's strength lies in
training health care personnel to view women as participants in the design and delivery of health care services. Since the idea to feature these two organizations, both have ceased to provide child health and reproductive health services as a result of internal reprioritization. Changing donor priorities and lack of strategies to promote sustainability built into their programs have also contributed to the demise in the provision of health services. However, both continue to offer other services to women and have remained advocates for women’s health.

Initiation Date: 15-Oct-95

Projected End Date: 30-Dec-96
Access and Use of Reproductive Health Services in El Alto

Technical Monitor: Donna McCarraher

Objectives: To better understand the utilization of reproductive health services in the Altiplano region of Bolivia and to examine the quality of these services and their use by residents of El Alto, many of whom are migrants.

Description: The study was conducted by Pro Mujer, a private, non-profit voluntary organization that does training in family planning and other aspects of reproductive health and runs credit programs. The study was supported by UNFPA with technical assistance from FHI through the WSP Cooperative Agreement. It gathered information on reproductive health needs and services for the residents of El Alto and surrounding rural areas with the goal of improving reproductive health services for this population. The subproject had three data collection components: focus groups, in-depth interviews, and a situational analysis of the reproductive health services in El Alto. Eighteen focus groups were conducted. Study participants of in-depth interviews consisted of 55 men and women in El Alto and 55 men and women from surrounding rural villages. About half of the study participants were actively involved with Pro Mujer’s training or credit programs, while the other half were not.

Implementing Agency: Programas para la mujer (Pro Mujer)

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

• To assist local researchers to analyze qualitative data produced by this subproject, FHI staff prepared a manual in Spanish on how to use Ethnograph and conducted a two-day workshop on Ethnograph.
• FHI staff provided technical assistance in instrument development and analysis of the in-depth interviews.
• Pro Mujer completed the fieldwork for the study.

In Past Six Months

• A final report was prepared by Pro Mujer in Spanish and distributed to various agencies in Bolivia. These agencies included CAs, NGOs, Ministry of Health officials, reproductive health service providers and policy makers.
• In addition, information dissemination workshops were held in El Alto and La Paz. FHI received various copies of the Spanish final report.

Plans for Next Six Months:

• A manuscript will be prepared for publication at FHI by an intern from Colombia during the spring and summer of 1997.

Findings and Outcomes: This study found structural, cultural and psychological barriers to the migrant populations’ utilization of reproductive health services. Recommended changes to services included: assistance to couples with fertility problems, better post-abortion care, reproductive health programs that target adolescents, and an increase in psychological
counseling services to the general population. In addition, the report encourages reproductive health care organizations in El Alto to conduct sexual education workshops for their providers so they will better understand the cultural and psychological barriers to reproductive health and contraceptive decision making among the migrants of El Alto. Once implemented, these changes should ameliorate the effects of the reproductive health care barriers experienced by migrant women in El Alto and improve the quality of reproductive health care they receive. This in turn should lead to an improved quality of life for women.

**FY'97 Budget:** $4,616  
**Initiation Date:** 01-Oct-94  
**Projected End Date:** 30-Jul-97
Impact of Family Planning on Women’s Participation in Economic Activity: Follow-up of 1994 DHS

Technical Monitor: Patsy Bailey
FCO: 4405

Objectives: The primary objectives are: 1) to determine the independent effects of contraceptive use and use of reproductive health services on work status and work-related characteristics in 1997, controlling for women’s economic activity status in 1994; 2) to determine how pregnancies during the interval between interviews have affected women’s economic activities, in terms of current work status, type of work, earnings, hours worked or satisfaction with work; 3) to describe women’s perceptions of social and economic mobility and how they relate to family size; 4) to describe the reasons women give for working for pay, given their ideal family size and parity -- do they work for economic reasons or for personal advancement and satisfaction, or both? 5) to determine the relationship between women’s participation in the labor force and family decision-making regarding reproductive choices, such as the use of contraception or having a child; and 6) to determine what role labor force participation plays in the relationship between actual fertility and ideal family size.

Description: Historically, the rationale for the provision of contraception has been linked largely to demographic outcomes such as the reduction in fertility or infant and maternal mortality. Recently, greater attention has been placed on benefits to users of contraception, or in some cases, the negative effects that contraception may have on individuals or households. This study is reinterviewing 1,400 women who were in the 1993-94 Demographic and Health Survey. The sample is limited to women who are residing in La Paz and El Alto.

Implementing Agency: Consultants Mario Gutiérrez and Teresa Polo

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• Since additional field support was secured, the subagreement was approved for a March 15, 1997 initiation date.

In Past Six Months
• The proposal for this subproject was selected in 1995 but field support funding was not yet available.
• The PI and field team were identified and the subagreement finalized.
• The survey instrument was drafted based on the 1994 DHS questionnaire and the WSP core questionnaire, including a work and live birth history.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• The questionnaire will be reviewed by several in-country experts and FHI staff. Interviewer training is scheduled for early June 1997 and field work will then begin.
• The field work should be complete by the end of August 1997 and the clean database ready for analysis in October 1997.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The major challenge of this subproject will be to locate a sufficient number of the original 1,400 women. To assess the difficulties, several Bolivian colleagues visited a number of the DHS sample sectors and households. They were able to locate approximately 70% of the original women. If we can do as well for the field work of this subproject, follow-up rates are not likely to be a problem.

Total Subagreement Budget: $21,640
Initiation Date: 15-Mar-97

FY'97 Budget: $66,154
Projected End Date: 15-Nov-97
Psychosocial Impact of Fertility Regulation on Women

Technical Monitor: Patsy Bailey

Objectives: To study how fertility regulation affects couple stability, women’s sexuality, self-esteem and overall quality of life.

Description: The Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de Atención Primaria and PROISA in District III of El Alto are examining the psychosocial impact of fertility regulation both on the couple (in terms of couple stability, communication, and quality of life) and on the individual woman (in terms of sexuality, self-esteem, and autonomy). The study carried out in-depth interviews with three groups of women of 35 each: those currently using the IUD or condoms; those who have quit using a modern method for reasons other than a desire to become pregnant; and those who know about modern methods but have never used one. Men make up a fourth group of 35.

Implementing Agency: PROISA (Proyecto Integral de Salud)

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- Four focus groups were implemented and their findings guided the development of the psychosocial indicators for self-esteem, quality of marital relationships and communication.
- Guidelines for the in-depth interviews were developed and pretested.
- The strategy for recruiting research participants was modified during the field work since many women were reluctant to agree to interviews when asked by the attending health care provider at each site. Therefore, the research team began to frequent the eight sites and personally approached women as they came for services. Using this approach, they were readily granted interviews.
- The research team participated in training for Ethnograph, computer software for the analysis of texts, and the coding of the transcripts began.
- All 140 interviews were completed.

In Past Six Months
- The transcript and coding preparation for all 140 interviews was completed and preliminary results were presented at the December 1996 IAC meeting.
- The team has drafted the final report.
- A dissemination workshop was held in El Alto on March 26, 1997 for the health care providers from the eight service sites participating in the project.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- The report will be finalized and a shorter version will be printed for distribution at a presentation planned at PROISA. The community will be invited as will participants in the study.
- A University of North Carolina Maternal-Child Health student will fulfill her internship requirement by spending two months at PROISA. Her primary task is to revise the report into a draft version for publication.
Findings and Outcomes: Certain patterns across the groups have emerged. Women who appear to be the most satisfied with their life and their family relationships are women who are using modern contraception (the women of group 1). Women who are not contracepting or who are utilizing rhythm or withdrawal appear to have more difficult relationships with their male partners, less autonomy, less decision-making power and less interest in sexual relations. However, even more striking contrasts exist between men and women (independent of contraceptive use). Men have time to spend with their friends while women report little or no free time. Women say they do not have the liberty of going out to enjoy themselves but most men do. Most women and men say that their partners are jealous and some report physical violence. Curiously, most of the women or men who reported a history of domestic violence said that the violent occasions took place in the past but no longer happened.

The use of contraception (IUDs or condoms) appears to have enhanced the quality of women’s lives since it reduces (but does not eliminate) the fear of pregnancy. Women describe a tremendous fear of becoming pregnant and sometimes use two methods (the IUD and rhythm, for example). Contraception does not appear to detract from sexual enjoyment. During the presentation on March 26, Mirjam Musch, co-director of Atención Primaria en Salud, stated that she would like to see concrete actions taken to use this message (i.e., contraception increases sexual satisfaction) in the promotion of family planning.

Total Subagreement Budget: $33,480
Initiation Date: 15-Jan-96

FY'97 Budget: $29,371
Projected End Date: 14-Nov-97
Impact of Men’s Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior Regarding Fertility Regulation on Women’s Lives in Cochabamba

Technical Monitor: Donna McCarraher

Objectives: To understand how men’s knowledge, attitudes and behaviors regarding fertility regulation affect women’s lives and reproductive decision-making.

Description: A study in Cochabamba by the Cooperazione Internazionale explores men’s and women’s knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding family planning, reproductive health, information sources on reproductive health, ideal family size, sex preferences, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. It seeks to determine the influence of these factors on family planning use and satisfaction. Men’s knowledge, attitudes and behaviors are examined as mediating the effect of family planning use on women’s self-esteem, locus of control and economic activity. A cross-sectional survey, employing a multi-stage probability sample, was conducted with 630 couples, where the women’s ages ranged from 20-49.

Implementing Agency: Cooperazione Internazionale and the University of San Simon

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- Study instruments were pretested and finalized; a training manual was written and interviewer training was completed.
- Data collection was completed in September 1996; and 630 couples were interviewed for a total of 1,260 individuals from various SES strata in Cochabamba.

In Past Six Months
- An analysis plan was drafted and preliminary analysis begun.
- The FHI technical monitor traveled to Cochabamba to clean the data, review and further develop the data analysis plan, and review the coding strategy developed by the project staff.
- The technical monitor attended a dissemination workshop for this project in March of 1997. In addition, she assisted in drafting the presentation and conducting the analysis for the presentation. Approximately, 30 people attended the workshop.
- The PI submitted a draft of the final report in Spanish to the FHI technical monitor.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- Further study findings will be presented at the June 1997 IAC meeting.
- The final report will be completed and the final version of the report will be printed and distributed locally. A consultant has been engaged to help with this work.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Subsequent revisions of the final report will need to be made at FHI and not in the field because the field costs of this subproject have been expended and the field staff do not have the ability to conduct more sophisticated analyses. Barriers to completion involve the time commitment of the technical monitor to other subprojects.
Findings and Outcomes: Preliminary findings show that more than 60% of the men and women surveyed reported using a contraceptive method within the past month. For those reporting contraceptive use, more than 70% of the couples were in agreement as to what the method was. In general, men report a positive attitude towards family planning and feel that men should support their wives in their attempts to regulate their fertility. However, communication between couples regarding family size appears to be very poor.

Total Subagreement Budget: $51,209
Initiation Date: 01-Nov-95

FY'97 Budget: $37,154
Projected End Date: 30-Sep-97
Sexuality, Fertility and the Andean Culture

Technical Monitor: Donna McCarraher FCO: 4419

Objectives: To explore relationships between contraceptive use and non-use, sexuality and fertility in Bolivia. Topics to be addressed in this study include: perceptions of sexuality and fertility, values and attitudes regarding sexuality and fertility, contraceptive knowledge and use, and gender roles within three major ethnic groups: the Aymara, Quechua, and the Guarani. In addition, how these concepts affect, positively and negatively, an individual’s well-being and relationship with his/her partner is being explored.

Description: The topic of sexuality and gender has recently come into the limelight in Bolivia given the establishment of the Sub-secretary of Gender within the Ministry of Human Development. Many local institutions and non-governmental organizations in Bolivia have begun work in this area. However, most of this work has been conducted in urban areas. At the request of the National Secretary of Health, this subproject will be conducted in rural areas. Both men and women from three different geographic locations, the Altiplano, the Valles (valleys), and the Llanos (plains), will be included in this subproject.

Qualitative methods, both in-depth interviews and focus groups, will be employed in this study. In addition, it is anticipated that the work will be carried out in the native languages of these areas: Aymara, Quechua, and Guarani, as well as Spanish.

Implementing Agency: To be determined.

Plans for Next Six Months:

• The subagreement for this subproject will be completed. Local anthropologists will be engaged to work on the study.
• In-depth interview guidelines will be developed and data collection will begin.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Although the Sub-secretary of Ethnic Affairs will coordinate the subproject, efforts will be made to secure local anthropologists who have had previous work experiences with the indigenous populations of the Altiplano, Valles, and Llanos. However, the lack of availability of local anthropologists could pose a problem. This potential problem could affect whether or not all three ethnic groups will be included in the study. Another potential problem is that this study my not have time to be completed by the current end of the WSP (September, 1998). It will require review by FHI’s Protection of Human Subjects Committee which does not meet again until August, 1997. Thus, the study could not begin before September, 1997, leaving only one year for the study.

Total Subagreement Budget: $34,000
Initiation Date: 14-Feb-97

FY’97 Budget: $30,817
Projected End Date: 30-Apr-98
Bolivia: Gender Service Guidelines

Technical Monitor: Arlene McKay  

Objectives: To review existing literature in Bolivia related to service guidelines for reproductive health (RH) with a gender focus; identify clinical protocols and service guidelines having a gender focus for Bolivian local institutions or assist in their elaboration; determine to what extent these guidelines are actually implemented and where; and produce a synthesis paper of how institutions are incorporating gender sensitivity into their service guidelines and recommendations as to what the guidelines should be and how, when, where and why to make such changes and guidelines.

Description: Besides benefiting the Bolivia Secretary of Health and the private and NGO sector, the findings of this subproject will be of interest to the WSP, organizations supported by USAID, and to the USAID Mission in Bolivia. The latter has included in its results package two indicators for evaluating their programs from a gender perspective: the number of institutions, funded by USAID, that have developed guidelines and/or instruments for incorporating a gender-based focus into standardized RH clinical protocols, and the number of institutions, funded by USAID, that apply standardized RH clinical protocols with a gender-based focus.

In Bolivia, it will be extremely important to have a critical perspective of the traditional practices and norms, given the different ethnic and cultural influences within the population. The proposed modus operandi of this project is to convene a consultative working group of six to eight members to provide technical advice during the project. This group will consist of people with different clinical and work experiences including: representatives from the public sector such as the National Secretary of Health in the area of women’s health, the Subsecretary of Gender, and the National Health Service; a faculty member of a major medical school’s Department of OB/GYN; an expert in gender theory and, perhaps, an expert in masculinity; and representatives of women’s health and advocacy NGOs (for example, CIDEM) and reproductive health service delivery programs. An outside consultant with experience in the provision of RH services and gender. The implementation of the subproject includes: a review of the literature on gender and reproductive health services in Latin America, especially Bolivia; the identification of appropriate gender sensitive guidelines for Bolivian RH service programs and determination of the feasibility of their incorporation; conducting interviews and observations to determine how gender is actually being incorporated into RH services; and preparation of a synthesis paper that discusses the current situation in Bolivia and provides “model” guidelines for the future. At the end of the subproject a national meeting will be held to present the findings and to recommend next steps in implementing the guidelines in Bolivia.

Implementing Agency: FHI/Bolivia and an NGO (to be determined)

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

In Past Six Months
- An initial scope of work was developed and approved. Originally it was planned to conduct the entire project under the direction of the FHI/Bolivia office. But it now appears that the operational responsibilities of the project will require developing a subagreement with an NGO.
A fact finding trip by Dr. Arlene McKay was planned.

Plans for Next Six Months:

- The FHI technical monitor will travel to Bolivia, April 2-9 1997 to introduce the project to key representatives of the public sector and the national and international NGOs who are concerned about gender issues and their relation to reproductive health services in Bolivia. The technical monitor will also gather information on gender and RH services in Bolivia to help shape the best strategy for implementing the project and meet with potential members of the consultative working group as well as consultants who can assist in the different phases of the project.
- Major activities will include: finalizing the workplan and timeline for the subproject; developing the scope of work and drafting and finalizing a subagreement with an NGO to implement the subproject; and initiating the project with a meeting of the consultative working group in late June/early July.
- Specific project activities include: developing the basic conceptual framework including indicators to carry out an analysis of how programs are incorporating the gender perspective in their guidelines and clinical protocols; reviewing the Latin American and Caribbean literature on gender and RH to identify appropriate indicators; defining the methodology and procedures to conduct an analysis of how gender perspectives are being incorporated in RH services; and identifying the institutions that will participate in the analysis of their services and review their written guidelines and protocols. Also, in view of the large number of national and international NGOs in Bolivia that work in reproductive health, a plan to involve them in the project through periodic communications will be developed and implemented.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The national elections in June 1997 and the consequent change in leadership of elected and appointed officials that is anticipated in August may slow down project activities, especially in relation to work with public sector health programs.

Total Subagreement Budget: $18,000
Initiation Date: 31-Jan-97

FY'97 Budget: $26,204
Projected End Date: 31-May-98
Gender and reproductive health issues within the context of ICPD and the Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women are high on the agenda of Brazilian policymakers and health advocates, including the Ministry of Health (MOH), women's groups, health care providers and international donors. Given Brazil's size and diversity, it would have been ideal to be able to support a wide variety of studies. Unfortunately, resources have not allowed this. However, the WSP program in Brazil does include two subprojects that address high priority issues within the country as well as an IAC and a Secretariat. The WSP also supported background papers and will provide technical assistance on information dissemination. The Mission is providing field support for the two studies, while FHI is supporting the Secretariat with core funds.

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

• WSP staff conducted the needs assessment (6/12-30/94) and prepared the assessment report.
• The original IAC met in Sao Paulo December 8-9, 1994. IAC membership was reformulated in 1995. Three meetings of the IAC have been held and one more is scheduled over the life of the project. The IAC members include Brazilian researchers, representatives of women’s advocacy groups, service providers, and policy makers. Participants also include representatives of donor agencies, the WSP principal investigators, and researchers conducting related studies.
• Dr. Elza Berquo coordinated literature reviews on issues related to women and fertility/reproductive health: education, labor force participation, contraception. The six papers presented at the IAC were reproduced in Portuguese in a monograph. English summaries were published separately.
• The AIDSCAP/Brazil office assumed the responsibilities of the WSP Secretariat in Brazil including coordination of the IAC.
• The WSP program in Brazil initiated two subprojects that address priority issues within the country: the consequences of adolescent pregnancy; and the consequences of sterilization for women’s lives. Actually there are links between these issues since the trend in Brazil is for women to be sterilized at an early age because of the increasing early age of first pregnancies. Both studies are underway.

In Past Six Months
• The IAC meeting was held March 26, 1997 to coordinate travel and maximize the opportunities presented by participation in the 8th International Meeting on Women and Health (IMWH). One of the WSP Principal Investigators, Ms. Maria Jose Duarte Osis, made a presentation on WSP research on female sterilization. Dr. Arlene McKay and Dr. Elisabeth Meloni Vieira participated on a well-attended panel/workshop with IRRAAG and other research networks to discuss the experiences and the lessons learned in international collaborative projects.
• In addition, the WSP and AIDSCAP/Brazil shared a booth at the Conference and WSP materials in English and Portuguese were distributed.
• In conjunction with the IAC, a seminar was held on male knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to family planning and other areas of reproductive health. It was coordinated with the Ford and the MacArthur Foundations.
• The dissemination of the monographs continues. They have been distributed to organizations and people on an expanded WSP mailing list, at two national conferences attended by Dr. Elisabeth Meloni Vieira and Dr. Maria Eugenia Lemos Fernandez, and at the IMWH. An agreement was reached for the summary of the abstracts to be made available on a CD-ROM. As planned, dissemination of information on the WSP subprojects has increased with the publication of a WSP two-page insert as part of the newsletter of the Associacao Saude da Familia (ASF—the implementing NGO for the AIDSCAP/Brazil project).
• Information on the WSP supported project in Fortaleza was published in a Sao Paulo newspaper and in a popular women’s magazine, Claudia.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• The dissemination of WSP information through key newsletters and professional magazines/journals will continue as a high priority.
• An update on the WSP will be published in an upcoming issue of the newsletter of the Associacao de Saude Familia.
• Planning for a final conference in Brazil to present the results of the WSP projects has been initiated and will continue.
• Additional funding for the final meeting will be sought from in-country donors and participation from IAC members in the design of the meeting will be sought.
• A one-year subagreement will be prepared with the Associacao de Saude Familia to serve as the WSP Secretariat in Brazil.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The AIDSCAP/Brazil officer is scheduled to close in July/August 1997. There will be time constraints on the Secretariat staff during that period due to the large number of final documents that AIDSCAP/Brazil must prepare, but we believe this will impede the progress of the WSP in Brazil. However, with the closing of the AIDSCAP/Brazil office, it will be necessary to enter into a subagreement with the ASF to continue as the WSP Secretariat. Drs. Lemos Fernandez and Dr. Meloni Vieira are deeply committed to the WSP and it is anticipated that the activities set for the WSP final year will be
met. We do not anticipate that there will be a problem with the subagreement but if there is, then alternative strategies will have to be developed.

**Findings and Outcomes:** The WSP/Brazil has provided collaborative opportunities for NGOs and donors. In sponsoring the monograph and the seminar on male involvement in family planning and reproductive health, the WSP/Brazil is serving as a catalyst for information sharing on priority issues.
WSP Secretariat

Technical Monitor: Arlene McKay

Objectives: AIDSCAP/Brazil through its implementing NGO, the Associacao Saude da Familia, serves as the Secretariat for the WSP in Brazil to: 1) organize, conduct, maintain and document the WSP In-country Advisory Committee in Brazil; 2) disseminate information on WSP research projects and on related reproductive health research; 3) represent the WSP at national meetings that address reproductive health/women's issues relevant to the WSP; and 4) strengthen ties to policy-makers, program managers, women's health groups, health care providers and researchers to ensure that findings from WSP are made known and used to improve reproductive health care services in Brazil. The Secretariat organizes seminars on topics recommended by the IAC that extend the scientific/technical reach of the WSP to a broader group of researchers, service providers and women's groups.

Description: Specific functions include: arranging for the dissemination of WSP information through key Brazilian organizations such as women's advocacy groups and professional health provider organizations; preparing in Portuguese WSP information for widespread dissemination; and serving a vital communication function enabling WSP staff to have an understanding of the Brazilian context and events that could affect the progress of the WSP program. The Secretariat is well connected and ensures communication among the WSP sub-projects and other research subprojects concerned with women's reproductive health including the AIDSCAP Women's Initiative. The Secretariat is strengthening ties among researchers, IAC members, the women's community and donors. The Secretariat is well positioned to assist in the development of links among the WSP projects and reproductive health research and intervention programs that are conducted by national or international, public and/or private organizations.

Implementing Agency: Family Health International/AIDSCAP/Brazil

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

• A scope of work and workplan was developed and finalized with the AIDSCAP/Brazil office to take on the activities of the WSP Secretariat in Brazil with Dr. Elisabeth Meloni Vieira as the Coordinator.

• Since the original IAC group disbanded in order to bid on subprojects, a new IAC was formed composed of former IAC members, Dr. Anibal Faundes, Dr. Jose Formiga, Dr. Maria Jose Araujo, Ms. Leila Linhares and new members, Dr. Elza Berquo, Ms. Margareth Arilha, and Ms. Edna Roland.

• The second IAC meeting was held on March 26, 1996. Attending were all the IAC members, the Secretariat, WSP Principal Investigators, representatives of the international donor community, and investigators involved in related research activities. The two WSP subprojects were presented at the IAC meeting. The IAC was supportive of both studies and made helpful contributions regarding implementation and data analysis issues. The date for the next IAC meeting (with a one-day seminar) was set for November 25 and 26, 1996, but changed to March 26, 1997. The proceedings of the March 1996 IAC were prepared and distributed to participants and other interested persons.
• An expanded mailing list was prepared and copies of the monograph, "Reflexoes Sobre Genero e Fecundidade no Brasil" and the English summaries, "Reflections on Gender and Fertility in Brazil: Abstracts were distributed."
• Arrangements were begun for the distribution of information and the preparation of an WSP fact sheet.
• Planning took place for a seminar on male involvement in reproductive health in Brazil.

In Past Six Months
• The Secretariat coordinated the WSP's participation in the 8th International Meeting on Women and Health (IMWH) including the sharing of an exhibit booth with the AIDSCAP/Brazil program. FHI staff participated on the IRRRAG panel.
• A half day IAC Meeting and a half day seminar on male involvement in reproductive health was organized and held on March 26, 1997. Present at the IAC meeting were a majority of the IAC members, observers from The Ford Foundation, the Principal Investigators, USAID/Brazil and the researchers participating in the Seminar. The WSP subprojects presented progress reports. A discussion of the proposed international and national information dissemination strategy took place and recommendations were received from the participants.
• Follow-up letters to observers and to IAC members were sent out immediately after the IAC.
• The seminar on male involvement in reproductive health was attended by more than 50 people representing the academic community, women's organizations and service providers. All the studies presented were in progress and this provided an opportunity for the audience to discuss the preliminary findings and suggest additional analyses and interpretations. Four studies were funded by the Ford Foundation, one by MacArthur Foundation and one, a part of the national DHL survey, was supported by USAID. This was one of the first seminars in Brazil to address the issue of male involvement and reproductive health and as such made a contribution to increasing discussion and research ideas in this area.
• The newsletter of the Associacao Saude da Familia was published in March with a two-page insert on the WSP and distribution begun. The Secretariat was responsible for information on the Fortaleza project being published in the Sao Paulo newspaper and in Claudia, a popular monthly women’s magazine.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• The Secretariat will prepare a summary of the Proceedings and distribute it to IAC members and observers.
• Plans for the final IAC will be made and a date will be set for the meeting.
• Planning will also be made for a national meeting at the conclusion of the WSP in Brazil. The meeting will focus on the topics that the WSP has addressed in Brazil: female sterilization and adolescent pregnancy/abortion. Linkages between the two are seen through the increasingly earlier age of pregnancy and the resulting increase in women under thirty seeking and obtaining a tubal ligation. It is anticipated that the national meeting will bring together not only the WSP results but also the findings of related Brazilian research projects on these two topics. The Secretariat will identify locations for the national meeting and co-sponsors.
• The Secretariat will continue to identify opportunities for dissemination information on the WSP including a follow-up article in the ASF newsletter.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The closure of the AIDSCAP/Brazil office in July/August 1997 may limit the ability of the Secretariat to respond as fully to WSP program needs in the next few months. The signing of a subagreement with the ASF will require approval and a new funding arrangement. We believe that working with the ASF is the most productive way to proceed. To adequately carry out the information dissemination plans including the national meeting will require additional funding that we hoped to obtain from national funding sources.

Findings and Outcomes: General recommendations from the IAC members and observers at the 2nd meeting were reinforced during the recent IAC meeting. They supported a national meeting at the end of the WSP; the participation of the PIs in national and international conferences; and reinforced the WSP commitment to provide information back to the communities and women participating in the research projects.

FY'97 Budget: $36,486
Initiation Date: 27-Feb-96  Projected End Date: 19-Sep-98
Social and Behavioral Consequences of Pregnancy among Young Women in Fortaleza, Ceará

Technical Monitor: Patsy Bailey  
FCO: 4400

Objectives: The primary study objective is to determine how an early pregnancy affects two groups of adolescents, one seeking prenatal care and one seeking treatment following abortion. Outcome measures include psychological measures such as self-esteem, locus of control, personal and professional aspirations, contraception postpartum/post-abortion, school attendance, and relations with parents and partners. An additional objective of the study is to measure the impact of pregnancy intendedness and acceptance on the child’s development at age one.

Description: In Fortaleza, Brazil, this three-year study has been implemented among two groups of adolescents, ages 12 to 18, who have sought medical attention at the Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand (MEAC). The first group is composed of approximately 375 pregnant teens carrying their pregnancies to term; the second consists of 200 teens who have undergone an incomplete abortion and are seeking treatment. The study seeks to discern whether there are differences between these two groups in terms of socioeconomic status, psychological measures, personal and professional aspirations, and whether the pregnancy had been planned. The study is following the adolescents to determine if there are changes over time in their family planning use, acceptance of the pregnancy, school attendance and relationships with their parents and male partners. Participants are asked for their perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of their choice to continue or abort the pregnancy, both for their lives and those of their partners. In this longitudinal study, prenatal teens are interviewed four times: 1) when they arrive at MEAC for their first prenatal visit, 2) at approximately week 35 of their pregnancy, 3) at day 45 postpartum, and 4) at one year postpartum. Abortion patients are interviewed three times: 1) before hospital discharge, 2) day 45 post-abortion, and 3) one year post-abortion.

Implementing Agency: Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• All eight questionnaires were drafted, pretested, and finalized. Data collection began in September of 1995.
• The rate of recruitment and a poor tracking of follow-up interviews slowed the progress of the study. However, a better system for tracking plus access to a hospital vehicle for conducting at-home visits improved the follow-up rates.

In Past Six Months
• Interviews, data entry and cleaning are on-going.
• The baseline interviews for the prenatal and the abortion cohorts have been completed and preliminary analyses have been prepared.
• The PI presented these results at the March 1997 IAC meeting in São Paulo. A summary of results was distributed at the XIII International Conference on Women and Health in Rio de Janeiro and was published in the AIDSCAP/Brazil’s news bulletin. An article about the study and its results appeared in the prestigious newspaper Folha de São Paulo.
Plans for Next Six Months:

- The preliminary data analysis will be updated with the complete baseline datasets and a first paper will be drafted. This analysis focuses on the differences between the two groups of young women.
- Interviews will continue as will efforts to improve follow-up rates.
- Data entry and cleaning will be done immediately after new interviews.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The follow-up of abortion patients is clearly more difficult than the follow-up of teens carrying their pregnancies to term. One-year interviews for both groups are the most difficult interviews to schedule as the adolescents seldom return to the hospital. Despite the Adolescent Clinic’s desire to maintain their patients as postpartum clients, their success rate does not appear to be high. If the rate of one-year interviews is unacceptably low, a few of the original research questions may go unanswered. This study has proven to be very complex for the research team. To reduce the complexity and workload a little, the mother-daughter component has been dropped.

Findings and Outcomes: Findings to date show that teens seeking prenatal care were more likely than abortion patients to be in a relationship, either married or living with their partner (52% vs. 26%). Almost three of every four prenatal teens reported that their partners were content or happy about the pregnancy. An equal proportion of the aborting teens said their partners had wanted to avoid a pregnancy. Twenty percent of aborting teens said they used contraception at the time they got pregnant compared with twelve percent of the prenatal group. When asked if they wanted this pregnancy, 46% of the prenatal group and 31% of the aborting teens said yes, but when asked if they would have liked to delay this pregnancy, 61% and 76% said yes, respectively. Although illegal, abortion is not an uncommon solution to unplanned pregnancy in this environment. More than half of the prenatal teens and 45% of the aborting teens said that someone had suggested that they terminate their pregnancies. Friends and mothers were the two groups who most frequently made this suggestion. About one in four prenatal teens and 41% of aborting teens reported considering induced abortion as an option. Of those who thought about it, 39% and 84% actually attempted to induce an abortion. Misoprostol was by far the most common technique.

Total Subagreement Budget: $69,857
Initiation Date: 01-Sep-95

FY'97 Budget: $51,183
Projected End Date: 31-Aug-98
Comparative Study of the Impact of Female Sterilization on Women’s Lives

Technical Monitor: Arlene McKay  FCO: 4413

Objectives: To explore the long-term impact of tubal ligation on women’s lives based on their perceptions of changes in their economic status, educational achievement, marital stability, affective relationships with partners and children, decision-making and self-esteem.

Description: This study examines the experiences and perceptions of women who underwent tubal ligation at least five years prior to being interviewed vs. a comparable sample of women not sterilized. The study centers on women’s experiences with tubal ligation and how sterilization affects the course of women’s lives in terms of work history, time allocation, marital stability, educational attainment and psychosocial variables, such as self-esteem, and affective relationships with partners and children. Using a probability sample, it was planned to interview 376 women who had undergone tubal ligation at least five years prior to the study and 376 women (of the same age and community) who had not been sterilized. The interviews are being conducted in women’s homes. The surveys include questions on psychosocial variables and women’s perceptions of their life experiences within the last five years. Focus groups were used to develop the questionnaire items for both groups.

Implementing Agency: CEMICAMP

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

• The original study design was modified to include comparisons between women who had a tubal ligation and those who had not. FHI staff visited CEMICAMP in March 1996 and with the PI, Maria Jose Duarte Osis, undertook a comprehensive review of the subagreement and activities involved in each component of the workplan. A presentation of the study design was made by the PI at the WSP IAC meeting and suggestions from IAC committee members were incorporated into the final version of the subagreement. The subagreement was signed in April 1996.

• The development of the sampling plan and the preparation of the necessary documentation for the field work was delayed due to difficulties in obtaining the census data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Moreover, the census maps from the 1991 census were no longer accurate in some sectors, requiring new mapping.

• Staff were trained in focus group techniques and with the assistance of Dr. Margarita Diaz, the director of the Department of Education, Communication and Sexual and Reproductive Health, the focus group guidelines were developed and four focus groups were conducted in June and July 1996 to identify key psychosocial outcomes that might be associated with having or not having a tubal ligation. Data transcription and analysis were completed in mid September 1996.

• A first draft of the questionnaires for household interview was prepared and reviewed by Dr. Patricia Bailey during a trip in September 1996; also reviewed were the sampling plan and the data analysis plan.
In the Past Six Month

- The questionnaire was finalized in November 1996 after being sent out for review to selected members of the IAC, Dr. Elisabeth Meloni Vieira and Dr. Sarah Costa. The questionnaire was also reviewed and discussed by Maria Jose Taube and staff of SOS Mulher, an organization that works with abused women in Campinas.

- The Interviewers’ and Supervisor’s Manuals were completed and training of interviewers was held in late November 1996. Twelve women initiated training and four were selected as interviewers and one as the supervisor. For the first time, CEMICAMP provided eight hours of training in data collection procedures in the field rather than depending on simulated interviews.

- In January 1997, the preparation of selected sector maps was completed with the help of maps prepared by TELESP--the State of Sao Paulo telecommunications company.

- Field work began on December 3, 1996; it was anticipated that it would be completed in 50 days. However, a series of problems have occurred which has delayed the completion of the field work and required that the sample size be reduced. These included: 1) having to replace three of the original four interviewers who left the program in December; two due to family illnesses and one for not following procedures. From then until middle of January, there were only two interviewers in the field and from the middle of January until the end of March, there were three interviewers; 2) locating eligible women in their homes and/or obtaining interviews. They have found that eligible women are interested in participating, but finding a time to do the interview may require two or three visits to the house and phone calls. This was especially true in December. This still continues to be a challenge; 3) including sectors that represented the income range from low to middle class. In the latter sectors, interviewers have had more difficulties making contact and obtaining interviews. (At the IAC, other researchers noted similar problems in their field work.). Also contributing to the delays were the sampling requirements for identifying and pairing women who have had a tubal ligation with those who have not. Once an eligible woman has been identified, the interviewers must attempt to contact her three times before proceeding to find another pair. Due to the above problems, a recalculation of sample size was done in January 1997 and a new estimate of time needed to complete data collection was made. In March 1997, it was decided to extend data collection through May 1997.

- In the same period, the data entry program was completed. Dissemination of information on the project began in March 1997 when Maria Jose Duarte Osis, the PI, presented focus group data on women’s perceptions about health at the IMWH in Rio. A revised budget and timeline was prepared during McKay’s March visit.

Plans for Next Six Months:

- Data collection will be complete by the end of May.

- Data entry will start in April. A revised data analysis plan will be prepared based on the reduced sample size and the sampling issues that have been raised during the implementation of the field work.

- Data analysis will start in June/July 1997 and plans for the final report will be made.

- McKay plans to return to Campinas in September 1997 to work on the data analysis and final report preparations.

- Two presentations on the psychosocial aspects of the focus group data will be made by Maria Jose Duarte Osis, the PI. One is scheduled for the ALIHR meeting in Peru and the other in Mexico in June 1997.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Due to the problems in data collection, data entry and analysis will be initiated later than scheduled. It is likely that a no-cost extension will be needed to complete the subagreement requirements.

Total Subagreement Budget: $72,737
Initiation Date: 01-Apr-96

FY'97 Budget: $81,034
Projected End Date: 30-Sept-1997
N-9 and Quality of Life

Technical Monitor: Cindy Visness

Objectives: To document study participants' views on the potential effects, positive or negative, that use of N-9 film might have on their lives or on the lives of other Cameroonian women.

Description: With funding from NIH, Ron Roddy of FHI's Contraceptive Use and Epidemiology Division assessed the effect of Nonoxynol-9 use on HIV transmission among female sex workers in Cameroon. The Women's Studies Division inserted a short module in the questionnaire during the follow-up phase of this study for a subset of the study participants. The purpose of the WSP component was to document study participants' views on the potential effects, positive or negative, use of N-9 film might have on their lives or on the lives of other Cameroonian women. If N-9 film proves to be effective in preventing HIV transmission in addition to preventing pregnancy, it would be important to have additional information on women's assessment of how use of the film may affect other dimensions of their lives.

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

- Agreements with FHI and Cameroonian investigators were secured and the budget was finalized.
- The questionnaire was finalized and administered to 524 study participants.
In Past Six Months
• Responses to open-ended questions were coded, and data entry was completed.
• Complete text of responses to open-ended questions was typed up and analyzed qualitatively using dt-Search software.
• The quantitative dataset was cleaned and merged with selected variables from parent HIV and N-9 study.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Further analyses of quantitative and qualitative data will be completed.
• A final report and/or paper for publication will be written.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The parent study found N-9 film to have no additional protective effect (beyond condoms) against HIV or other STDs. This raises the question of what our goal should be for this paper. Perhaps the most useful product would be a paper for women’s groups, presenting the findings, the desire of women for an effective, woman-controlled method, and a call for research to develop alternative microbicides.

Findings and Outcomes: Preliminary analyses of the open-ended questions show that the Cameroonian sex workers generally had a positive view of N-9 film and appreciated the fact that it can be used without their partner’s knowledge and obviates the need to negotiate the use of condoms. The majority of study participants stated that N-9 film would have a positive impact on the lives of Cameroonian women in general if it were proven to be effective against HIV transmission and were made available country-wide.

FY’97 Budget: $10,236
Initiation Date: 27-Feb-96
Projected End Date: 30-Sep-97
Impact of Family Planning on Women's Lives in China

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee  FCO: 1614

Objective: To investigate the contribution family planning has made on the roles women play and the opportunities they have had. The study addresses the changing roles and positions of women in the household and family, family relations and the value of children, changing roles of women in society and the community, and changing individual psychological and physical factors that may be associated with the use of family planning (and subsequent childbearing experience). In addition, this study addresses changing attitudes and behavior of young adults regarding marriage, childbearing, and gender roles in light of China's pervasive family planning program.

Description: With funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, this study is being carried out in two provinces: Jiangsu Province with booming economy and rapid decline of fertility, and Anhui Province with an agrarian economy and a less effective family planning program. For each province, two counties have been selected as study sites. Three complementary methods of data collection are being used. First, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) of women and men were conducted to guide the development of the questionnaire for the survey and to yield qualitative information on the psychological and behavioral underpinnings of the effects of contraceptive use and childbearing experience. Second, a case study approach was used to investigate the impact of family planning on the lives of four generations of women in families. In-depth interviews were conducted in 20 families in the two provinces in which there are great-grandmother, grandmother, mother (or mother-in-law) and daughter relationships. Third, a survey of women and men of reproductive age was conducted in the same provinces to ascertain the influence the family planning program has had regarding marriage, childbearing and gender.
roles. With recent funding from the Ford Foundation, the project can be expanded to a third province. No USAID funding is being used for this study.

**Implementing Agency:** China Population Information and Research Center (CPIRC)

**Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:**

*Through September 1996*
- The technical monitor traveled to China to work with the CPIRC to develop a draft questionnaire.

*In Past Six Months*
- The data collection instruments for the study were completed and pretested.
- Fieldwork took place in both Jiangsu and Anhui provinces.
- Data were entered and cleaned and preliminary analysis was begun.

**Plans for Next Six Months:**
- Data will be analyzed and a final report will be written.
- CPIRC has obtained funding from the Ford Foundation to replicate the study in Ningxia province. They will conduct the fieldwork in Ningxia in the summer of 1997.

**FY'97 Budget:** $16,811
**Initiation Date:** 01-Jan-96
**Projected End Date:** 31-Dec-97
The assets of the WSP in Egypt are (1) its network of colleagues, developed over two decades of FHI involvement in the country's family planning research, who are key advisors and project implementors, (2) FHI's local office, whose staff provide invaluable technical and logistical support, and (3) the emerging interest in gender issues among relevant policy-makers and opinion leaders sparked by the work of national NGO committees in preparation for ICPD and the Beijing conference on women. The WSP program in Egypt is funded by core funds, supplemented by the Research Management Unit of the National Population Council which is funding the field work for four small studies.

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

- A needs assessment was conducted in May 1995 with Dr. Barbara Crane, USAID and an assessment report was prepared. A background paper outlining relevant past and current research was prepared.
- Country strategy was submitted to USAID/Cairo and the Ministry of Population for approval. A strategy for the implementation of the WSP was approved by USAID/Cairo and the Ministry of Population and FP (MOPFP).
- The FHI office staff providing support for this project include a PhD-level sociologist, a research assistant, and a secretary. Local staff provide technical assistance to subprojects on an "as needed" basis.
- An eight-member technical committee was established for the WSP in Egypt. The committee meets quarterly to provide technical review and assistance for proposals and other Project activities.
- The WSP/Egypt hosts an annual Information and Advisory Committee meeting in which up to a hundred local researchers, policy makers, program managers, women's health advocates and donors are invited. The first meeting in March 1995 was to formally initiate the WSP in Egypt. The meeting held in March 1996 focused on information dissemination. Reports are
made on project activities, presentations are made and participants' input is sought. The third meeting was held March 1997, focusing on qualitative data analysis.

- The research program of the WSP/Egypt includes two studies selected in response to a Request for Proposals (RFPs) sent out in the spring of 1995. One of these is a large survey designed to answer the broad question of how family planning affects a number of aspects of women's lives; the second is a gender analysis of family planning workers in Egypt and an exploration of how being a family planning worker may affect women's lives.

- A WSP newsletter (in Arabic and English) is published and distributed periodically. Meetings of the Technical Advisors continue to be held and minutes are prepared for each meeting.

- Dr. Laila Kafafi, FHI's Resident Advisor in Cairo, meets frequently with Principal Investigators and attends relevant national and local meetings representing the WSP/Egypt.

- As of April 1997, four small studies funded by the NPC are investigating:
  1. "Family planning use among married adolescent women in squatter areas," conducted in Alexandria by the High Institute of Public Health;
  2. "Knowledge, attitudes and use of family planning among youth," conducted in Upper Egypt by the medical faculty at Assuit University;
  3. "The effects of family planning use on gender equity among children," conducted by the nursing faculty at Alexandria University; and,
  4. "Social and behavioral outcomes of unintended pregnancy," conducted by the Cairo Demographic Center.
Impact of Family Planning on the Lives of Egyptian Women

Technical Monitor: Cindy Waszak

Objectives: To increase understanding of the impact of family planning on the lives of women in Egypt, defined broadly to include outcomes such as education, employment, self-esteem, relationship to spouse, and community involvement.

Description: The Social Research Center (SRC) of the American University in Cairo (AUC) is examining family planning’s effects on women’s self-esteem, personal autonomy, family relationships, public standing, educational level, outside employment, economic resources and physical and psychological health. Formative qualitative research--focus group discussions and in-depth interviews--in rural and urban areas in Upper and Lower Egypt identified the relationships Egyptian women perceive between use of family planning and other aspects of their lives. Hypotheses generated by these discussions are being tested in a household survey of population-based samples of women drawn from six governorates, including 4,500 women in a new sample and 800 women in a follow-up sample in Menoufia, which will be linked to data from a 1990-91 survey among the same group. The previous survey dealt with women’s and children’s health and family planning.

Implementing Agency: Social Research Center, American University in Cairo

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- SRC’s study team was organized.
- Subproject proposal was developed, reviewed by the Technical Committee and revised.
- An application was made to CAPMAS (government census agency) for approval to collect field data.
- The focus group guide was developed and pretested.

In Past Six Months
- Government approval for the field survey was obtained.
- Focus group data collection began. Instruments for the survey phase were developed and reviewed by the Technical Committee.
- A presentation of preliminary results of focus group data was made at the Annual Information and Advisory meeting in March 1997.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- Focus group data analysis will be completed.
- Data collection for the household survey will be initiated and completed.
- Data processing will begin.

Total Subagreement Budget: $152,563
Initiation Date: 01-Apr-96

FY’97 Budget: $98,323
Projected End Date: 15-Jul-98
Role of Women as Employees in Family Planning Programs in Egypt

Technical Monitor: Cindy Waszak

Objectives: (1) To describe quantitatively the extent of female labor force participation in family planning programs in Egypt and compare this participation within various categories of employment, in different implementing agencies, and by geographic location. (2) To ascertain how female employees of the FP program view their jobs and how their jobs affect their lives.

Description: The Cairo Demographic Center is examining one aspect of the Hong-Seltzer conceptual framework by assessing the role of women (as physicians, nurses, social workers and dayas) in the Egyptian family planning program. Existing data on family planning employees from agencies sponsoring family planning programs in Egypt were collected and are being analyzed. Qualitative (focus group) research will explore the personal perceptions of approximately 600 female family planning employees in four governorates concerning how their jobs affect their lives. Findings from this study will provide greater understanding of the contributions women make to the family planning program in Egypt and will identify strengths and weaknesses of the program from the viewpoints of its female employees.

Implementing Agency: Cairo Demographic Center

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• The full subproject proposal was drafted, reviewed by the Technical Committee and revised as appropriate.
• Plans for quantitative data collection from government and non-governmental organizations were made.
• Research staff were trained in quantitative data collection.

In Past Six Months
• Sex-disaggregated data on family planning employees were collected from all relevant organizations.
• Analysis of quantitative data was begun and preliminary results of this analysis were presented at the Annual Information and Advisory meeting in March 1997.
• Recruitment for focus group participants was initiated; moderators were trained and a guide was completed.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Gender analysis of family planning employees in Egypt will be completed and a report will be drafted.
• Focus groups and in-depth interviews with national leaders will be conducted, focus group data will be analyzed and a report will be drafted.
• Draft reports will be reviewed by the Technical Committee.

Total Subagreement Budget: $57,947
Initiation Date: 01-Jan-96

FY’97 Budget: $49,637
Projected End Date: 31-Aug-97
Indonesia has a long-standing, government-supported family planning program, which is credited with reducing fertility dramatically over the past two decades. The WSP is working with policymakers, program managers, women's health advocates and researchers to look at the impact of the program on women's lives. The WSP has been working in Indonesia since 1994. The program is guided by an IAC hosted by BKKBN, has a secretariat (YKB) and is supporting four research studies. The program in Indonesia is funded with field support funds. The USAID Mission has requested that the Indonesia work be completed by December 31, 1997.

Titles of the four studies selected for funding are: “Impact of Family Planning on Women’s Economic Activity and Household Autonomy,” conducted by the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia, on the Indonesian Family Life Survey and in North Sumatra and West Java; “Impact of Contraceptive Use on Family Welfare and Women’s Activities,” conducted by the Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University, in East and Central Java; “Family Planning and Women’s Empowerment in the Family in Indonesia,” conducted by the Women’s Studies Center, University of Indonesia, in Jakarta and South Sulawesi; and “Women’s Reproductive Decision-making and its Relations to Psychological Well-being,” conducted by the Centre for Societal Development Studies in collaboration with the Women’s Studies Program, University of Indonesia, in West Java and Lampong.

The WSP has supported two training workshops for research organizations; the first was on proposal development and the second on conducting qualitative research. YKB has published two newsletters on the project and has produced a preliminary literature review. The literature review is being expanded by a consultant for FHI. YKB is also helping monitor the progress of the four research studies. In addition, BKKBN has a subagreement with FHI to help monitor the studies and to conduct a final dissemination meeting at the end of the project.
Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

- A needs assessment (including preparation of an assessment report) was conducted by WSP staff and consultant Dr. Anke Niehof in 1994.
- Hosted by BKKBN, there have been two IAC meetings (January and August 1995).
- YKB coordinated the writing of a literature review of research in Indonesia (prepared in Bahasa Indonesia) with a companion review prepared by FHI in English. It was presented at the IAC meeting. A consultant for FHI has drafted an annotated bibliography to supersede the earlier literature review.
- A smaller technical committee, comprising a subgroup of IAC members, met on January 17, 1995 to refine the list of priority topics.
- The WSP has supported two training workshops for research organizations; the first was on proposal development (June 1995: facilitated by Drs. Lindy Williams and Anke Niehof) and the second on conducting qualitative research (December 1995: facilitated by Dr. Terry Hull).
- YKB has published two newsletters on the project.
- YKB is also helping monitor the progress of the four research studies.
- BKKBN has a subagreement with FHI to help monitor the studies and to conduct a final dissemination meeting at the end of the project.
- Dr. Lindy Williams, Cornell University, made her second trip to Indonesia in June 1995 with a stop in Hawaii to present the WSP conceptual framework at an East-West Center Summer Seminar on population and gender.
- Three of the four studies were provided with technical assistance by WSP staff during a January 1996 trip and two in-country consultants (Hull and Widyantoro).
- WSP staff and consultant Dr. Niehof traveled to Indonesia in September 1996 to provide technical assistance to the four research organizations.

In Past Six Months

- WSP staff traveled to Indonesia in February/March, 1997 to provide technical assistance to the four research organizations.

Plans for Next Nine Months:

- Dr. Hardee will travel to Indonesia in June, 1997 to work with the four research organizations to complete draft final reports for their studies.
- The final IAC meeting will be held in June, 1997 to review the findings from the four studies.
- The policy summary combining results from the four studies will be started.
- The final dissemination workshop will be held in Indonesia in November or December 1997.
WSP Secretariat: Yayasan Kusuma Buana

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee

Objectives: To serve as the Secretariat for the WSP in Indonesia by working in close collaboration with FHI and the BKKBN on all phases of the WSP, and particularly to make sure the relevant policy-makers, program managers and health care providers are aware of the findings and recommendations of the WSP studies being supported in Indonesia.

Description: The WSP in Indonesia began with an assessment visit conducted in September 1994. The assessment report noted the need for a WSP secretariat in Indonesia, to act as an office for FHI. The assessment team also noted the importance of working closely with the Indonesian Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in implementing the project. Hence, the WSP is implementing subagreements with both the Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB) and the BKKBN.

Implementing Agency: Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB)

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- YKB published two WSP newsletters for Indonesia.
- A very preliminary literature review was translated into English for review by FHI. FHI consultant Dr. Terry Hull has worked with consultant Dr. Elly Julia Basri to prepare an English language annotated bibliography to supplement the literature review.
- The YKB hosted a technical committee meeting to review the draft proposals. Four proposals were recommended to the IAC for support by the WSP.
- YKB worked with FHI staff and consultants to conduct a proposal development workshop held in June 1995. FHI consultants, Dr. Anke Neihof and Dr. Lindy Williams, facilitated the workshop with Dr. Firman Lubis at YKB. As a result of the workshop, 14 proposals were submitted to the WSP for consideration.
- YKB hosted a qualitative methods workshop in December 1995 for the research staff involved in the four WSP studies.

In Past Six Months
- The YKB subagreement budget was revised based on the date of December, 1997 set by USAID/Jakarta for completion of all WSP activities in Indonesia.
- YKB helped FHI monitor the progress of the four research studies.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- YKB will help plan the June 1997 IAC meeting at which the results of the four studies will be discussed.
- YKB will help prepare the policy summary synthesizing the results of the four studies.
- YKB will work with BKKBN to plan for the dissemination meeting to be held in November or December, 1997.

Total Subagreement Budget: $104,233
Initiation Date: 01-Mar-95

FY'97 Budget: $53,950
Projected End Date: 31-Dec-97
BKKBN Support to the WSP

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee FCO: 4023

Objectives: To support the implementation of the WSP in Indonesia by working in close collaboration with FHI and YKB and to host the IAC and final dissemination meetings.

Description: The BKKBN coordinates FP services and other activities in Indonesia. It oversees research conducted on all aspects of FP in the country. Although the Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for health care and BKKBN is responsible for FP, BKKBN also has an interest in promoting reproductive health care for women and in ensuring quality of care in the FP program.

Implementing Agency: BKKBN

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• The subagreement with BKKBN was finalized and initiated.
• The BKKBN hosted the second IAC meeting held on August 24, 1995. Topics of the IAC meeting included review of the 14 study proposals received and concurrence with the four studies recommended by the technical committee that met prior to the IAC. BKKBN reviewed the four proposals and provided FHI with comments.
• BKKBN is helping monitor the progress of the four studies, including participation in two site visits.

In Past Six Months
• BKKBN conducted site visits for each of the four studies and sent a monitoring report to FHI.
• BKKBN concurred on the final IAC meeting being held in June 1997 during the technical monitor’s trip to Indonesia.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• BKKBN will participate in the final IAC meeting to be held in June, 1997.
• BKKBN will work with FHI and YKB to prepare the policy summary synthesizing the results of the four WSP studies.
• BKKBN will begin planning for the final dissemination workshop, which they will host.

Total Subagreement Budget: $32,392 FY'97 Budget: $19,913
Initiation Date: 01-Jun-95 Projected End Date: 31-Dec-97
Impact of Family Planning on Women’s Economic Activity and Household Autonomy

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee

Objectives: To examine the impact of family planning on women’s lives in Indonesia, focusing on participation of women in the labor market and their autonomy in household decision-making.

Description: The Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia is focusing on Indonesian women’s labor force participation. The study examines whether family planning use affects a women’s decision to enter the labor force and whether labor force participation, in turn, influences a woman’s bargaining power in household decision-making, specifically with respect to family spending, contraceptive use and plans for their children’s futures. Secondary analysis of the 1993-94 Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) is examining the relationships between reproductive histories, including contraceptive use, and work histories. A qualitative research component, using in-depth interviews, is exploring more fully the relationships among contraceptive use, labor force participation, and autonomy in household decision-making. The qualitative component of the study is being conducted in North Sumatra and West Java.

Implementing Agency: Demographic Institute, University of Jakarta

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• The study was initiated in February 1996.
• A technical monitoring trip in August 1996 provided an opportunity to revise the in-depth interview guides which will be pre-tested. The Demographic Institute was in the preliminary stage of their secondary analysis of the data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey.

In Past Six Months
• The Demographic Institute, with help from WSP staff during a monitoring trip in February, 1997, has compiled the dataset they needed for the secondary analysis of the IFLS. WSP staff worked with the Demographic Institute to simplify the analysis they will conduct on the IFLS data.
• The Demographic Institute completed their in-depth interviews.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Secondary analysis of the IFLS data will be completed and a report drafted.
• The in-depth interviews will be completed and the data analyzed. A report of the in-depth interviews will be drafted. A report synthesizing the IFLS secondary analysis and the in-depth interviews will be drafted.
• WSP staff will travel to Indonesia in June, 1997 to work with the group to complete a draft of their final report.
• The group will present the findings of their study at the final IAC meeting in June, 1997.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The Demographic Institute is very busy with other activities. Completion of WSP tasks requires sufficient allotment of time especially for the secondary analysis of the IFLS data. The field research team has limited experience with the analysis of qualitative data, thus analysis of these data is taking longer than anticipated.

Total Subagreement Budget: $37,958
Initiation Date: 15-Feb-96

FY'97 Budget: $44,273
Projected End Date: 15-Jul-97
Impact of Contraceptive Use and Fertility on Family Welfare and Women’s Activities in Indonesia

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee
FCO: 4408

Objectives: To explore the relationships among contraceptive use, fertility, family welfare and women’s activities, with some focus on contextual variables.

Description: The Population Studies Center of the Gadjah Mada University is analyzing the effect of family planning practice and number of children on family welfare and women’s social and economic activities. Family welfare is defined by the Indonesian family planning program (BKKBN) as, “legal marriage, capable of adequately fulfilling spiritual and materials needs, devoted to God Almighty, possessing harmonious, proportionate, and balanced relations among its members and between the family and society.” A survey is being conducted among 800 women in Central and East Java. Additionally, a subsample of about two percent of the women and their husbands is participating in in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews are also being conducted with community leaders.

Implementing Agency: Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• The study was initiated in February 1996 and data collection instruments were drafted.

In Past Six Months
• The survey were completed at the four sites. Data were entered and cleaned and preliminary analysis has begun.
• The qualitative data were collected and transcribed and are being analyzed.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• The data analysis will be completed and a report of the survey and the in-depth interviews will be drafted.
• WSP staff will travel to Indonesia in June, 1997 to work with the group to complete a draft of their final report.
• The group will present the findings of their study at the final IAC meeting in June, 1997.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: None anticipated. This group is on schedule to complete their analysis and report writing on time.

Total Subagreement Budget: $35,463
Initiation Date: 15-Feb-96
FY’97 Budget: $51,294
Projected End Date: 15-Jul-97
Family Planning and Women's Empowerment in the Family

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee  FCO: 4409

Objectives: To investigate the use of contraception and economic autonomy of women, their social autonomy and their empowerment in the family. A secondary goal is to assess, from the client’s perspective, the extent to which the family planning program is gender-sensitive.

Description: The Women's Studies Center of the University of Indonesia is investigating women’s use of contraception and economic autonomy, social autonomy and empowerment in the family. The study examines the extent of husbands’ support of women’s economic and social autonomy among working and non-working wives who are users and non-users of FP. A secondary goal is to assess, from the client’s perspectives, the extent to which the FP program is gender-sensitive. Approximately 800 women, ages 30-45, in Jakarta and Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, are being surveyed. In order to obtain more detailed information, the survey results will be supported by an in-depth study with 18 couples in each city.

Implementing Agency: Women’s Studies Center, University of Indonesia

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• The study was initiated and data collection instruments were drafted.

In Past Six Months
• The survey was completed and the data entered and cleaned.
• WSP staff and a consultant worked with the group to plan for the analysis of their data.
• A summary of the in-depth interviews was completed, but was not considered satisfactory to the Principal Investigator, who will re-do the summary herself.

Plans for Next Six Months:

• The summary of the in-depth interviews will be completed and the data analyzed. The data from the survey will be analyzed. A report of the survey and in-depth interviews will be drafted.
• WSP staff will travel to Indonesia in June, 1997 to work with the group to complete a draft of their final report.
• The group will present the findings of their study at the final IAC meeting in June, 1997.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Due to insufficient funds, caused in part by increased airfare costs, interviews will not be conducted with community leaders. Communications between the Jakarta and Ujung Pandang teams have not been adequate. The field research team has limited experience with data analysis and hence has required extra assistance from FHI staff and consultants. Analysis of the in-depth interview data is taking longer than anticipated.

Total Subagreement Budget: $44,755  FY’97 Budget: $43,742
Initiation Date: 15-Feb-96  Projected End Date: 15-Jul-97
Women’s Reproductive Decision-Making and its Relation to Psychological Well-Being

Technical Monitor: Karen Hardee FCO: 4410

Objectives: To explore the processes involved when women make decisions regarding reproductive behavior, including how the decisions are made, and how the decision-making processes affect women’s self image and relationships with significant others.

Description: The Centre for Societal Development Studies (formerly known as the Atma Jaya Research Center) of Atma Jaya University and the Women’s Studies Program of the University of Indonesia are examining who is involved in the decision to use or not use family planning, how women view their position in this process in relation to others, what happens when opinions differ (including whose decision usually is dominant), and what kind of support women receive for reproductive decision-making from family planning programs. The study also explores whether family planning decisions are related to career choices and whether women’s experiences with the process of making those decisions influence their self-esteem and the couple’s marital adjustment. Women’s reactions to family planning failures are being related to their self-image and their views of others. Approximately 800 married women, ages 25-49, are being surveyed in Lampung and South Sumatra. In addition, focus group discussions are being conducted with women, their spouses, and service providers to explore issues facing women in family planning. In-depth interviews will be held with 24 women to collect additional information about women’s experiences in family planning and the decision-making process.

Implementing Agency: Centre for Societal Development Studies

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- The study was initiated in February 1996 and data collection instruments were drafted.
- Focus group discussions were conducted in Lampung and South Sumatra with women, husbands and service providers.

In Past Six Months
- Surveys were completed in Lampung and South Sumatra and the data were entered and cleaned
- In-depth interviews were conducted with 24 women and interviews were transcribed.
- Analysis of the focus group discussions were conducted.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- Data analysis for the survey and in-depth interviews will be completed. A report on the focus group discussions, the survey and the in-depth interviews will be drafted.
- WSP staff will travel to Indonesia in June, 1997 to work with the group to complete a draft of their final report.
- The group will present the findings of their study at the final IAC meeting in June, 1997.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Due to budget problems associated with moving the study site from Bali to Lampung, the in-depth interviews with men had to be canceled. The field research organization is very busy with other activities. Completion of WSP tasks will require an adequate allotment of time. Also, the research organization has limited experience with analysis of qualitative data. Hence, the analysis of this data is taking longer than anticipated and will require more technical assistance.

Total Subagreement Budget: $41,413
Initiation Date: 15-Feb-96

FY'97 Budget: $30,938
Projected End Date: 15-Jul-97
Jamaica has a well-established family planning program and moderately high contraceptive use. But adolescent pregnancy presents a serious social and health problem in Jamaica. Jamaica’s adolescent pregnancy rate, 108 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, is among the highest in the Caribbean. By age 19, 40 percent of Jamaican women have been pregnant at least once. Most pregnancies among Jamaican teenagers are unintended, and pregnancy interrupts schooling for many young women. Among women aged 15 to 19 who gave birth to a child in the last five years, only 15 percent planned their pregnancies. Almost one-third of ever-pregnant women aged 15 to 24 became pregnant while still in school, and only 15.6 percent returned to school after the birth of their child.

The WSP is funding a longitudinal, multi-site study of over 900 young adolescents in Jamaica. We have also funded a case study of a program for adolescent mothers implemented by the Women’s Centre of Jamaica Foundation.

Jamaica Adolescent Study: Evaluation of a Project to Delay First Pregnancy

Technical Monitor: Elizabeth Eggleston

Objectives: To learn more about the decision-making process of adolescents regarding such issues as education, sexuality, and family planning, and to carry out a longitudinal study of the impact of a school-based family life education program to delay first pregnancy.

Description: The Fertility Management Unit of the University of the West Indies is conducting this study of young adolescents at high risk of early sexual activity and pregnancy. Half the
students in the Jamaica Adolescent Study are participating in the Grade 7 Project, an in-school family life education program designed to increase seventh graders' knowledge of sexuality issues, improve decision making skills, and increase self-esteem, while the other half are not in any special program. The family life education program is hypothesized to make students more likely to postpone first intercourse and use family planning methods when they decide to become sexually active, thus delaying first pregnancy. The Jamaica Adolescent Study is documenting the implementation of the Grade 7 Project and assessing prospectively its effects over a three-year period. In addition, the study explores the sexual and reproductive attitudes and behaviors and gender differences of Jamaican adolescents as they make the transition into adulthood. Approximately 500 students in the Grade 7 Project and 500 students in a comparison group completed a KAP questionnaire in September 1995 before the Grade 7 Project began. The same students completed the questionnaire again in May-June, 1996, when the Grade 7 Project ended, and will do so again in June 1997. The students participating in the study attend 10 different schools, both urban and rural, in five parishes of Jamaica. Additionally, some of the students are participating in single-sex focus group discussions at two points during the study period.

**Implementing Agency:** Fertility Management Unit, University of West Indies

**Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:**

*Through September 1996*

- Administration of the Grade 7 questionnaire was completed in September 1995 and in May/June 1996, and the FMU coded and entered all data.
- Focus group discussions were conducted with eight groups of Grade 7 students in February, 1996 to provide insight as to the behavior and opinions of adolescents, both male and female, on issues such as gender roles, life decisions, sexual activity, family planning use and pregnancy.
- Staff traveled to Jamaica in May-June 1996 and provided technical assistance with the second administration of the Grade 7 questionnaire.
- Staff presented results of the September 1995 questionnaire data at the 1996 annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

*In Past Six Months*

- FHI staff presented results of the February 1996 focus group data and the September 1995 questionnaire data at the 1997 annual meeting of the Population Association of America held in Washington DC in March 1997.
- In March 1997, FMU staff conducted a second round of focus group discussions with Jamaican adolescents who are now in grade 8.
- A revised version of the paper on which the PAA presentation was based ("Mixed Messages: Sexual Attitudes and Behavior Among Young Adolescents in Jamaica") was submitted for publication to an international journal in April 1997.

**Plans for Next Six Months:**

- FMU staff are currently preparing written transcripts of the March 1997 focus group proceedings. In May and June 1997, FMU staff will administer the third questionnaire.
- In late summer/early fall, FHI staff will travel to Jamaica to assist with questionnaire data cleaning and preliminary data analysis.
Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Loss to follow-up may be a problem in the third round of questionnaire administration.

Findings and Outcomes: In the September 1995 questionnaire, data indicated that far more boys than girls reported sexual experience. Sixty-three percent of boys, compared to 6 percent of girls, said that they had experienced sexual intercourse. Reported use of contraception at first intercourse was higher among girls (48 percent) than boys (38 percent). There were also considerable differences in attitudes and knowledge between boys and girls. Girls report holding significantly more traditional or conservative views about sexual activity and pregnancy.

Overall, reproductive knowledge was very low among all study participants. However, boys did demonstrate higher levels of knowledge than girls.

Focus group findings from February 1996 indicate that already by the age of 12, these Jamaican adolescents' sexual attitudes and behavior have been significantly shaped by sociocultural and gender norms that send mixed messages, particularly to girls, about sexuality and impose different standards of behavior for boys and girls. Boys perceive social encouragement and pressure to be sexually active, while girls who have sex, particularly if a pregnancy reveals their sexual activity, are branded as having inferior moral standards.

Total Subagreement Budget: $125,418
Initiation Date: 15-Apr-95
FY'97 Budget: $71,131
Projected End Date: 31-Jan-98
In 1962, the new South Korean Government announced sweeping reforms to stimulate economic development and establish a national family planning policy that would curb the population growth seen to be holding back economic growth and prosperity. In the decades that followed, Korea experienced a dramatic increase in the use of family planning methods, with a precipitous decline in total fertility, from 6.0 in 1962 to 1.6 in 1990. During this period, rapid economic development lifted the per capita GNP from $87 in 1962 to $8,483 in 1994. Yet, Korean observers point out that, despite evident success in curbing population growth and stimulating the economy, the status of women continues to lag far behind other social and demographic indicators of Korea's development. Korean scholars have become interested in the consequences of the dramatic fertility revolution for Korean society and for women in particular. The two-child norm and the availability of contraception have shortened the period women must devote to intensive child care, leaving many with the potential for unprecedented freedom to allocate their time outside the domestic sphere. But, despite some gains, Korean women remain less educated than men, and women still have little influence in economic and political circles where policy is made.

Impact of Fertility Transition on Women: The Case of South Korea

Technical Monitor: Nancy Williamson
FCO: 1502

Objectives: This small subproject is a collaborative effort of an interdisciplinary group of prominent Korean scholars and Women's Studies Division staff of Family Health International. Its objectives are (1) to review any relevant existing research on the current status of Korean women in light of the recent increase in contraceptive use, decline in fertility and rapid economic development, (2) to conduct a small pilot, qualitative study on the impact of FP for older and younger Korean women, and (3) to channel the results to the Korean National Committee on Women's Policies and other groups concerned with the equal participation of women and men in national development.
Description: With use of FHI corporate funds, a group of Korean researchers will use secondary analysis of existing data combined with qualitative results to explore in depth the impact that social and economic changes have had on Korean women, comparing the lives of women in two generations on key issues affecting women. In four integrated study components, investigators will examine women's participation in the labor force, their ability to speak out in the political arena, their roles and relationships within the family, and their psychosocial well-being. They will also examine the consequences of fertility decline for women's self-concept, their sense of empowerment to control decisions that affect their lives and to share equally with men in the benefits of a growing economy. Quantitative and qualitative results of these studies will be integrated, and the investigators will draw implications and recommendations for policy affecting women in four domains: economics, domestic, political and self.

Implementing Agency: Seoul National University (coordinating body)

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- WSP staff worked with Korean colleagues to develop a proposal.

In Past Six Months
- FHI has submitted a larger proposal to selected donors.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- The revised proposal for the pilot subproject will be finalized and the subproject will be initiated.
- Efforts will continue to secure funding for a larger study.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: To date, we have only $10,000 of FHI corporate funds for this pilot study but hope that it will be sufficient for an interesting and useful paper.

Total Subagreement Budget: $10,000
Initiation Date: 1-Jun-97
FY'97 Budget: $10,000
Projected End Date: 31-Dec-97
The Government of Mali recognized the importance of family planning since 1972, but the prevalence of contraceptive use in the country remains low. Only 6.7% of all women in the 1996 Mali DHS reported using a modern method. Although rates are higher in urban areas (16.4% in Bamako and 8.2% in other cities), a recent survey of first-time users in Bamako found that 64% had discontinued their method in the first 15 months. The average for all women in this predominantly rural country is 4.6 percent. There is evidence that pressure against family planning comes from the strong patriarchal tradition in Mali that values high fertility and places women in the childbearing ages in a subordinate position to men and their female family members.

Impact of Family Planning Use on the Lives of New Contraceptive Users in Bamako

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin

Objectives: To explore women’s experiences consequent to their decision to adopt family planning and to identify strategies women use to achieve their reproductive objectives and enhance their economic status in the household and the community.

Description: The Centre d’Etudes et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Developpement (CERPOD) in Mali is conducting a 15-month qualitative study of 56 new contraceptive users’ experiences with family planning. In three in-depth interviews, the investigators are exploring the consequences of women’s contraceptive decisions in relation to family communication, household decision-making, and economic activity. The study gives particular emphasis to factors which encourage or discourage continued use, including women’s strategies to avoid or
negotiate conflict consequent to their decisions. Similar interviews are being held with a comparison group of 27 women who have never used contraception. Focus group discussions with married men, mothers-in-law, and experienced users will provide background data for helping to understand the socio-cultural context in which women experience the consequences of their family planning decisions.

**Implementing Agency:** Centre d'Études et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement (CERPOD)

**Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:**

*Through September 1996*

- The WSP technical monitor traveled to Bamako in January 1995 to introduce CERPOD staff to the WSP and assist in development of a concept paper for a study. She also participated in a meeting of a CERPOD women’s reproductive health advisory group which helped conceptualize the research problem. A local principal investigator and research assistant were designated.
- In October 1995, the PI (M. Konate) spent a week at FHI, where with the assistance of WSP staff he developed a proposal. The proposal was reviewed at CERPOD and FHI, incorporated in a Subagreement, and approved for funding to begin February 1, 1996.
- Instruments were developed during WSP staff’s visit to Bamako in April 1996 and subsequently pre-tested and revised.
- CERPOD received an Ethnograph software package to begin preparing for data analysis.
- In July 1996, the USAID Program for Population Planning and Development (PPPD) assumed responsibility for all field costs, thus nullifying the FHI-CERPOD Subagreement.
- WSP is continuing to provide oversight and technical assistance with field support previously allocated by PPPD/Bamako.

*In Past Six Months*

- CERPOD staff recruited and trained interviewers in qualitative data collection.
- Study participants were selected from the AMPPF (Mali Family Planning Association) Clinic, and the first set of interviews (T1) was conducted in January 1997.
- While in the U.S. on other business in February 1997, the field PI visited FHI to confer on the data analysis, including coding and use of Ethnograph software, and to draft an abstract for submission to PAA, which was later accepted.
- Data were analyzed both at CERPOD and at FHI. WSP staff at CERPOD and FHI collaborated on preparation of the 1997 PAA presentation in Washington D.C. On March 28, 1997, the technical monitor presented a paper at PAA on the experience of new contraceptive users in Bamako, Mali (preliminary findings).
- In March 1997, CERPOD staff conducted interviews of the comparison sample, 27 women who have never used modern contraception, and developed interview guides and other data collection materials for the second set of in-depth interviews for the new-user sample. In March 1997, the CERPOD research assistant presented the study design and methodology at a conference in Paris.

**Plans for Next Six Months:**

- The second set of new-user interviews (T2) will be conducted in April 1997, transcribed in French, coded, and analyzed.
• Analysis of the never-user data will be completed and sent to FHI.
• Focus group discussion guides will be developed and discussions conducted with older women (mothers-in-law) and married men. FGD data will be transcribed, coded, and the analysis begun.
• WSP staff will travel to Bamako in May-June 1997 to assist with data analysis and help plan the final report.
• An article reporting results of the first interview and comparative sample data will be submitted to the African journal, PopSahel, for publication.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: CERPOD and its parent organization, INSAH, underwent major organizational change in November-December 1996, which slowed the progress of this research. To relieve some of the pressure and ensure the quality of the results, the number of in-depth interviews for each new user was reduced from four to three. Periodic absences of the PI on other CERPOD business have imposed an additional burden on the research assistant and created problems in the management of the research.

Findings and Outcomes: The first set of data transcripts revealed that two-thirds of the 56 new-user participants had consulted husbands before coming to the clinic. Most had initiated the discussion themselves, using various logical arguments to win approval. One-third were attending the clinic without the knowledge of husbands. Participants tended to rely on the encouragement of peers and to seek allies among older sisters-in-law and aunts to intervene with reluctant husbands and accompany them to the clinic, and sometimes to help protect their secrecy from other family members. Most participants said they did not discuss family planning with their mothers-in-law and were not concerned about their possible negative attitudes. New users generally expected that use of contraception would result in better health and more time for themselves and their families. Data on socio-demographic characteristics and reproductive histories are also available and will be used in the continuing analysis.

Total Subagreement Budget: $72,424
Initiation Date: 01-Feb-96
FY'97 Budget: $38,347
Projected End Date: 30-Nov-97
The country needs assessment in 1994 identified stakeholders in the project among women's groups, program and policy makers, and researchers. Project resources and topics for the research agenda were identified, in addition to establishing an In-Country Advisory Committee (IAC) and a secretariat. A secondary analysis on existing 1993 DHS data identified cross-sectional associations between FP use and other SES and health-related behaviors, as well as gaps in available data that can be filled by the WSP.

The Philippines program includes the entire range of WSP activities: an IAC and secretariat, three field research subprojects, a case study, and secondary analyses conducted by in-country and by U.S.-based researchers. The IAC and secretariat are based in Manila, whereas the research studies are located in the Central and Western Visayas regions and in Northern Mindanao. Each of these studies is based in a research university and the research team includes one or more representatives from a women's advocacy organization. The first field study, partially funded by designated funds from USAID's Women in Development Office and initiated in March 1994 by the Universities of North Carolina and San Carlos in Cebu, Central Visayas is a follow-up survey of the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (CLHNS). The CLHNS began in 1983 with bi-monthly data on more than 3,000 women, collected over a two-year period, and a follow-up panel in 1991. The questionnaire from the Cebu Follow-Up Study served as a starting point for the development of a core questionnaire for the WSP. The core questionnaire was further refined for the regional studies at Central Philippines University in the Western Visayas and Xavier University in Northern Mindanao. There are a number of overlapping questionnaire modules across each of the three studies that will allow for cross-regional comparisons. Consultants have contributed to the development of the Project in the areas of qualitative research, quality of life indicators, a case study, and involvement of local women's groups in conducting research and in the areas of research dissemination and utilization. While the USAID Women in Development office provided partial support for the
Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

- A county needs assessment was conducted in 6/94 by Williamson, Bisgrove, and Diaz from ISSA and an assessment report was prepared.
- The first IAC meeting was held 11/5/94.
- Over the length of the WSP program, there will be at least four inter-regional workshops that bring together field investigators, IAC members, ISSA and FHI staff. The first workshop on proposal development took place in Cebu, in 1995. Two workshops were held in Manila in conjunction with IAC meetings: a core questionnaire development workshop in August 1995 and a qualitative data workshop in August 1996.
- A case study is being carried out on the Women's Health Care Foundation, a women's-centered program with clinics in the Manila area.
- A secondary analysis using the 1993 Philippines DHS data was conducted by a research team from the Social Development Research Center at De La Salle University. Results from this and other projects have been reported at IAC meetings and in a quarterly newsletter published and distributed in the Philippines by ISSA.
- Dr. Julieta de la Cruz conducted a series of focus groups on women's perceptions about quality of life. Results from these FGDs with urban/rural women and FP users/nonusers informed the development of the core questionnaire for the Philippines.

In Past Six Months

- In November 1996, the draft case study on the Women’s Health Care Foundation (WHCF) was completed by journalist and WSP consultant, Ms. Rina David. A WHCF report will be integrated with the draft case study and will be published as a monograph by FHI.
- The De la Salle team completed the final revision on the secondary analysis of the 1993 DHS survey and published it as an in-house monograph.
- A fourth workshop on data analysis was held in Cebu in February 10-14, 1997.

Plans for Next Six Months:

- ISSA will sponsor a two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop in Manila, May 16-17. This workshop will allow the research teams and IAC resource persons to further develop analyses that will be relevant to program, policy, and gender issues in preparation for the fourth IAC meeting to be held in August.
- The August IAC meeting will be followed by a one-day workshop to develop a unified strategy for information dissemination among researchers, women’s advocates, policy makers, and on-going programs in the Philippines.

Findings and Outcomes: A secondary analysis using the 1993 Philippines DHS data was conducted by a research team from the Social Development Research Center at De La Salle University. This analysis was completed in 1995 and showed that women who used family planning were also more likely to use other types of health care services for themselves and their children.
Research teams in Iloilo and Cagayan de Oro found that the gender sensitivity training provided for research teams and interviewers had been very helpful, particularly when sensitive questions brought up emotional issues for study participants. Research teams found that women welcomed the referral sheets provided at the end of interviews but that very few actually followed-up by using these services. Reasons women gave for not using the services were: providers were from a different SES class and would not understand or keep their problems confidential; services were too far away or often not open; and women felt that no one could really help them.
Philippines: In-Country Advisory Committee/Secretariat

Technical Monitor: Nancy Williamson          FCO: 4020

Objectives: ISSA is serving as the local Secretariat to facilitate the WSP work in the Philippines.

Description: The Institute for Social Studies and Action (ISSA) works for the promotion of women's health and reproductive rights in the Philippines. The Secretariat is preparing, conducting, maintaining and documenting the Women's Studies Project's In-country Advisory Committee in the Philippines; increasing ISSA's capacity to collect and disseminate information on women's reproductive health [including WSP results] in the Philippines; preparing and disseminating information on adolescent sexuality and fertility; and monitoring FHI-supported research subagreements in the provinces.

Implementing Agency: Institute for Social Studies and Action

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- ISSA reviewed subagreements and coordinated outside reviews of subagreements and communicated these to FHI.
- ISSA assisted with the questionnaire development workshop, the second IAC meeting (August 1995), the third IAC meeting (August 1996) and the one-day qualitative data workshop following the IAC meeting and prepared reports on the workshop and IAC meetings.
- ISSA has published five WSP newsletters.
- ISSA worked with WSP staff to prepare guidelines for monitoring subprojects and visited Xavier and CPU in February 1996. The local consultant, Mrs. Purita Sanchez, participated in the visit at Xavier.
- ISSA developed a plan for providing technical assistance, regarding gender sensitivity in social science research, for Xavier and CPU. These plans included gender sensitivity training for research teams and interviewers where needed, and the provision of materials and readings on gender sensitivity.

In Past Six Months
- ISSA conducted site visits to Central Philippines University and Xavier University in November and December 1996. They used these site visits to monitor closing out of field work, coding and verification of data for analysis, and assuring that all monitoring documents had been brought up to date.
- ISSA organized a week-long data analysis workshop in Cebu, Philippines, held in February 1997. Bisgrove and Wong of FHI were co-facilitators.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- ISSA will continue to put special emphasis on disseminating research findings in the area of reproductive health, including for adolescents. This will help them gain experience that they
can use when WSP results are available. The case study and several secondary analyses will be ready for dissemination by ISSA during this time.

- ISSA will organize a two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop for May 16-17, 1997 in Manila.
- ISSA will organize the fourth IAC meeting which will be held in August, 1997. The IAC meeting will be followed by a one-day workshop to develop an unified strategy for information dissemination and policy action.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Computer viruses destroyed some reports prepared for the WSP which had to be re-entered. In addition, ISSA has had difficulty obtaining data from the Young Adolescent Survey (YAFS) which they had intended to use for secondary analyses. ISSA is considering doing instead a series of FGDs with adolescents on unplanned pregnancies.

Total Subagreement Budget: $152,553
Initiation Date: 01-Dec-94

FY'97 Budget: $66,426
Projected End Date: 19-Sep-98
Cebu Longitudinal Follow-up Study

Technical Monitor: Eilene Bisgrove

Objectives: To collect information on relationships between use of family planning and women's educational attainment, women's status, work history and current employment status, income and household composition, and issues relating to women's status and decision-making.

Description: Researchers from the Office of Population Studies (OPS) at the University of San Carlos in Cebu, Philippines, and the University of North Carolina, with assistance from FHI, are conducting a follow-up study to the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (CLHNS). The original survey was administered in 1983-1986, and the first follow-up study was conducted in 1991-1992. The new survey adds a third set of individual, household and community data to the existing data from the prospective survey begun in 1983, thereby providing the time depth needed for a comprehensive view over a significant portion of women's reproductive lives. The new survey collects data on women's lives, particularly work and income histories, health and nutritional status, education and issues relating to women's status and decision-making. The study sample includes approximately 2,300 women from the original CLHNS who are still living in the Metro Cebu area. In addition, a new sample of 500 women, ages 15-25, has been added. The main survey is being supplemented by a series of three in-depth ethnographic interviews with a subset of 60 women. These in-depth interviews provide detailed data on the process of decision-making and women's perceptions about family planning and their childbearing experience.

Implementing Agency: Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina and the Office of Population Studies, University of San Carlos

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- A new cohort of 500 women was identified and added to the sample for interviewing. Follow-up surveys and in-depth interviews were conducted and preliminary results from the focus group discussion and in-depth interviews were presented at FHI and at CPC during a qualitative methods workshop.
- OPS and CPC worked together to check and clean data files and to begin creating needed variables. Data were analyzed to produce preliminary descriptive statistics. These data were presented at the August In-Country Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting.
- Researchers at OPS have been transcribing in-depth interview tapes from Cebuano into English and then coding the interviews in Ethnograph.
- The follow-up and in-depth interviews were completed on schedule. Of the 2,395 women participating in the 1991 follow-up, 2,279 (95%) were re-interviewed, and the cohort of 500 additional women ages 15 to 25 were interviewed.

In Past Six Months
- Results from preliminary descriptive analyses of the big survey were presented at the TAG meeting, November, 1996.
- Transcription of in-depth interviews tapes from Cebuano into English, and coding in Ethnograph has continued.
• Dr. Linda Adair, CPC, made a site monitoring visit at OPS in November 1996.
• Researchers from OPS participated in the data analysis workshop in Cebu, February 1997.
• A no-cost extension until August 31, 1997 was approved to allow for completion of translations, coding, and preliminary analyses of qualitative data, as well as further analyses of survey data.

**Plans for Next Six Months:**

• Descriptive profiles of women’s childbearing and FP use patterns will be completed.
• A paper on women’s reproductive and work profiles will be drafted.
• A methodological paper based on the qualitative data will be drafted.

**Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion:** Transcription and translation of taped interviews has been far more time consuming than originally expected. However, this work is continuing steadily and should be completed by the end of April. Each of the 60 women participating in the in-depth interviews has a transcript of approximately 75 pages!

**Findings and Outcomes:** Survey data on FP decision-making showed three main patterns: 2/3 claimed that decisions were made jointly by the women and their spouses; 1/4 claimed it was a women’s decision; and less than 1/10 said that their husband’s will prevailed. Results from the in-depth interviews will be used to reveal the dynamics of the decision-making process. Very preliminary analyses comparing women’s responses about decision-making from survey versus in-depth interviews show that women’s responses may change depending on the context within which questions or topics are discussed. Survey responses reflect the outcome of a process, rather than stages within the process.

**Total Subagreement Budget:** $537,717
**Initiation Date:** 01-Mar-94

**FY'97 Budget:** $143,328
**Projected End Date:** 31-Aug-97
Economic and Psychosocial Influence of Family Planning on the Lives of Women in Western Visayas

Technical Monitor: Eilene Bisgrove

Objectives: To examine the association between family planning practice and selected psychosocial and economic characteristics of women’s lives.

Description: Central Philippines University is collaborating with local women’s groups and a local family planning organization on a study of 1,100 ever-married women from urban and rural communities in the Province of Negros Oriental. The study combines information from survey interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews to examine the associations between family planning practice and selected psychosocial and economic characteristics of women’s lives. Pre-survey focus group discussions were used to establish appropriate measures of psychosocial indicators such as quality of life, self-esteem, and self-image. Post-survey focus groups will examine perceptions and views on the impact of family planning on women’s lives by women who were not survey respondents, women who are members of women’s groups and non-governmental organizations and selected husbands. In-depth interviews are being conducted with key informants who are expected to have knowledge about the influence of family planning on the lives of women. These informants include family planning providers, members of women’s groups involved in family planning, family planning motivators, community volunteers and husbands of family planning users and non-users. Results of the in-depth interviews will also be used to validate, supplement and complement survey results and/or elaborate on the influences of family planning practice on women’s lives.

Implementing Agency: Central Philippines University

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- Focus groups were conducted to guide the development of questionnaires to be included in the surveys and in-depth interviews.
- Gender sensitivity training (provided by ISSA) was included in the interviewer training process in order to help interviewers better understand special concerns with respect to research on women.
- The field survey was initiated in May, 1996.
- Post-survey focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were conducted in September and October 1996, and the data have been coded for analysis.
- Preliminary results from FGDs were presented at the qualitative workshop and the IAC meeting in August, 1996.

In the past six months
- Reports on the following areas were submitted to ISSA and FHI, for example, the field work report (October 1996), final dissemination plan (October 1996), and analysis plan (January 1997).
- Post survey FGDs and in-depth interviews have been transcribed and translated, and are being analyzed.
- Preliminary descriptive statistics have been completed.
• The research team attended a data analysis workshop in Cebu, February 10-14, 1997. The team completed a preliminary multivariate model on the association between family planning use and women’s scores on satisfaction scales for various aspects of women’s lives.

Plans for Next Six Months:

• The research team will complete the multivariate analyses on the life satisfaction variables and present these results as well as further descriptive results at the two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop in Manila, May 16-17, 1997.
• The team will continue qualitative analyses to complement the quantitative analyses in preparation for the August IAC meeting.
• The team will participate in the one-day workshop on information dissemination following the IAC meeting and will continue local dissemination activities.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: While the CPU investigators have a very demanding schedule set forth for the project, they have completed work on schedule thus far and we do not expect any substantial delays in completion of the project.

Findings and Outcomes: Overall, women have been very receptive to participating in the study. One interview was ended because of interference from the husband. In another case, a husband who was a male motivator in the city, helped translate for his wife who was from another region and did not speak the local dialect. Cases of domestic violence were noted and were largely connected with the husband’s drinking, the wife refusing sex, or parents meddling in household affairs. Results from FGDs found that women view family planning as allowing women to work outside the home and to have more control over their own and their husband’s money. FP and smaller family size allows them to have more quality time with husbands and families. A majority of the women want to use FP, but because of the fear of side effects, do not. For the most part, men’s and women’s responses about the advantages and disadvantages of FP were quite similar. The CPU staff found the gender sensitivity training provided through ISSA to be very helpful and effective.

Preliminary descriptive analyses show an overall FP ever-use of 53% and a current use of 37%. The three methods most in use are pills (25%), ligation (24%) and IUDs (14%). Fear of side effects, not religion, is the most frequently reported deterrent to FP use. Compared with never users, higher percentages of ever users are in the labor force, are working in technical and business-related occupations, and are involved in community activities. Nearly 30% of the women had had at least one unwanted pregnancy, of these 83% had carried the pregnancy to term. About 37% of the women reported at least one incidence of domestic abuse (26% psychological abuse; 11% physical abuse).

Total Subagreement Budget: $57,148
Initiation Date: 01-Oct-95
FY'97 Budget: $43,377
Projected End Date: 31-Dec-97
Social and Economic Consequences of Family Planning Use in the Southern Philippines

Technical Monitor: Eilene Bisgrove  
FCO: 4026

Objectives: To examine the effects of family planning on the lives of urban and rural women in Mindanao with special emphasis on psychological well-being, employment and leisure time/time allocation outcomes.

Description: Data from two surveys and a set of focus group discussions are being used to examine the effects of family planning use on the lives of about 1,250 urban and rural women in Mindanao. Special emphasis is being given to psychosocial well-being, employment and time allocation, including time for leisure and rest. The first survey interviewed a sample of about 250 rural ever-married women ages 15-49 who were previously surveyed in 1994 for a UNICEF-funded maternal and child health study. The rural sample consists of women from higher- and lower-income communities and from tribal communities. The longitudinal data from rural women allows examination of short-term effects of family planning use on selected outcomes. The second sample of 1,000 urban women was selected using a two-stage clustered sampling procedure where the first stage consists of all urban communities in Cagayan de Oro and the second stage consists of married women ages 15-49. To supplement the quantitative data, focus group discussions are being conducted with a subset of the women and their husbands.

Implementing Agency: Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU), Xavier University

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- The field study was initiated in February 1996 after the PI developed, pretested and revised the study instruments.
- Focus groups were conducted to assist in the development of questions.
- The survey data collection was completed and survey data were edited. Results from the pre-survey FGDs were presented at the IAC meeting, August, 1996.
- A draft report on the survey field operations was prepared and indicates that the field operations went smoothly. Very early in the field operations, three sample barangays were made off-limits by the military because of rebel activities and these barangays were replaced using probabilities proportionate to size.

In the Past Six Months
- The following reports were submitted to ISSA and FHI: a final dissemination plan and an analysis plan.
- Survey data were coded, verified, and cleaned.
- FGDs are being held off until preliminary data analyses are completed so the FGDs can respond to questions that come up during analyses.
- The research team participated in the data analysis workshop in Cebu, February, 1997. The team completed a preliminary multivariate analysis of the association between women's childbearing and hours of work in domestic and economic work.
Plans for Next Six Months:

- The research team will complete the multivariate analyses on the hours of work variables and present these results as well as further descriptive results at the two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop in Manila, May 16-17, 1997.
- The team will begin work on FGDs during the summer and will use some qualitative data to complement the quantitative analyses in preparation for the August IAC meeting.
- The team will participate in the one-day workshop on information dissemination following the IAC meeting and will continue local dissemination activities.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The research team has been ahead of schedule and has carefully followed the protocol. We do not expect any substantial delays or problems. Holding off on FGDs until after preliminary data analysis was considered an excellent strategy by IAC resource persons at the data analysis workshop.

Findings and Outcomes: Three pre-survey FGDs were completed in November and December 1995: one with urban women, one with rural women, and one with Muslim women. The results were presented at the IAC meeting. Household work was viewed similarly by the three groups. Money was the main reason for employment and most of the women said they would like to work and earn money at some time. With respect to leisure, women described it as the absence of work or rest. In Muslim households, the male’s will usually prevails in decision-making, whereas the non-Muslim women thought decisions should be made jointly. The women from non-Muslim households appear to have a lot of leeway to decide on financial matters. Women from both urban and rural communities indicated that the important benefit of family planning is to prevent unwanted pregnancies. There were a few cases of domestic violence reported when women refused to have sex with their husbands.

Preliminary analyses of descriptive data show overall rates of FP ever use of 48% and current use of 27%. FP rates of use among rural women were lowest for the tribal villages (19%) and highest for non-depressed rural areas (34%). The IUD was the most commonly used method (46%) and pills were the second most used method (30%). The average daily number of hours women estimated that they worked in domestic production was 6.5 for rural women and 6.2 for urban women. Women’s estimates of home production correlated well with disaggregated data from 24-hour daily recall data. Preliminary multivariate analyses show that an increased number of children in the home is significantly associated with women’s increased burden of hours in home production.

Total Subagreement Budget: $67,300
Initiation Date: 01-Oct-95

FY’97 Budget: $41,562
Projected End Date: 31-Mar-98
Zimbabwe has experienced a significant increase in contraceptive prevalence, from 10% in 1980 to 48% in 1994. The total fertility rate has declined from 5.5 births per woman for the period 1986-88 to 4.3 births for 1992-94, a drop of 22%. Given this relatively rapid fertility transition, Zimbabwe offers an opportunity to examine the impact of reproductive change on women’s lives. The current emphasis of policy makers on social and economic development at all levels, including a multi-sectoral approach to family planning and reproductive health, has further defined the central research issue for the Zimbabwe WSP program.

Researchers at the University of Zimbabwe have organized themselves into four study groups that are addressing a common theme, the impact of family planning on the participation of women in the development process. The largest study, a national survey of 2,400 women ages 18 to 60, is developing a longitudinal record of social and economic milestones in women’s lives, relating these to their contraceptive and birth histories to answer the question of how family planning may affect women’s ability to participate in household, economic, and political activities associated with development.

A second study is gathering information on women’s early experiences with sexuality and reproductive health and ways that the accessibility of contraception has shaped their academic and vocational goals. A third study is examining the roles that husbands and affinal family members play in determining the extent to which women with small families are able to participate in development activities, in contrast to women with larger families. A fourth study is exploring the meaning of the concept, quality of life, in an effort to understand women’s views on how ability to control fertility and a woman’s participation in activity outside the household may influence the quality of her life, negatively or positively. The Zimbabwean studies began later than the others, due to an initial delay in identifying Zimbabwe as an emphasis country, but we hope that the time can be made up during the coming year.
The four research teams are coordinated through the WSP secretariat headed by Dr. Marvellous Mhloyi. The secretariat monitors the studies and provides technical assistance as needed; convenes regular meetings of the research teams to coordinate designs and share resources; organizes, conducts and documents meetings of the In-country Advisory Committee (IAC) and its technical sub-committee; coordinates development and implementation of a dissemination plan; and establishes links with women’s advocacy groups through common research interests.

The IAC is composed of 12 members representing research, policy, women’s advocacy, and the media. Their purpose is to advise the research teams on various aspects of the studies, particularly in developing and implementing a dissemination plan. In addition, a sub-group of the IAC offers technical assistance on specific issues such as instrument design.
WSP Secretariat

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin

Objectives: To serve as the local secretariat in Zimbabwe and to assist in the coordination of the four subprojects.

Description: The local Secretariat is organizing, conducting, and documenting periodic meetings of a WSPZ In-country Advisory Committee; monitoring subagreements; holding technical review meetings with principal investigators and others to supervise the research, share resources, and address common issues; and disseminating information on the progress and outcomes of the project to interested individuals and groups.

Implementing Agency: Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- An agreement between FHI and the University of Zimbabwe was formalized on July 15, 1995 to provide Women's Studies Project funds to support a three-month bridging project to a WSP Secretariat in Zimbabwe. Under the bridging project, the WSPZ Coordinator and/or her assistant convened meetings of the research teams, reviewed concept proposals, provided technical assistance, drafted an integrating paper, met with USAID/Harare staff, communicated with the FHI/WSP Technical Monitor, and identified individuals to be invited to serve on an advisory committee.
- During her October 1995 visit to Harare, the WSP technical monitor met with the Coordinator (M. Mhloyi) and the Assistant Coordinator (T. Hove) to review the work of the Secretariat; met with UZ researchers to discuss design issues in the development of their proposals; and participated in the first IAC meeting.
- The subagreement outlining the tasks of the WSPZ secretariat was initiated in December.
- To improve communication efficiency, a Hewlett-Packard multipurpose fax-printer-copier was shipped to the UZ Sociology Department for use by the Secretariat.
- In April 1996, the technical monitor met with the Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator to review the activities of the Secretariat, provide technical assistance on financial reporting and other matters, and negotiate a plan for improved communication between the WSPZ and FHI/WSP. The technical monitor met with each Principal Investigator to discuss his/her proposed subagreement and accountability for implementing the subproject.
- Mhloyi continued to offer technical assistance and coordination as described in the Secretariat Subagreement.

In Past Six Months
- In October 1996, FHI staff traveled to Harare to attend the second meeting of the In-Country Advisory Committee; assist the research teams with plans for data collection, including development of interview and focus group guides; conduct a one-day workshop on qualitative research; and meet with policymakers and women's advocates to update them on project activities.
- The Secretariat assisted in the arrangements for this visit, planning the IAC meeting, making contacts, and setting up appointments.
• Secretariat staff developed and distributed the first WSP Newsletter for Zimbabwe.
• In November 1996, Mhloyi visited FHI to attend the WSP TAG meeting and also spent a week at FHI for consultation on WSP research activities in Zimbabwe and overall coordination of the sub-projects.
• Since then, Mhloyi and her assistant have continued to monitor progress on the four studies and coordinate mailing of financial reports to FHI.

Plans for Next Six Months:

• In May 1997, the technical monitor will meet with the Secretariat staff in Harare to review the functions of the Secretariat and develop a workplan for the next six months. The plan will include continuation of sub-project monitoring and technical assistance to PIs; preparation for dissemination, including convening the dissemination committee that was formed in October; contacting interested women’s advocates and policymakers to brief them on WSP activities and progress; and planning the next IAC meeting, to be held in October or November 1997.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Dr. Mhloyi is responsible for many projects which compete for time that she can devote to the WSP. The recent death of her assistant in an automobile accident put additional burden on Dr. Mhloyi. Poor access to fax and email further reduce communication between the Secretariat and FHI and among the research teams, making coordination somewhat more difficult. The fax machine that was shipped to the Secretariat a year ago is still not operable due to problems converting it to the telecommunications system at the University. Space constraints at the University and inadequate administrative support staff contribute to these organizational problems.

Total Subagreement Budget: $42,820
Initiation Date: 01-Dec-95

FY'97 Budget: $42,718
Projected End Date: 31-Jul-98
Impact of Family Planning on Women's Participation in the Development Process

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin

Objectives: To investigate relationships between contraceptive use/non-use and the role that women are able to play in the household, educational, economic, and political domain.

Description: This study is looking broadly at the extent to which women who control their fertility also control other aspects of their lives. By analyzing key social, economic, and political events in women's lives in relations to their reproductive history, investigators are examining relationships between contraceptive use/non-use and the roles that women play in household, educational, economic and political domains. The study examines the link between family planning use or non-use and women's condition (defined as employment, land ownership and/or use of credit facilities); their position in the households (i.e., their role in decision-making about family size, use of income, children's education, their own employment and whether they are allowed to travel outside the home); and their position in the community (defined as their involvement in public demonstrations and/or politics). The study asks women about their level of knowledge regarding local and national government and marriage and inheritance laws.

Background information will be analyzed from the 1987 and 1994 DHS data sets and from the Socio-Cultural Study, which was conducted in 1992. Primary data will be collected in a household survey of a national sample of 2,500 women, using the Zimbabwe Revised Master Sample.

Implementing Agency: Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- The research proposal was completed and incorporated into a FHI-University of Zimbabwe subagreement which was reviewed, revised, and approved for a July 1, 1996 starting date.
- The research team reviewed literature and DHS data preliminary to developing the research instruments and began work on the survey questionnaire.

In Past Six Months
- During a visit to Harare in October 1996, WSP staff discussed progress on preparation for the study with the Principal Investigator (M. Mhloyi).
- In November 1996, while in the U.S. to attend a WSP TAG meeting, Mhloyi spent a week at FHI which included extensive consultation with an FHI biostatistician on data collection for event history analysis. A draft of the survey instrument was received by FHI for review prior to this visit. A revision was approved at FHI in January for pilot testing.
- In March 1997, recruitment of interviewing teams was finalized, using personnel of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council.

Plans for Next Six Months:
- In April 1997, the survey instrument will be pilot tested and revised and interviewers trained.
Data will be collected in April and May and entered, cleaned and sent to FHI for review prior to a technical assistance visit to Harare in August 1997.

The technical monitor will travel to Harare in May-June 1997 and will review the data collection and management. The technical monitor will also work with the research team on their dissemination plan.

During her August visit, Wong will assist the team with data analysis and help draft an outline for the final report.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: Fieldwork was delayed by unusually heavy rains which prevented interviewers from moving about in the field. In addition, the PI and others on this research team tend to be over-committed due to numerous demands of teaching and other research projects. The PI is currently on sabbatical leave, which may enable her to devote more time to this sub-project. Finally, a vehicle accident involving two deaths and four people injured while on a field visit interrupted field work and necessitated scaling back.

Total Subagreement Budget: $64,074
Initiation Date: 01-Jul-96

FY'97 Budget: $66,773
Projected End Date: 01-Jan-98
Impact of Family Planning on Academic Achievement and Vocational Goals of Young Women

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin

Objectives: The goal of this study is to identify reproductive, academic, and vocational events in the lives of sexually active young women and describe ways that access to, and use of, contraception has influenced their academic and vocational goals.

Description: Many young women drop out of the educational system when they become pregnant, thereby losing the opportunity to acquire the knowledge, status, and credentials they need to pursue social and economic goals. The study is tracing reproductive, academic, and vocational events in the lives of sexually active young women 18 to 25 years old who are enrolled in a teachers college. The design compares women who are still in school, women who left school due to pregnancy and returned, and women who left school due to pregnancy and did not return. Self-administered questionnaires are being given to all 1st and 3rd year female students in three teacher training colleges. In-depth interviews are being conducted with students who have returned to school following suspension for pregnancy and women of comparable characteristics in the community who did not return after a pregnancy.

Implementing Agency: Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- Technical assistance provided by FHI staff and the Secretariat (M. Mhloyi) enabled the project manager (M. Gijima) to complete a proposal.
- A University of Zimbabwe-FHI subagreement was approved to start the research in July 1996.
- The Principal Investigator (R. Zvobgo) and project manager obtained consent from three teacher training colleges for participation of their students in the research.
- Work was begun on a self-administered questionnaire for the teacher's college student survey.

In Past Six Months
- Two focus group discussions were held for the purpose of exploring issues to be included in the survey questionnaire.
- Work began on the self-administered questionnaire with technical assistance provided in Harare by FHI staff.
- Drafts of research instruments, including data collection tools and informed consent forms, were received by FHI, where they were reviewed and returned with comments and revisions.
- The project manager and research team attended a qualitative research workshop given by the technical monitor in Harare in October 1996 and discussed application of data collection techniques to in-depth interviews in the second phase of their project.
- The questionnaire was pilot tested and revised.
Plans for Next Six Months:

- The questionnaire will be administered to students in three teachers colleges.
- Data will be entered and analyzed.
- In-depth interview guides for the second phase of the project will be drafted and submitted to WSP staff for review.
- Interviews will be conducted, transcripts coded, and analysis carried out with DTSearch software for text-based data.
- The technical monitor will travel to Harare in May-June 1997 to assist with data analysis and plans for completion of the sub-project, including an outline for the final report.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The PI lives too far from Harare to participate in most of the project implementation. Therefore, responsibility for most aspects of the research thus far rests with the project manager (Gijima). The research team is relatively inexperienced and has relied on much guidance from the Secretariat coordinator and the FHI technical monitor. In addition, other teaching and research responsibilities at the University have limited the amount of time the project manager can devote to the WSP research. Data collection has been further delayed by a decision of Teacher Training College officials to close the colleges earlier than expected for the Easter holidays.

Total Subagreement Budget: $26,716
Initiation Date: 01-Jul-96

FY'97 Budget: $44,358
Projected End Date: 01-Jan-98
Mediating Effects of Gender on Women’s Participation in Development

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin

FCO: 4416

Objectives: To examine the roles of husbands and in-laws in determining the extent to which women contraceptive users participate in development activities.

Description: The University of Zimbabwe’s Institute for Development Studies is examining the roles of husbands and affinal family members in determining the extent to which women contraceptive users participate in development activities. Family planning has been promoted as a means of reducing the domestic burden, freeing women to participate in economic and other status-enhancing activities. There is little scientific evidence, however, to document whether family members encourage women in these activities or whether strong family ties in a patriarchal society have a conservative influence, discouraging women from taking strategic advantage of opportunities for personal advancement. This study uses qualitative methods to gain insights into the influence of significant others (husbands and older affinal female family members) on the ability of women with large and small families to participate in three domains: household decision-making, economic activity and political action. In-depth interviews are being held in both rural and urban communities with four types of participants: married women ages 25-40 using contraception and having one to four children, married women ages 25-40 using contraception and having five or more children, married men ages 25-50, and women over 40 whose extended families include daughters-in-law. Focus group discussions will also be held to gather normative data on attitudes, values and expectations of men and older women regarding women’s participation in development activity and the role that family members play in determining how women with larger and smaller families allocate their time.

Implementing Agency: Institute for Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
- The WSP technical monitor provided extensive technical assistance in Harare and by fax from North Carolina to the Principal Investigator (N. Wekwete) and the research team on conceptualizing the research problem and drafting a proposal. Mhloyi, as Secretariat coordinator, also gave assistance.
- The proposal was completed and incorporated into an FHI-University of Zimbabwe subagreement which was then reviewed, revised, and approved for funding on July 1, 1996.
- Work began on the guide for in-depth interviews.

In Past Six Months
- UZ researchers attended a workshop on qualitative data collection and drafted guides for in-depth interviews, which were reviewed at FHI.
- Preparations were made for recruiting participants and conducting interviews.
- Technical assistance was provided by FHI staff during a two-week visit to Harare in October 1996.
- Also during this visit, WSP staff gave Wekwete DT Search software and instructed Lisa Langhaug, an American public health specialist resident in Harare, in the use of the software.
for computer text-based analysis. Langhaug, with USAID approval to serve as an FHI consultant, then provided technical assistance to Wekwete on using the software.

**Plans for Next Six Months:**

- Interview and focus group data will be collected.
- The technical monitor will travel to Harare in May 1997 to assist with data analysis and planning for the final report.
- Langhaug will continue to offer limited consultation on data management and analysis.
- A final report will be drafted and sent to FHI for review.

**Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion:** The research team lacks experience in qualitative research methods but is eager to learn. Data collection was delayed by an unusually heavy rainy season and conflicting responsibilities of the PI at the Institute for Development Studies. It is uncertain whether there will be time before the end of the WSP to collect, analyze, and report the focus group discussion data in Phase II.

**Total Subagreement Budget:** $28,715  
**Initiation Date:** 01-Jul-96

**FY'97 Budget:** $40,288  
**Projected End Date:** 01-Jan-98
Consequences of Family Planning for Women’s Quality of Life

Technical Monitor: Priscilla Ulin  
FCO: 4417

Objectives: To explore cultural constructions of quality of life in an effort to understand women’s views on how fertility and women’s participation or non-participation in activity outside the household may influence the quality of their lives, negatively or positively.

Description: Researchers at the University of Zimbabwe are asking Zimbabwean women to define what quality of life means to them, including how this broad concept relates to factors such as their roles in household decision-making about family size, use of income and children’s education; the time they have to devote to work versus leisure activities; their participation in the labor force and the nature of the paid labor they do; and their level of political involvement. The women are also being asked about consequences of family planning for their quality of life, as they define it, and the strategies they have developed to overcome potentially negative consequences. Data will be collected through focus group discussions, comparing women on the basis of age, education and residence (rural/urban).

Implementing Agency: Department of Psychiatry, University of Zimbabwe

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996
• With technical assistance from FHI staff, a proposal was developed, reviewed at FHI and USAID, revised, and incorporated into a University of Zimbabwe-FHI subagreement approved for funding in July 1996.
• Work began on the data collection instruments.
• The study was introduced to the community, and a small pilot study was carried out. A report of findings from this preliminary study was sent to FHI.
• The technical monitor visited Harare in April 1996 to assist in proposal development.

In Past Six Months
• In October 1996, the technical monitor spent two weeks in Harare, where she worked with the research team to develop ideas for focus group guides. The researchers also participated in a one-day workshop on data collection.
• A final draft of the guide and other field materials were completed in March 1997 and reviewed by FHI staff.
• The PI began working with Lisa Langhaug, a Harare-based, USAID-approved, consultant who is providing technical assistance in the use of DT Search software for computer analysis of text-based data.
• A local research assistant has been hired to assist with transcripts and data analysis.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Data will be collected in April 1997.
• While in the U.S. on other business in May, the field PI, Dr. Jane Mutambirwa, will spend a week at FHI working on coding and computer analysis of the data with the assistance of FHI staff.
• A final report will be drafted.

**Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion:** Project implementation has proceeded slowly due to need for more technical assistance than had been anticipated. Competing pressures of other university responsibilities, plus the PI's international travel schedule, also make it difficult for the team to keep pace with the workplan. Additional time is needed for the PI and other researchers to learn DT Search software for analysis of the transcripts, since none of them has experience with computers.

**Total Subagreement Budget:** $24,645
**Initiation Date:** 01-Jul-96

**FY'97 Budget:** $40,905
**Projected End Date:** 01-Jan-98
The WSP international Technical Advisory Group was appointed early in the first year to help guide the Project. TAG members, currently numbering ten, have a variety of backgrounds, including social science, demography, and reproductive health with direct relevance to the aims of the WSP. Four are from developing countries. The TAG is chaired by Professor Jane Menken, Population Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania. USAID staff and representatives from sister organizations also participate.

The TAG met twice during the first year of the Project and is meeting annually thereafter. TAG members actively participate in the annual meetings, addressing questions raised in various briefing papers. TAG members serve as facilitators and moderators during these meetings. TAG members also serve as unpaid advisors to the WSP. Several TAG members have been asked to serve as peer reviewers for subagreements or papers supported by the WSP. One TAG member represented the WSP at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. Another participated in an FHI-sponsored panel at the Beijing Conference. A third has advised on psychosocial indicators. Four embers from emphasis countries serve on WSP In-country Advisory Committees.

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

Through September 1996

- TAG meetings have been held February 3-4, 1994 (AIDSCAP), November 17-18, 1994 (FHI headquarters), and November 16-17, 1995 (AIDSCAP). Minutes from the meetings were written and distributed to TAG members and USAID.
- The WSP organized a panel featuring three TAG members and focusing on follow-up to the Cairo and Beijing meetings. It was held at the Academy for Educational Development in Washington, DC on November 15, 1995.
• A forum presenting completed and planned subprojects on the Impact of FP on Asian Women was held at FHI’s AIDSCAP offices in Arlington, VA on November 16, 1995. Presenters were Sidney Schuler (Bangladesh), Linda Adair (Philippines), and Nancy Yinger (India) of the International Center for Research on Women.

• TAG members were asked to serve an initial 2 1/2 year term. During the second half of the project, several new TAG members were added while several rotated off. Drs. John Casterline and Anibal Faundes joined the group for the November 1995 meeting. Dr. Rosalind Petchesky, representing an international women’s research and advocacy group and Drs. Marvellous Mhloyi and Saparinah Sadli, colleagues from Zimbabwe and Indonesia, were invited to participate on the TAG during the second half of the WSP.

In Past Six Months
• A TAG meeting was held November 14-15, 1996 (Dr. Bhiwandi’s home). Minutes were written and distributed to members, observers and USAID for comments.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Plans for the November 17-18, 1997 TAG meeting at AIDSCAP will be initiated.

Findings and Outcomes: Follow-up information has been sent to all people invited to meetings to continue their interest in Project and to help mend bridges.

FY’97 Budget: $81,638
IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

Technical Monitor: Barbara Barnett  

Objectives: To support the scientific research process through timely dissemination of study findings to a variety of international and national audiences; to inform colleagues (CAs, researchers, donors, FP professionals, women's organizations, USAID staff) about WSP activities; to document the research process; to respond to in-country requests for technical assistance on information dissemination; and to work with IACs to build in-country capacity for information dissemination.

Description: In the first two years of the WSP, information dissemination focused on creating an identity for the Project and educating colleagues about the Project's goals. As research subprojects are nearing completion, information dissemination activities have shifted in focus. Efforts are now under way to disseminate preliminary study findings and to plan for dissemination of final Project results to international and national audiences.

The WSP information dissemination process is multi-faceted, since the Project's goal is to make study results available to a wide range of audiences including researchers, policy-makers, family planning providers and program managers, women's groups and study participants. Strategies are being developed for each subproject to reach these audiences, using dissemination activities and media appropriate for each group. In addition to planning for new activities, the WSP will continue its existing information dissemination strategies: publication of the WSP newsletter, which is distributed to CAs, In-country Advisory Committee members, selected in-country colleagues, and donors; publication of Project working papers; and attendance at professional meetings, which allows for presentation of WSP results, plus networking opportunities.
The WSP has formed an information dissemination committee, which meets as needed (typically every six weeks) to discuss short-term and long-term communications activities. Among the strategies the committee has discussed and implemented are:

- creation of an informal in-country advisory group to outline local dissemination needs, offer ideas to FHI about dissemination for final project results, and share lessons learned from their own dissemination efforts;
- posting of WSP materials on FHI's home page, a low-cost, high-impact vehicle for information dissemination;
- selection of key professional meetings where WSP could make presentations about the Project, including PAA;
- dissemination through existing FHI channels, including Network, FHI's quarterly magazine.

As the WSP nears completion, staff are discussing and evaluating ideas for dissemination of final Project results. Staff have solicited ideas from the informal advisory network on information dissemination and from members of the WSP Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Although a number of creative ideas have been discussed, a limited budget for dissemination means that FHI must find the most cost-effective ways of disseminating information to targeted audiences. While WSP secretariats in emphasis countries will be responsible for planning national dissemination efforts -- and their Project budgets include money for dissemination -- FHI staff will be responsible for disseminating results at an international level.

Currently, FHI plans:

- an international meeting, to be held in June 1998 in Washington, D.C.;
- a final synthesis report summarizing Project findings and making recommendations for improvements in family planning programs and services;
- distribution of study results and WSP publications on FHI's home page;
- dissemination of study results in Network;
- preparation of press packets and background materials for the news media;
- publication of fact sheets, summarizing individual study findings.

Other possible options for dissemination include a publication by the Population Reference Bureau, focusing on selected findings; incorporation of WSP findings into a series of reports on family planning being prepared by the RAND Corporation; and dissemination of findings through FHI's Contraceptive Technology Update lecture series. WSP staff is also considering fundraising activities for dissemination, including translation of the final synthesis report into Spanish and French and travel costs of conference participants.

**Implementing Agency:** Family Health International

**Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:**

**Through September 1996**

- Developed a comprehensive communications strategy for WSP.
- Produced publications to introduce the project, including brochure and newsletter.
- Began development of an information dissemination plan for each WSP project.
- Disseminated results to selected audiences in Bangladesh, Nigeria, Malaysia, and Jamaica.
- Developed fact sheets to provide brief summaries of WSP study results.
• Formed a WSP information dissemination committee, which meets to discuss short-term and long-term communications activities.
• Developed informal in-country advisory network to provide FHI staff with ideas and strategies for information dissemination of final project results.
• Posted WSP information on FHI’s Home Page.
• Included WSP information in Network.
• Presented information about the Project and preliminary findings of research at professional meeting, including AWID and PAA.
• Published two case studies of women-centered health programs in WSP emphasis countries.
• Published three working papers, including one on the WSP conceptual framework.
• Offered technical assistance to in-country colleagues on dissemination activities.
• Solicited input from WSP TAG members on information dissemination ideas.
• Held meetings to discuss fundraising for dissemination and other WSP activities.

In Past Six Months
• Worked with in-country colleagues on writing and editing of case study of two women-centered programs in Bolivia. Published Bolivia case study in English and Spanish. Distributed Bolivia case study to international and national audiences.
• Edited case study on women-centered health program in the Philippines.
• Completed writing and editing of a working paper on the relationship between family planning use and women’s work and earnings.
• Prepared and published four fact sheets, brief summaries of WSP study results, on “Childbearing, Labor Force Participation and Earnings” (Philippines); “Childbearing, Earnings and the Quality of Women’s Lives” (Philippines); “Women’s Perceptions of Family Planning in Rural Bangladesh;” and “The Effect of Family Planning on Marital Disruption” (Philippines.)
• Presented preliminary findings of research in Jamaica and Mali at the 1997 Population Association of American meeting in Washington, DC.
• Presented preliminary findings of research in Brazil at the International Conference on Women’s Health in Rio de Janeiro.
• Posted additional materials on FHI’s home page, including July 1996 newsletter, fact sheets, and Bolivia case study.
• Helped Bolivian colleagues prepare a proposal for funding of dissemination activities by UNFPA.

Plans for Next Six Months:
• Publish and distribute working paper on relationship between family planning and women’s work and income.
• Publish and distribute Philippines case study.
• Prepare and submit for publication an article synthesizing case study findings.
• Publish WSP 1997 newsletter.
• Contact emphasis country secretariats to ask about their plans for final dissemination of WSP results.
• Continue to refine individual information dissemination plans for each subproject.
• Continue to develop plans for dissemination of final WSP results.
• Develop ideas for future issues of *Network*, which will include WSP results.
• Continue discussions on fundraising for dissemination activities.
• Post additional materials on FHI’s home page, including summaries of two working papers and 1997 newsletter.
• Continue discussions with RAND and PRB on dissemination of WSP results.

**Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion:** Dissemination of final results may be limited if additional money cannot be raised through fundraising activities and if core funding is less than needed.

**FY'97 Budget:** $96,184 (FHI corporate funds cover the staff time of information dissemination staff and Ms. JoAnn Lewis)

**Initiation Date:** 15-Aug-95  
**Projected End Date:** 19-Sep-98
Gender Working Group Methodology Review

Technical Monitor: Arlene McKay

Objectives: To review the existing methodologies for applying gender concerns in development planning and programming. In particular, to consider the applicability of existing methodologies to reproductive health and family planning programs, even if they have not been designed or previously used for this purpose. The review and evaluation of existing approaches will serve the USAID PHN Center to refine and expand the ways that gender is addressed in the programs it supports.

Description: The USAID PHN Gender Working Group (GWG) has requested FHI to produce two deliverables: (1) a detailed, annotated bibliography of existing methodologies that have been applied to gender concerns in USAID's PHN Division or other development sectors; and (2) a draft discussion paper based on the materials in the annotated bibliography. Citations will include all relevant biographical information, as well as details of cost and means to obtain the materials. FHI will provide a description and discussion of the theoretical and practical nature of the methods along with some preliminary analysis of the potential utility of the tools for the USAID-supported activities. Any information about the extent to which the instrument has been field tested, used or evaluated for impact should be included. The discussion paper is being prepared in consultation with the GWG and selected experts on gender, using theoretical and policy documents that provide relevant contextual materials. This paper will draw together what is known about how development projects have taken account of gender and how successfully they have done so in using the available methods. It will offer information about both lessons learned and gaps in knowledge and approaches. It may also suggest which methodologies could be usefully applied to USAID-supported field activities in RH and FP.
Implementing Agency: Family Health International

Activities, Accomplishments, Problems:

In Past Six Months

- A thorough review of materials, manuals, methodologies and indicators as well as policy and theoretical frameworks relevant to the incorporation of gender perspectives in USAID PHN activities was undertaken.

- Interviews, primarily by phone, were conducted with experts in gender who have had experience in the development and the implementation of gender policies and activities in a wide range of bilateral, multilateral and international nongovernmental organizations involved in development work. It was found that the majority of existing materials and frameworks were created to address gender issues in traditional development areas, such as agriculture, education and workforce participation. Thus, there was a limited amount of published materials directly relevant to the task, but it became clear that there is an emerging body of materials related to gender and health and population. The reviewers were fortunate in locating documents that were “hot off the press” that focused on the reasons and the ways for integrating gender perspectives into health and population programs.

- Working in close collaboration with the PHN Gender Working Group (GWG), draft versions of the discussion paper and the annotated bibliography were prepared. Eventually it was decided to produce a short briefing paper that would focus on the issues related to the incorporation of gender into USAID PHN programs and that would serve as a catalyst for discussions and “next steps” for the staff of the PHN Center and the CAs. The draft paper was reviewed by the GWG and modifications to format and content were made as recommended. Planning for a meeting of PHN staff and selected CAs was also begun.

Plans for Next Six Months:

- The draft discussion paper and bibliography will be completed and distributed to staff of the PHN Center and selected CAs. The papers will serve as the focal point for discussions at a consultative meeting to be held in April 1997 that will be convened by the GWG. FHI staff will discuss their findings and the paper at the meeting and will use the input from the participants as well as additional information from interviews pending with UNFPA staff in preparing a final version of the discussion document and annotated bibliography. The documents will be distributed in coordination with the GWG.

- FHI staff are prepared to assist the GWG in the implementation of follow-up activities as recommended by the consultative group and approved by USAID PHN. During the next six months, such activities may include the development and management of a gender working group listserv and the creation of a Gender Working Group modeled on the MAQ Working Group.

Possible Problems, Barriers to Completion: The project may be slowed down due to the time constraints of the GWG staff. With Dr. Erin McNeill leaving, there will be one less PHN staff to participate on the GWG and that may affect the speed with which the project is completed. Unless an intern is assigned to the GWG, the next phase, the development of a strategy to more effectively implement gender into PHN programs, may also be slow.

Findings and Outcomes: The incorporation of gender perspectives into health programs including reproductive health and family planning has received more attention especially since
ICPD and BEIJING. But there is still a relatively limited amount of materials available. It is definitely an emerging field. Fortunately, there is expertise available for the development of guidelines to assist USAID in the creation of policies and activities to more effectively implement gender into PHN programs.

**FY'97 Budget:** $24,553  
**Initiation Date:** 01-Oct-96  
**Projected End Date:** 01-Apr-97
<p>| WOMEN'S STUDIES | Department | Total | G&amp;A | DEV | TAG | CEBU FUP | BRAZIL | EGYPT | PHILIPP | INDONES | BOLIVIA | BOL EL AL | PH SECRE | INDO YKB | IND BKKB | PH CPU |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 |            |       |     |     |     |         |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Salaries        | 487,290    | 10,873| 124,452| 29,034| 7,960| 9,390| 16,971| 3,319| 11,296| 10,864| 2,796| 16,049| 7,130| 1,488| 7,942 |
| Fringes         | 131,568    | 2,936| 33,602| 7,839| 2,149| 2,535| 4,582| 896| 3,050| 2,933| 755| 4,333| 1,925| 402| 2,144 |
| Consultants     | 35,688     | 1,800| 0| 0| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional Fees| 44,000   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contracted Labor| 20,361     | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Travel | 30,600     | 5,000| 11,000| 800| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Travel  | 133,925    | 100| 12,500| 1,000| 5,000| 2,600| 6,000| 5,200| 0| 0| 4,045| 4,000|
| Subscriptions   | 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Publications    | 2,000      | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postage (network only) | 3,000    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office Supplies | 2,250      | 100| 400| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Supplies| 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing        | 18,975     | 50| 1,500| 400| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reprints        | 850        | | 100| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office Equipment| 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Equipment| 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight         | 3,600      | 100| 75| 100| 200| 200| 200| 200| 200| 200| | | | | | | |
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| Registration Fees| 1,975   | | 175| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Purch Svcs| 4,600      | 200| 500| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Office Rent     | 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subcontracts with G&amp;A | 187,074 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Equipment Mnt &amp; Repair | 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Computer Equipment| 0| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subcontracts w/o G&amp;A | 511,159 | | 125,539| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal        | 1,657,430 | 14,309| 163,454| 62,798| 139,223| 17,125| 59,453| 10,230| 14,746| 32,197| 3,551| 58,361| 47,170| 15,318| 39,136 |
| General &amp; Admin | 342,381    | 4,233| 49,036| 18,839| 4,105| 5,138| 17,836| 3,069| 4,424| 9,659| 1,065| 8,065| 6,780| 4,595| 4,241 |
| Transfer From (To) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals Before Service Centers | 1,999,812 | 18,601| 212,490| 81,638| 143,328| 22,263| 77,289| 13,299| 19,170| 41,856| 4,616| 66,426| 53,950| 19,913| 43,377 |
| Service Centers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals          | 1,999,812 | 18,601| 212,490| 81,638| 143,328| 22,263| 77,289| 13,299| 19,170| 41,856| 4,616| 66,426| 53,950| 19,913| 43,377 |</p>
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VII. TRAVEL COMPLETED (OCTOBER 1996-MARCH 1997)
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL
DOMESTIC TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-OCT-1996 THROUGH 31-MAR-1997
FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4025

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<td>T. MCGINN</td>
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TO ATTEND A PRESENTATION ENTITLED: "HOW DO COUPLES NEGOTIATE CHILDBEARING AND FAMILY PLANNING?", AND TO ASSIST USAID'S GENDER WORKING GROUP IN COLLECTING MATERIALS ON INCORPORATING GENDER IN POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROJECTS.

TO ATTEND A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE POPULATION COUNCIL ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THEIR OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS WITH INTEGRATION OF FAMILY PLANNING AND OTHER HEALTH CARE INTERVENTIONS. FCO #4000.

TO ATTEND A SYMPOSIUM ON "MEN AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: ADVOCATES OR ADVERSARIES?" FCO #4000 AND #4010.

TO MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU ABOUT POSSIBLE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES; TO ATTEND A MEETING SPONSORED BY RAND ON INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND POPULATION ISSUES; TO DELIVER MATERIALS FOR THE UPCOMING EVALUATION OF THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT TO THE POPTECH OFFICE. FCO #4030.

TO ATTEND THE 1997 PSYCHO-SOCIAL WORKSHOP AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. FCO #4000.

TO GIVE A TALK ON THE FRAMEWORK FOR SETTING PRIORITIES IN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AT FHI; TO WORK WITH DR. NANCY WILLIAMSON ON A PROPOSAL FOR USAID FUNDING; AND TO VISIT IPAS TO DISCUSS THE FRAMEWORK AND THE POSSIBILITIES FOR GETTING DATA TO TEST IT.
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>08-NOV-1996</td>
<td>M. KONATE</td>
<td>TO WORK WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN'S STUDIES DIVISION ON THE RESEARCH SUBPROJECT IN MALI; TO BE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THE ETHNOGRAPH SOFTWARE; TO CONDUCT PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS FOR THE FIRST ROUND OF INTERVIEWS AND PREPARE A DRAFT OF A PAPER FOR THE 1997 PAA MEETING.</td>
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<td>15-NOV-1996</td>
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<td>J. CASTERLINE</td>
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**Family Health International**

**International Travel for Period Between 01-Oct-1996 Through 31-Mar-1997**

**Funding Source:** Women's Studies 4000-4025

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<td>11-OCT-1996</td>
<td>P. ULIN</td>
<td>To meet with USAID Mission Staff to discuss WSP activities and progress. To monitor the activities of the WSP Secretariat, including problem-solving on monthly and quarterly reports. To monitor progress on four studies being carried out under the WSP at the University of Zimbabwe. To provide technical assistance on the development of data collection instruments for the four studies and on the use of text analysis software (data entry). To participate in the second IAC meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>29-SEP-1996</td>
<td>04-OCT-1996</td>
<td>J. LEWIS</td>
<td>To attend the In-Country Advisory Committee of the FHI Women's Studies Project. FCO 4402.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA/NEAR EAST</td>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>29-NOV-1996</td>
<td>13-DEC-1996</td>
<td>C. WASZAK</td>
<td>To monitor the Women's Studies Project activities in Egypt. To develop plans for workshop on qualitative data analysis - exploring possible collaboration with and partial support from the Research Management Unit of the National Population Council. To finalize plans for March information and advisory meeting. To meet with principal investigators of two WSP studies and visit one of the data collection sites for each study. To monitor the progress of the RMU-funded unsolicited studies, meeting with some of the principal investigators if possible or visiting study sites. To explore opportunities for collaboration between WSP and the Policy Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA/NEAR EAST</td>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>11-DEC-1996</td>
<td>14-DEC-1996</td>
<td>T. HULL</td>
<td>Traveled within Indonesia to provide training on qualitative data analysis to the Indonesian research staff working on the four Women's Studies Project studies. FCO 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL**  
**INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01- Oct-1996 THROUGH 31-Mar-1997**  
**FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4025**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Traveler</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASIA/NEAR EAST</td>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>06-FEB-1997</td>
<td>16-FEB-1997</td>
<td>E. BISGROVE</td>
<td>TO CO-FACILITATE WITH DR. EMILY WONG A WEEK LONG DATA ANALYSIS WORKSHOP FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT RESEARCH TEAMS FROM CENTRAL PHILIPPINES UNIVERSITY AND XAVIER UNIVERSITY. TO DISCUSS WITH RESEARCHERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS PROGRESS WITH THE QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS FROM THE CEBU WOMEN'S FOLLOW-UP STUDY. FCO 4003, 4025, 4026.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>20-SEP-1996</td>
<td>02-OCT-1996</td>
<td>P. BAILEY</td>
<td>TO WORK WITH PROYECTO INTEGRAL EN SALUD STAFF ON ANALYSIS AND REPORT-WRITING FOR THE STUDY &quot;THE IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION ON COUPLE STABILITY, WOMEN'S WELL-BEING AND SELF-DETERMINATION&quot;. FCO 4406.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>20-SEP-1996</td>
<td>02-OCT-1996</td>
<td>P. BAILEY</td>
<td>TO REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF DATA COLLECTION, ENTRY AND CLEANING FOR THE PROGRAMAS PARA LA SALUD STUDY ON &quot;CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES IN LA PAZ, EL ALTO AND SANTA CRUZ&quot;; TO REVIEW ANALYSIS PLANS. FCO 4405.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
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<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>24-NOV-1996</td>
<td>07-DEC-1996</td>
<td>P. BAILEY</td>
<td>TO WORK WITH PROYECTO INTEGRAL EN SALUD STAFF ON ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING OF THEIR STUDY &quot;PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION&quot;. FCO 4406.</td>
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<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>01-DEC-1996</td>
<td>02-DEC-1996</td>
<td>E. ZAMBRANA</td>
<td>TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO ATTEND THE 4TH IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>01-DEC-1996</td>
<td>02-DEC-1996</td>
<td>R. CENTELAS</td>
<td>TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO ATTEND THE 4TH IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT.</td>
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<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>01-DEC-1996</td>
<td>02-DEC-1996</td>
<td>S. PAULSON</td>
<td>TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO ATTEND THE 4TH IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>16-MAR-1997</td>
<td>29-MAR-1997</td>
<td>P. BAILEY</td>
<td>TO ASSIST DR. AMPARO CAMACHO IN PREPARATION FOR DISSEMINATION MEETING. TO ATTEND DISSEMINATION MEETING IN EL ALTO OF THE STUDY &quot;PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF CONTRACEPTION ON WOMEN'S LIVES&quot;. TO DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE STUDY &quot;IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC STATUS&quot;. FCO 4405, 4406 AND 4014.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>07-DEC-1996</td>
<td>14-DEC-1996</td>
<td>P. BAILEY</td>
<td>To pretest and finalize the last questionnaire for the pregnant teens. To prepare analysis for the presentation that Dr. Zenilda Vieira Brindo will give at the 8th International Women's Health Conference in Rio de Janeiro in March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>09-NOV-1996</td>
<td>11-NOV-1996</td>
<td>M. MHLOYI</td>
<td>Traveled from Zimbabwe to work with Drs. Ulin and Wong on the four research subprojects in Zimbabwe. They will be working on the data analysis plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>11-NOV-1996</td>
<td>17-NOV-1996</td>
<td>M. MHLOYI</td>
<td>Traveled from Zimbabwe to participate in the Women's Studies Project Technical Advisory Group Meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>11-NOV-1996</td>
<td>17-NOV-1996</td>
<td>S. SADLI</td>
<td>Traveled from Indonesia to participate in the Women's Studies Project Technical Advisory Group Meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>12-NOV-1996</td>
<td>16-NOV-1996</td>
<td>A. FAUNDES</td>
<td>Traveled from Brazil to participate in the Women's Studies Project Technical Advisory Group Meeting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>