

FHI

Impact of Family Planning on Women's Lives  
Cooperative Agreement USAID/CCP-A-00-93-00021-05

# Semi-annual Report

(1 April 1997 – 30 September 1997)

and

# Workplan

(1 October 1997 – 31 March 1998)



**SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT  
(April 1 - September 30, 1997)  
and WORKPLAN  
(October 1, 1997-March 31, 1998)**

**THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT**

**Cooperative Agreement  
CCP-A-00-93-00021-05**

**Submitted to:  
Office of Population, Policy & Evaluation Division  
United States Agency for International Development**

**Family Health International  
P.O. Box 13950  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 USA**

**Express Mail Address:  
2224 Chapel Hill-Nelson Highway  
Durham, NC 27713 USA**

**Phone: (919) 544-7040  
Fax: (919) 544-7261  
Home page: <http://www.fhi.org>**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Summary .....	1
B. How the Women's Studies Project Fits into the USAID Results Framework .....	1
C. Key Results Linked to Results Framework .....	2
D. Major Problems and Actions Taken to Resolve Them .....	3
E. Major Activities Planned During the Next Year by Result .....	4
II. SUBPROJECT STATUS REPORTS.....	5
A. Bolivia.....	7
B. Brazil.....	20
C. Cameroon.....	28
D. China.....	31
E. Egypt.....	34
F. Indonesia.....	38
G. Jamaica.....	50
H. Korea.....	54
I. Mali.....	57
J. Philippines.....	61
K. Zimbabwe.....	74
III. TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP .....	87
IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES.....	89
V. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE .....	93
VI. EXPENDITURES (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1997).....	99
VII. TRAVEL COMPLETED (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1997).....	101
APPENDIX: Women's Studies Project Log of Subagreement	

## ACRONYMS

AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Program
ALIHR	Association of Latin America Reproductive Health Investigators
AMPPF	Association Malienne pour la Planification Familiale
ANE	Asia/Near East
APHA	American Public Health Association
ASF	Associação Saude da Familia
AUC	American University in Cairo
AWID	Association for Women in Development
BKKBN	Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional
CAs	Cooperating agencies
CEMICAMP	Centro de Pesquisas das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas
CERPOD	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Population pour le Developpement
CIDEM	Centro de Informacion y Desarrollo de la Mujer
CLHNS	Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey
CPIRC	China Population Information and Research Center
CTO	Cognizant technical officer
DC	District of Columbia
DHS	Demographic and health survey
FCO	Final cost objective
FGD	Focus group discussion
FHI	Family Health International
FMU	Fertility Management Unit
FP	Family planning
FY	Fiscal year
G&A	General and administrative costs
GWG	Gender working group
IAC	In-country advisory committee
IBGE	Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistics
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFLS	Indonesian Family Life Survey
IMWH	International Meeting on Women and Health
IRRRAG	International Reproductive Rights Research Action Group
ISSA	Institute for Social Studies and Action
IUSSP	
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
MAQ	Maximizing access and quality
MCH	Maternal and child health
MEAC	Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPFP	Ministry of Population and Family Planning
NCIH	National Council for International Health
NIH	National Institute of Health

NGO	Non-government organization
NPC	National Population Council
OB/GYN	Obstetrics/gynecology
OPS	Office of Population Studies
PAA	Population Association of America
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition
PI	Principal Investigator
PPPD	Program Population Planning and Development
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
PROMUJER	Programas para la Mujer
PROISA	Proyecto Integral de Salud
RFP	Request for proposal
RH	Reproductive health
RIMCU	Research Institute for Mindanao Culture
RMU	Research Management Unit
SES	Socioeconomic status
SRC	Social Research Center
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
TAG	Technical advisory group
UNC-CH	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United National International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UZ	University of Zimbabwe
WHCF	Women's Health Care Foundation
WSP	Women's Studies Project
WSPZ	Women's Studies Project in Zimbabwe
YAFS	Young Adolescent Fertility Survey
YKB	Yayasan Kusuma Buana
ZNFPC	Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

# ***I. INTRODUCTION***

---

## **A. Summary**

In six emphasis countries and four 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 (April 1 - September 30, 1997), all of the research field projects were ongoing. In August, 1997, a small pilot study in the Republic of Korea began with FHI funds. Secondary analyses using data from Bangladesh, Nigeria, Malaysia, and the Philippines are completed and findings have been disseminated.

Women's Studies Project (WSP) staff completed the final case study of a women-centered reproductive health program in the Philippines and finalized a paper with the USAID Gender Working Group. Planning began for the November 1997 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and the upcoming professional meetings (APHA, NCIH, and PAA). Planning for dissemination and utilization of findings from WSP results began in earnest.

## **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 or Progress as 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.”

- The conceptual framework paper is forthcoming in Advances in Population.
- The WSP participated in In-Country Advisory Committee or dissemination meetings in Indonesia and the Philippines. Preliminary results were presented at: International Planned Parenthood Federation, the American Public Health Association meeting, the Technical Advisory Group meeting in DC in November, and USAID. Two sessions have been organized for PAA (4/98).

Result 1.2 (“Improve policy environment and increased global resources for family planning, policy resource development programs”)

- In its 26 field studies and three 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 are improving our understanding of the linkages between empowerment of women and family planning. TA and monitoring are being done for all studies.
- A small qualitative study was initiated in S. Korea with FHI corporate funds.
- The WSP is assessing the influence of male attitudes and behavior in 13 of its field studies.
- Secondary analyses have been completed and disseminated. The studies in Bangladesh, in particular, have stimulated a lively public discussion about how the Bangladesh family planning program might be reorganized so that it contributes more to women’s empowerment. The Malaysian paper and one Philippine paper were presented at the IUSSP meeting in Beijing in September. The Philippine case study was published, disseminated in hard copy, and put on the home page.
- 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 Philippine secondary analyses have been submitted for publication.
- The final report for the large Cebu survey was submitted to FHI.
- The Project began to implement the recommendations of the POPTECH evaluation.
- 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. This network was very useful when we initiated a small grant program for information dissemination.
- The WSP participated actively in the CA/USAID Gender Working Group, which will help clarify how new USAID projects can be implemented in a more gender-sensitive manner. FHI finished the Gender Lens paper and is managing the GWG list serv.
- Interagency Collaboration/Participation on Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs): the WSP Director serves on the TAGs of the Africa Operations Research/TA Project and The Evaluation Project and on FHI/AIDSCAP’s Women’s Council (now finished). We are also actively working with staff of the POLICY Project in the five countries in which we overlap. In the final year of the WSP, the POLICY Project will be very helpful in information dissemination and policy dialogue.

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.
- An information dissemination planning workshop was held in the Philippines (November, 1997).

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

- 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.
- Family planning and programs to increase women’s empowerment: Frequent discussions were held with the Gender Working Group, the POLICY Project, and USAID regarding how to implement gender components of new USAID projects. The paper, “Through a Gender Lens,” was completed and disseminated to CAs, participants in the GWG, and those providing assistance to the paper. (USAID will disseminate it further.)
- A project was developed to assist the USAID/Bolivia Mission to assess whether gender guidelines are being used in health/family planning services in Bolivia.

## **D. Major Problems and Actions Taken or Planned to Resolve Them.**

### Major Problems

- Communication with colleagues in Zimbabwe has been more difficult than with colleagues in other countries where the WSP is working.
- Several subprojects have encountered delays, particularly where investigators were asked to put more time into developing psychosocial indicators. Others have needed additional time to analyze qualitative data. The CERPOD project in Mali is not receiving adequate staffing.
- The WSP needs to be more visible at USAID/W 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 mechanisms and resources, including at USAID, for this work, including a possible no-cost extension.

### Actions

- We have intensified the contacts with Zimbabwe through visits to the US by Mutambirwa and Mhloyi; through use of a consultant in Zimbabwe; through provision of a fax machine; and by increasing the frequency of communication.
- We have intensified TA for work that is slower than expected (i.e., hiring consultants, interns). We sent an FHI intern to Mali for ten weeks.
- A panel on WSP results and the presentation on process (Nov. 19’97) were partial remedies to the visibility problem. We are continuing to discuss with our CTO ways to increase the visibility of the WSP.
- We are discussing the possibility of a no-cost extension for the WSP. We also have \$300,000 in reserve in the Contraceptive Technology Cooperative Agreement for further work after 9/98.

## **E. Major Activities Planned During the Next Six Months.**

### Result 1.1

- All field studies will be completed in the next six months. Final reports will be revised and 10 page summaries and two-page fact sheets prepared for each study.
- A third study site will be initiated in China through support from the Ford Foundation.
- The synthesis paper will be prepared.
- Papers presented at professional meetings such as APHA will be submitted for publication.
- Small grants will be awarded for creative information dissemination ideas.
- Additional WSP material will be put on FHI's home page on the Internet.
- WSP staff will prepare papers for the 1998 PAA meeting in April
- We will make preparations for the final conference in DC (June, 1998).

### Result 1.2

- Final IAC meetings will be held in Brazil, Bolivia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The focus will review the WSP conceptual framework and how the local studies and results fit in as well as the policy implications of in-country research.
- We will encourage in-country investigators to develop strategies of **what** research findings they intend to publicize, to whom, and how.
- WSP Director will serve as liaison with Africa OR/TA Project and the new Evaluation Project.
- We will continue to improve the usefulness, quantity, and quality of FHI's home page and the WSP material on it.
- We will provide TA for information dissemination in all WSP countries, giving special attention to Egypt, Zimbabwe, and Brazil.

### Result 1.3

- In the next 6 months, final IAC meetings and other dissemination meetings will be held. These will bring together NGOs and government policy makers and program managers.
- We will work closely with the POLICY Project in the countries we have in common (Bolivia, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, and the Philippines). They will be able to help with the dissemination of results to policy makers as well as policy dialogue.
- A workshop on analysis of qualitative data will be held in Egypt in February, 1998.

### Result 1.4

- We will actively participate in the USAID/CAs Gender Working Group (through sub-groups and the larger group and the list serv) and will be conducting some gender training activities at FHI to make sure that the insights of the WSP are conveyed to the whole organization.

## II. SUBPROJECT STATUS REPORTS



## A. BOLIVIA



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 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 March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The USAID/POPTECH evaluation took place in April-May 1997 with Bolivia being one of the two countries visited.
- The fifth IAC meeting was held on June 20, 1997.
- An investigator of another FHI project with WSP-related objectives also summarized findings.
- FHI staff summarized the findings of several non-Bolivian studies.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The sixth IAC meeting is scheduled for January 23, 1998, where preliminary results from the third research subproject will be presented. Donna McCarraher will attend from FHI.
- A final meeting of the IAC will include many public officials, FP providers, researchers and women's advocates. The two principal investigators from Brazil will also be invited, as well as other FHI sponsored researchers, to summarize the findings of their research, discuss their implications and actions to be taken.

## Case Study of Two Reproductive Health Programs

---

FCO(s): 4401

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Dr. Susan Paulson, local consultant

**Collaborating Agency:** Casa de la Mujer (Santa Cruz); Centro de Informacion y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM)

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

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Susan Paulson conducted 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 was published in the local journal *Opciones*.
- The complete English text and Spanish summary have been placed on the FHI website.
- The FHI/Bolivia representative has used the case study text on several occasions in his classes at the university to stimulate discussion.

**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.

## Access and Use of Reproductive Health Services in El Alto

---

FCO(s): 4019

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Programas para la Mujer (PRO MUJER), La Paz

**Collaborating Agency:** UNFPA

**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.

The study was conducted in La Paz by Pro Mujer, a private, non-profit voluntary organization that does training in reproductive health, child development, self esteem 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. In-depth interviews were conducted with 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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- To assist local researchers to analyze qualitative data produced by this subproject, FHI staff prepared a manual in Spanish 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.
- A draft final report was submitted and reviewed at FHI.
- A summary abstract has been disseminated by the local Subcommittee on Research, Evaluation and Population Policy.
- Pro Mujer staff produced a book with the study findings and distributed it widely to 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- An intern from Colombia worked during the spring and summer of 1997 to prepare a manuscript that focused narrowly on aspects of quality of care, using the situational analysis data and focus group quotations as support.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The manuscript will be submitted for publication by FHI as soon as Pro Mujer staff provide their comments.

- A four-page summary of the manuscript will appear in the next issue of *Opciones*, a Bolivian reproductive health journal.

**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: working with providers to increase their awareness of the importance of how they treat their clients and how this treatment is often perceived as negative, 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.

# Impact of Men's Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior Regarding Fertility Regulation on Women's Lives in Cochabamba

---

FCO(s): 4404

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Cooperazione Internazionale

**Collaborating Agency:** University of San Simon, Cochabamba

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

A study in Cochabamba explores men's and women's knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding family planning, the impact of contraceptive use and other areas of women's lives. Other aspects of women's lives include sexuality and the relationship with their partners. A cross-sectional survey, employing a multi-stage probability sample, was conducted with 630 couples, where the women's ages ranged from 20-49.

## Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- An in-country presentation was made at a dissemination workshop in March 1997.
- The analysis plan was drafted and implemented.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The final analysis was conducted using SUDAAN. Analysis included cross tabulations as well as logistic regression procedures.
- A consultant was hired to re-draft the final report. The final report will be completed in October 1997.

## Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The final report will be completed and the final version of the report will be printed and disseminated in country.
- Further report results will be presented at the November 1997 APHA meeting, the WSP TAG meeting in DC, the FHI Scientific Committee in January 1998, and the January 1998 IAC meeting in Bolivia.

**Possible 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.

**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.

# Impact of Family Planning on Women's Participation in Economic Activity: Follow-up of 1994 DHS

---

FCO(s): 4405

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Consultants Mario Gutierrez and Teresa Polo

**Objectives:** The primary objective is 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.

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. The target population of this study was 1,300 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.

This study will also 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; describe women's perceptions of social and economic mobility and how they relate to family size; 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; qualify the role that the use of contraception and/or reproductive health services play in the increase in the material quality of life; and identify the factors associated with meeting fertility and contraceptive goals/intentions as stated in 1994.

## Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

### *Through March 1997:*

- Since additional field support was secured, the subagreement was approved for a March 15, 1997 initiation date. 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.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The questionnaire was reviewed by several in-country experts and FHI staff.
- Interviewer training took place in June 1997 and field work began late June.
- The field work was completed by the end of August 1997 and the clean database was ready for analysis by the end of September.
- An analysis plan was prepared by the consultants and FHI staff in September. The field team was able to reinterview only 66% of the women in the original sample. Many of the women whom they were unable to relocate had lived in La Paz and worked as domestic employees.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- At FHI, we will decide how to weight the data to adjust for the loss to follow-up.
- Preliminary results will be presented at the November 1997 TAG meeting and at the sixth IAC meeting in January 1998 and the final report will follow.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The major challenge of this subproject was to locate a sufficient number of the original 1,300 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. For the actual field work, 63% of the women were reinterviewed. Weighting the data will adjust for the loss to follow-up.

## Psychosocial Impact of Fertility Regulation on Women

---

FCO(s): 4406

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de Atencia Primaria en Salud

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

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- The transcript and coding preparation for the interviews was completed and after several interviews were rejected for not meeting eligibility criteria, a total of 132 interviews make up the database.
- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- A University of North Carolina Maternal-Child Health student spent 2 1/2 months at PROISA to fulfill her internship requirement. She spent considerable effort organizing and preparing the database, and re-analyzing the findings for the final report. Her primary task was to revise the report into a draft version for publication.

### Plans for the 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.

- The UNC MCH student will continue to prepare a paper for thesis requirement and publication. A presentation on results will be made at the November 1997 TAG meeting.

**Findings and Outcomes:** To the surprise of the research team, the three groups of women were very similar. Where there seems to be some distinction is in regards to sexuality. The women who use condoms or IUDs, more than the women of the other two groups, tended to have more positive reports on the questions that explore sexuality, among them were the key questions “is it okay for a woman to show initiative in sexual relations?”, “when you are not interested in having relations, can you communicate this to your partner?”, and “do you let your partner know what you like and don’t like during sex?”. Women who do not use IUDs or condoms expressed great fear of becoming pregnant and this was sufficient reason to avoid sex. The differences between women and men are more interesting. Men seemed to report women taking initiative in sex more than women reported such action; they also reported helping out at home with daily household chores more than the women did. Both men and women reported that they resolve the problems at home, though men identified more with financial problems and women more with child-rearing issues. Women described their relationships with their partners as a major problem, something that men did not report. Whether these are true differences or a function of one sex’s hesitancy to report accurately delicate issues or of one sex’s desire to impress or give the socially acceptable answers, we do not know.

## Sexuality, Fertility and the Andean Culture

---

FCO(s): 4419

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Consultant Ramiro Molina Barrio

**Objectives:** To explore the relationship between contraceptive use and non-use, sexuality and fertility in Bolivia. Topics to be addressed 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.

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: Aymará, Quechua, and Guarani, as well as Spanish.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Mr. Ramiro Molina Barrio, a local anthropologist, was identified to develop the study protocol for this subproject.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The protocol should be completed by March 1998. The study itself will be done in FY'99 under the FHI Contraceptive Technology Cooperative Agreement.

**Possible 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 and could affect whether or not all three ethnic groups will be included in the study.

## B. BRAZIL



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 March 1997:*

- 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. The IAC members include Brazilian researchers, representatives of women's advocacy groups, service providers, policy makers, 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 and were reproduced in Portuguese in a monograph. They were to an expanded WSP mailing list, at two national conferences, and at the IMWH. 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.
- An 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). The WSP participated on a well-attended panel/workshop with IRRRAG and other research networks to discuss the experiences and the lessons learned in international collaborative projects.

- In conjunction with the IAC, a seminar (coordinated with the Ford and MacArthur Foundations) was held on male knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to FP and other areas of RH.
- WSP included a 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*.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The dissemination of WSP information continued as a high priority. However, due to the time limitations of the Secretariat staff, an update on the WSP was not included in the ASF newsletter.
- Information on the WSP was included in *Claudia*, a national women's magazine, and provided at meetings attended by Drs. Lemos Fernandez and Vieira Meloni.
- Planning for a final conference was initiated. Preliminary discussions were held with in-country donors about the possibility of co-sponsoring the final meeting.
- A one-year subagreement is being prepared with the ASF to serve as the WSP Secretariat in Brazil.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The subagreement with the ASF to serve as the WSP Secretariat will be completed and implemented.
- Planning for the final IAC meeting and the final conference in Brazil to present the results of the WSP projects will be completed and the Conference held before the end of the WSP. Co-sponsors and co-funders will be sought for both the conference and the publication of WSP documents in Portuguese.
- Information dissemination activities involving other women's organizations and government agencies will be developed and implemented.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The AIDSCAP/Brazil office is scheduled to close in October 1997. There were time constraints on the Secretariat staff due to the large number of final documents that AIDSCAP/Brazil had to prepare. With the closing of the AIDSCAP/Brazil office, it is 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.

**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 in Brazil

---

FCO(s): 4031

Country(s): Brazil

**Implementing Agency:** Associacao Saude da Familia

**Objectives:** AIDSCAP/Brazil through its implementing NGO, the Associacao Saude da Familia, serves as the Secretariat for the WSP in Brazil to assist in the overall management of the Women's Studies Project in Brazil. Specifically, they are organizing and documenting the WSP In-country Advisory Committee and assisting in the dissemination efforts in Brazil.

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 widescale dissemination; and serving a vital communication function enabling WSP staff to have a 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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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 in 1996.
- The second IAC meeting was held on March 26, 1996. The two WSP subprojects were presented at the IAC meeting. 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 and the English summaries were disseminated.
- 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. The seminar provided an opportunity for the audience to discuss the preliminary findings and suggest additional analyses and interpretations. The WSP subprojects presented progress reports. A discussion of the proposed international and national information dissemination strategy took place and recommendations were received. 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The Secretariat prepared a summary of the Proceedings.
- Plans for the final IAC were developed, but put on hold while decisions made about holding a final national conference before the end of the WSP. Planning continued to hold a final national meeting in conjunction with a Brazilian research organization such as ABRASCO. The focus of the meeting will be on the topics that the WSP has addressed in Brazil and that are of high priority: 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 sought locations for the national meeting and possible co-sponsors.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- A subagreement with the ASF will be finalized in late 1997.
- The Secretariat will organize the final IAC meeting in March 1998. The focus of the IAC meeting will be on a review of the WSP in Brazil and the research and policy implications of the two WSP-funded studies. The IAC will provide guidance on the information dissemination plans and the national meeting.
- The Secretariat will prepare a WSP insert for the December ASF newsletter and another for the spring ASF newsletter.
- With input from the IAC and the informal information dissemination advisory group, the Secretariat will take the lead in 1) placing WSP information in news bulletins, magazines and other media outlets; and 2) finalizing plans for the national conference.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Preparations for the closure of the AIDSCAP/Brazil program including the office in October 1997 limited the ability of the Secretariat to respond fully to WSP program needs during the last six months. The ASF, the implementing NGO for the AIDSCAP/Brazil program will continue and will have more time to dedicate to WSP in FY'98. 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 and publications in Portuguese may require additional funding that may be obtained from national funding sources.

**Findings and Outcomes:** General recommendations from the IAC members and observers at the second meeting were reinforced during the third 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.

## Social and Behavioral Consequences of Pregnancy among Young Women in Fortaleza, Ceará

---

FCO(s): 4400

Country(s): Brazil

**Implementing Agency:** Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand

**Collaborating Agency:**

**Objectives:** 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.

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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. Adding staff to identify abortion patients on weekends improved recruitment.
- The baseline, 35 week and 45 day postpartum interviews for the prenatal cohort have been completed as have the baseline and 45 day interviews for the abortion patients.
- Preliminary analyses have been prepared and the PI presented them 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Interviews, data entry and cleaning are ongoing.
- Descriptive tables were prepared for a first publication, comparing the prenatal group with the adolescents with an induced abortion.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Interviews will continue as will efforts to improve follow-up rates.
- The baseline comparison of the two groups of women will be presented at APHA in November 1997 and also at the November 1997 TAG meeting.

**Possible 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. The home visits to carry out interviews has been a key element to improving follow-up rates. In the summer of 1997, the hospital driver with the greatest knowledge of the city's layout and who worked for the project died. This may have negative consequences to an already challenging situation.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Findings to date show that teens seeking prenatal care were more likely than induced abortion patients to be in a relationship, either married or living with their partner (52% vs. 7%). Almost three of every four prenatal teens reported that their partners were content or happy about the pregnancy. Only 34% of the aborting teens said their partners were supportive of the pregnancy. Twenty-three 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 13% of the aborting teens said yes, but when asked if they would have liked to delay this pregnancy, 61% and 91% 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 48% 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 66% of aborting teens reported considering induced abortion as an option. Of those who thought about it, 39% and by definition, all of the second group actually attempted to induce an abortion. Misoprostol was by far the most common technique.

## Comparative Study of the Impact of Female Sterilization on Women's Lives

---

FCO(s): 4413

Country(s): Brazil

**Implementing Agency:** Centro de Pesquisas das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas

**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.

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, 376 women who have undergone tubal ligation at least five years prior to the study and 376 women (of the same age and community) who have not been sterilized are being interviewed. The interviews are being conducted in women's homes. The surveys include open-ended questions on psychosocial variables and women's perceptions of their life experiences within the last five years. Focus groups have been used to develop the questionnaires for both groups.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- FHI staff visited CEMICAMP in March 1996.
- A presentation of the study design was made at the WSP IAC meeting and suggestions from committee members were incorporated into the subagreement.
- There were difficulties in obtaining the census data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The census maps from the 1991 census were no longer accurate in some sectors, requiring new mapping.
- Staff were trained in focus group techniques. 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 interviews 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. The questionnaire was finalized in November 1996.
- 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.
- 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.

- Completion of the field work has been delayed due to a series of problems requiring that the sample size be reduced. The revised sample size of 472 (236 women who underwent tubal ligation and 236 non-ligated) was met.
- In the same period, the data entry program was completed.
- The PI presented focus group data on women's perceptions about health at the IMWH in Rio in March 1997.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Data collection was completed at the end of June 1997.
- Data entry began in April 1997.
- A revised data analysis plan was prepared based on the reduced sample size and the sampling issues that have been raised during the implementation of the field work.
- Data analysis started in June/July 1997.
- Two presentations on the psychosocial aspects of the focus group data were made by Maria Jose Duarte Osis, the PI; one at the ALIHR meeting in Peru and the other in Mexico in June 1997.
- A no-cost extension until December 31, 1997 was granted.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Data analysis will be completed and a final report prepared.
- An article for publication will be prepared.
- Presentations will be made at the Brazil IAC meeting, the final Bolivia IAC meeting and the Brazil national conference, as well as at the WSP international final dissemination conference.
- Plans to provide information on the results of the study in the communities participating and at the University of Campinas will be implemented.
- Dr. Faundes will make a presentation of preliminary results at the November 1997 TAG meeting.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Due to the problems in data collection, data entry and analysis was initiated later than scheduled. Field work began on December 3, 1996; it was anticipated that it would be completed in 50 days. A series of problems occurred which 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, but continued 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. Sampling requirements for identifying and pairing women who have had a tubal ligation with those who have not contributed to the delay. 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, but due to the reduced number of interviewers (one in May/June) and the difficulties described above, data collection was extended to late June. The difficulties encountered in the field work have been noted by other researchers and are being taken into consideration as new field survey research is being planned at CEMICAMP.

# C. CAMEROON



Cameroon is a country in West Africa, bordered by Nigeria to the west, Chad to the north, and Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and Congo to the south. It is a diverse nation with a rich cultural heritage and a complex political structure. The country has a long history of colonial rule, followed by a period of independence and a long struggle for political stability. The current government is a republic, with a president and a multi-party system. The economy is primarily based on agriculture, with a significant portion of the population engaged in subsistence farming. The country has a diverse population with many different ethnic groups and languages. The capital is Yaoundé, and the largest city is Douala. Cameroon is a member of several international organizations, including the African Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

## N-9 and Quality of Life

---

**FCO(s):** 4032

**Country(s):** Cameroon

**Implementing Agency:** Family Health International

**Collaborating Agency:** Ministry of Health, Yaounde

**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.

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. Were N-9 film to prove 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 March 1997:*

- The questionnaire was finalized and administered to 524 study participants.
- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Analyses of quantitative and qualitative data were completed.
- A paper for publication was drafted and is in review.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The paper will be revised according to review comments and submitted for publication (*Int Fam Plann Perspect*).

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The parent study found N-9 film to have no additional protective effect (beyond condoms) against HIV or other STDs. This limits the implications of the findings from the WSP module.

**Findings and Outcomes:** 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. Since, however, N-9 film was not shown to be effective, this information underscores the need for further research to develop alternative, women-controlled microbicides.

# D. China



## Impact of Family Planning on Women's Lives in China

---

FCO(s): 1614

Country(s): China

**Implementing Agency:** China Population Information and Research Center

**Collaborating Agency:** Rockefeller Foundation; Ford Foundation

**Objectives:** 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.

With funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, this study is being carried out in two provinces: Jiangsu Province with a 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 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 within families. 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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

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

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Preliminary data analysis was completed and a draft final report was started.
- The technical monitor traveled to China to work with the CPIRC to review data analysis and to begin drafting the English language final report.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- Data analysis will be completed and an English language report will be written and submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation by December 31, 1997.
- CPIRC has obtained funding from the Ford Foundation to replicate the study in a minority province. They will conduct the fieldwork in a third province, possibly Ningxia in the spring of 1998.

**Findings and Outcomes:** The study sites in S. Jiangsu represent what China considers successful areas in FP, while those in N. Anhui represent areas that are succeeding more slowly. Most of the women and men in S. Jiangsu have either junior or senior high school education and only one in five work as farmers. In N. Anhui women and men are less educated and over 90% work as farmers. Women and men from S. Jiangsu appeared to readily accept the FP policy (and small family norm) and to be resigned to it in Anhui. Over 90% of survey respondents are using contraception, mostly sterilization or the IUD (government-sanctioned methods). In S. Jiangsu women said they have used their current method of contraception for an average of nearly 10 years, compared to women in N. Anhui who have used their current method for nearly six years. Jiangsu has long endorsed the one-child policy and indeed, the average number of children born to women in S. Jiangsu is about 1.2, compared to 1.9 in N. Anhui, which more readily allows couples a second child if the first is a girl (and for a few other reasons).

The most significant negative effect of the FP policy on women is the continuing desire for sons. In S. Jiangsu the average number of sons and daughters born to women is .65 and .58 respectively, while in N. Anhui the averages are 1.03 and .82, respectively. Women and men are generally positive about the effects of FP on their lives. In the FGD, participants in both provinces pointed out that FP frees up time from childbearing and childrearing and allows women to pursue other activities, such as making money for the family in China's recent free market socialism economic system. In the survey, over 90% of the women and men said that using FP is associated with better health, the ability to earn more income and the ability to reduce household work. Over 90% of the women and men in S. Jiangsu (compared to about 75% of the women and men in N. Anhui) also said that FP is associated with the ability to have more time and opportunities to work. Over 80% of the women and men said FP is associated with having more leisure time. Finally, over 70% said FP is associated with the ability to obtain more education or training. There is evidence from this study that FP work has been a springboard to local leadership for some women.

## E. Egypt

---



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. 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 Assiut 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- A 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Dr. Laila Kafafi, FHI's Resident Advisor in Cairo, met frequently with Principal Investigators and attended relevant national and local meetings representing the WSP/Egypt. The work has focused on providing technical assistance to the investigators conducting the four studies supported through the Research Management Unit (RMU).
- Dr. Kafafi facilitated a workshop on focus groups in April 1997 and has provided extensive one on one technical assistance for each of the investigators individually in the development of focus group guides, reports and questionnaire construction.
- As materials were available for review, they have been reviewed by the Technical Committee and those with English translations available were reviewed by the Technical Monitor as well.
- The qualitative components of each of the studies were completed during the past six months and reports have been drafted for some of these.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The quantitative components of the four RMU-supported studies will be completed during the next six months and data analysis will be initiated.
- The Resident Advisor and Technical Monitor will review data analyses and reports as they are available.
- A workshop on qualitative data analysis supported through the RMU is scheduled for February or March 1998. WSP staff will provide some assistance in this workshop (though the primary facilitator will be funded through the RMU, not the WSP). Investigators from the RMU/WSP studies will be invited to participate.
- Another issue of the WSP/Egypt newsletter will be published and distributed.
- Presentation of preliminary results will be made at the November 1997 TAG meeting and to a group of Egyptian colleagues visiting FHI from the RMU/NPC.

## Impact of Family Planning on the Lives of Egyptian Women

---

FCO(s): 4028

Country(s): Egypt

**Implementing Agency:** Social Research Center, American University in Cairo

**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.

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- Government approval for the field survey was obtained.
- Focus group data collection was completed.
- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Focus group data analysis was completed.
- Data collection for the household survey was initiated.
- Data processing was begun as field data became available.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The collection of field data will be completed and qualitative data analyses will begin.
- A final report will be prepared and distributed.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The field work for the survey was delayed due to a delay in government approval which could in turn delay the final report.

# Role of Women as Employees in Family Planning Programs in Egypt

---

FCO(s): 4029

Country(s): Egypt

**Implementing Agency:** Cairo Demographic Center

**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.

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.

## **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Gender analysis of family planning employees in Egypt was completed and a report was drafted.
- Focus groups and in-depth interviews with national leaders were conducted, focus group data were analyzed and a report was drafted.
- Draft reports were reviewed by the Technical Committee, the Resident Advisor and the Technical Monitor.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- A draft final report will be revised per reviewer comments.
- Data will be presented at the November 1997 TAG meeting and at a national meeting, coordinated by the Policy Project, which is tentatively scheduled for April or May 1998.

## F. INDONESIA



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. 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 was 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 March 1997:*

- 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 three IAC meetings (January 1995, August 1995, June 1997).
- 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 completed 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. Technical assistance was also provided to the four organizations in February 1997.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- In June 1997, WSP staff assisted the organizations in the preparation of their final reports and attended the final IAC meeting. Since that time, WSP staff and Dr. Terry Hull, a WSP consultant, have been working with the research organizations to revise their final reports.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The final revisions to the final reports will be completed, and the policy summary combining results from the four studies will be written. All groups will present their study findings at the final dissemination workshop to be held in Indonesia in December 1997.

## BKKBN Support to the WSP

---

FCO(s): 4023

Country(s): Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** BKKBN

**Collaborating Agency:** Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB)

**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.

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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

*Through March 1997:*

- 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- In June 1997, BKKBN hosted the final IAC meeting at which the four research organizations presented their study findings.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- BKKBN will work with FHI and YKB to prepare the policy summary synthesizing the results of the four WSP studies. BKKBN will plan for and host the final dissemination workshop in December 1997.

## **WSP Secretariat: Yayasan Kusuma Buana**

---

**FCO(s):** 4022

**Country(s):** Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB)

**Collaborating Agency:** BKKBN

**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.

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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- YKB helped FHI monitor the progress of the four research studies.
- YKB also helped plan for the final IAC meeting held in June 1997.

#### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- 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 December, 1997.

## **Impact of Family Planning on Women's Economic Activity and Household Autonomy**

---

**FCO(s):** 4407

**Country(s):** Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** Demographic Institute, University of Jakarta

**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.

The Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia focused on Indonesian women's labor force participation. The study examined whether family planning use affects women's participation in 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) was conducted to examine the effect of contraceptive use (and other variables) on labor force participation. A qualitative research component, using in-depth interviews, explored more fully the relationships among contraceptive use, labor force participation, and autonomy in household decision-making. The qualitative component of the study was conducted in North Sumatra and West Java.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- The study was initiated in February 1996.
- In-depth interviews were completed in February 1997 and the secondary analysis was completed in April 1997.
- A final report was drafted and revised.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Data analysis was completed in May 1997.
- WSP staff traveled to Indonesia in June 1997 to help the Demographic Institute draft a final report.
- WSP staff worked with the group to complete revisions to the report.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The Demographic Institute's final report is currently being reviewed by FHI staff.
- Study findings will be presented at the final, in-country dissemination meeting in December 1997 as well as the November 1997 WSP TAG meeting.

**Findings and Outcomes:** The relationship between FP and women's work is not explained well by FP use alone. Use of long-term FP methods was associated with women working. And among working women, use of long-term methods was associated with working in the formal sector. Use of long-term methods was not, however, related to the number of hours per week that working women spend at work. Being a non-user of FP who was not at risk of unintended pregnancy was associated with working in the formal sector (among working women), but it was not associated with either working or the number of hours worked.

The other two FP variables (use of short term methods and being a non-user at risk of unintended pregnancy) were not associated with any of the three work outcomes of interest in this study. Other background characteristics, such as age, having young children at home and educational level, were more often associated with women's work status. In the in-depth interviews, both women and men expressed general agreement with the practice of family planning and described various benefits of family planning. However, they did not link FP with work opportunities in their minds or in their statements. Most women who worked for income did so with their husband's approval. Many said that they had to work because their husbands' incomes were not sufficient to cover the needs of the family; nevertheless, even women whose incomes exceeded that of their husbands said they worked only to help their husbands support the family. Both husbands and wives said that the family's economic well-being was primarily the responsibility of the husband. Women, in in-depth interviews, said they played a significant role in household decision-making and had control of family resources for daily expenditures. Women's autonomy in decision-making and control over resources was not related to their FP or work status, nor did it release them from their duties in other roles. Women's household roles did not seem to differ by FP use status or work status. Regardless of whether they worked for income, women's primary role was to do the household chores, be a good mother for their children, and be a good wife by serving and obeying their husbands.

# Women's Reproductive Decision-Making and its Relation to Psychological Well-Being

---

FCO(s): 4410

Country(s): Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** Centre for Societal Development Studies, Atma Jaya University

**Collaborating Agency:** Women's Studies Program, University of Indonesia

**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.

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, were surveyed in Lampung and South Sumatra. In addition, focus group discussions were conducted with women and men to explore issues facing women in family planning. In-depth interviews were held with 24 women, and, separately, with their husbands, to collect additional information about women's experiences in family planning and the decision-making process.

## Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

### *Through March 1997:*

- The study was initiated in February 1996 and data collection instruments were drafted.
- All field work (focus group discussions, the survey and in-depth interviews) were completed.
- Data analysis was completed and a final report was drafted.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- WSP staff traveled to Indonesia in June 1997 to help the Centre for Societal Development Studies draft a final report. WSP staff have been working with the group to revise the report.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The Centre for Societal Development Studies will work with WSP staff to complete the revisions to their final report.
- The study findings will be presented at the final, in-country dissemination meeting in December, 1997 where Dr. Terry Hull will represent FHI. The findings will also be presented at the November 1997 WSP TAG meeting.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Considerable input from WSP staff has been required to write and revise the final report. In addition, due to other commitments, the Centre for Societal Development Studies has not been able to devote adequate time to revising the final report.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Using the quantitative survey data, preliminary analysis was conducted of the effect of contraceptive use and reproductive decision-making on 10 factors of psychological well-being. User of contraception (modern or traditional methods) felt more satisfied with their relationships with others than did non-users. Contraceptive users also felt that they had more control over their reproductive lives. On the other hand, contraceptive users experienced a higher level of role stress than non-users. No significant differences were found between users and non users on the other seven factors of psychological well-being. Users of modern contraceptive methods felt more satisfied in their relationships with others and better able to attend to their economic and social needs than users of traditional methods.

Women's psychological well-being was found to be affected by various other factors in women's lives, in addition to FP user. Among contraceptive users (the large majority of women), a number of other characteristics explained variations in the identified factors of well-being. For example, urban residence was associated with less personal stress, more satisfaction with family welfare, greater vitality, and greater reproductive control. Rural residence was associated with greater ability to attend to economic and social needs. Working for income was associated with a greater ability to attend to economic and social needs and less personal shame. On the other hand, not working was associated with less personal stress, more satisfaction with family welfare, and more time for self and others. Having two or fewer children was associated with feeling greater reproductive control and more vitality. In the in-depth interviews, most women expressed positive opinions about FP in general, pointing in particular to the fact that having fewer children relieved their workload as well as the family's financial burdens. However, using contraception was clearly not an easy matter for the women interviewed. Almost all had stopped using contraception or switched methods at some point. Almost all of the women had experienced problems with contraceptive use, and many described very unpleasant, even debilitating, experiences dealing with contraceptive side effects. Overwhelmingly, the women interviewed made their contraceptive decisions within the framework of the interest of others, particularly their husbands. Their husbands' concerns and interests affected the types of methods they used and their decisions to switch methods or stop using contraception. Many women felt it was their responsibility to quietly endure all the consequences of the contraceptive use and not disturb their relationships with their husbands.

## Family Planning and Women's Empowerment in the Family

---

FCO(s): 4409

Country(s): Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** Women's Studies Center, University of Indonesia

**Objectives:** To explore the relationship between women's social and economic autonomy and their use of contraception. A secondary goal is to assess, from the client's perspective, the extent to which the family planning program is gender-sensitive.

The Women's Studies Center of the University of Indonesia is investigating women's use of contraception and their empowerment in the family (defined as economic autonomy and social autonomy). 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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- The study was initiated, data collection was completed and a final report was drafted.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- WSP staff traveled to Indonesia in June 1997 and worked with the Women's Studies Center to draft a final report. The WSP staff have been working with the group to revise the final report.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The Women's Studies Group will work with WSP staff to complete revisions to their final report.
- The study findings will be presented at the final dissemination meeting in December 1997 as well as the November 1997 TAG meeting.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The field research team has limited experience with data analysis and hence has required extra assistance from FHI staff and consultants. Considerable input from WSP staff was also required in writing the final report.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Gender divisions of labor were strongly adhered to by the women and their husbands in this study. Both men and women acknowledged the husband as the head of the household, and regardless of whether women worked for income or not, most were responsible for almost all domestic chores at home, with only a little assistance from their husbands. Many women who worked said they were doing so only to "help" their husbands support the family. Preliminary analysis indicates that FP was associated with a few aspects of women's economic and social autonomy. However, women's work status was significantly associated with more aspects of women's economic and social autonomy than was FP use, with working women enjoying greater economic and social autonomy than non-working women. While FP directly affected a few aspects of women empowerment, it mainly

affected women's empowerment indirectly by contributing to a woman's ability to work. In and of itself, FP use tended to have little direct impact on Indonesian women's social and economic autonomy in the household. Both during in-depth interviews and in the survey, women reported many benefits of FP. However, in order to feel more comfortable and confident using contraceptives, they need more information about the methods they use. Women in the study wanted to know more about expected side effects, mechanisms of action, efficacy, and how and where to receive follow-up care. The fear of side effects was strong and pervasive. In the in-depth interviews, some women and men mentioned that they were not using modern FP due to fear of the side effects of existing methods. Women would like to be served by female providers, both for counseling and the provision of services, particularly those involving the genital area such as IUD insertions.

# Impact of Contraceptive Use and Fertility on Family Welfare and Women's Activities in Indonesia

---

FCO(s): 4408

Country(s): Indonesia

**Implementing Agency:** Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University

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

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. A survey was conducted among 800 women in Central and East Java. Additionally, a subsample of about two percent of the women and their husbands participated in in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews were also being conducted with community leaders.

## Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

### *Through March 1997:*

- The study was initiated in February 1996 and data collection instruments were drafted.
- All field work and data analysis was completed and a final report was drafted.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Analysis of quantitative and qualitative data was completed.
- WSP staff traveled to Indonesia in June 1997 to help Gadjah Mada University draft a final report. WSP staff have been working with this group to revise the final report.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Gadjah Mada University will continue to work with WSP staff to complete revisions to their final report.
- The study findings will be presented at the final dissemination meeting in December 1997 as well as the November 1997 TAG meeting.

**Findings and Outcomes:** In preliminary analysis of the quantitative data, no significant association was found between the number of children a woman had and whether she worked for income. Rather, social and economic factors influenced a woman's work status. Women worked out of economic necessity and when family members were available to help with child care. However, women who did not use FP and women who had three or more children had less favorable scores on two indicators of family welfare -- income-expenditure ratio and household density -- than FP users and women with 1-2 children. In the in-depth interviews, most women said that using FP allowed them to have fewer children and that having a smaller family offered various benefits. The most commonly mentioned benefit was economic -- a small family has lower costs and can offer more to each child. Women also said that life is less stressful and more relaxed if one does not have a large number of children to care for. Some women mentioned that having fewer children enabled them to participate in outside activities. A minority of women, however felt that FP had little or no influence on their lives. Most of these women looked at their own lives and saw that they had small families without using FP, or they did not think their lives would have been

different if they had used FP. Many of these women said a family's welfare was more dependent on other things, such as how much income the family earned.

## G. JAMAICA



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 pregnancy 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.

## **Adolescent Study: Evaluation of a Project to Delay First Pregnancy**

---

FCO(s): 4011; 4414

Country(s): Jamaica

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

**Objectives:** To learn more about the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of young adolescents regarding such issues as education, sexuality, and family planning, and to assess the impact of a school-based family life education program to delay first pregnancy.

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. The study explores the sexual and reproductive attitudes and behaviors and gender differences of Jamaican adolescents as they make the transition into adulthood. In addition, the Jamaica Adolescent Study is documenting the implementation of the Grade 7 Project and assessing prospectively its effects over a three-year period. 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. 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, and 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- Staff presented results of the 1996 focus groups at the 1997 PAA annual meeting.
- The second round of focus group discussions was conducted in March 1997.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Administration of the third and final round of the survey questionnaire was completed.
- In September 1997, WSP staff traveled to Jamaica to help complete data cleaning and prepare the final dataset. In addition, WSP staff worked with the FMU to outline and draft mini sections of the final report.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Data analysis will be completed and the final report will be written.
- Study results will be presented at a final, in-country dissemination meeting as well as the November 1997 WSP TAG meeting.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Loss to follow-up was a problem in the third round of questionnaire administration; 23.5% of study participants did not complete the final questionnaire.

**Findings and Outcomes:** All three times the questionnaire was administered, far more boys than girls reported sexual experience. In the first questionnaire administration, sixty-three percent of boys, compared to 6 percent of girls, said that they had experienced sexual intercourse. 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. It is not unlikely that girls underreported sexual activity on the questionnaires, while boys claimed more experience than they actually had.

## Case Study of the Women's Centre Program for Adolescent Mothers

---

FCO(s): 4403

Country(s): Jamaica

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

**Collaborating Agency:** Jamaica National Family Planning Board

**Objectives:** To describe the Women's Centre Program for Adolescent Mothers, a women-centered health program, and characterize its impact on participants.

For the past two decades, the Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation has been providing an array of services to pregnant adolescents through its core program, the Program for Adolescent Mothers. This program serves pregnant adolescents, ages 12 to 16. Its goals are 1) to enable teenage girls to continue their schooling while pregnant and return to school as soon as possible after the birth of their child; and 2) to educate program participants about family planning to prevent a repeat pregnant during their adolescent years. The case study is based on interviews with program staff, current participants and community members, and focus group discussions with former program participants.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- The case study was initiated in June 1995 during a site visit.
- Interviews were conducted with numerous community members.
- The focus groups were conducted with former program participants to elicit their perspectives on the Program's impact on their lives.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The case study was finalized and disseminated to audiences in Jamaica and internationally.
- An abstract is available on FHI's home page.

**Findings and Outcomes:** The Women's Center has developed a comprehensive approach to help adolescent women cope with the immediate and long-term consequences of a teen pregnancy. This has been accomplished by a compassionate staff and dedicated director and staff who have developed personal relationships with participants in the Program for Adolescent Mothers and built strong ties with the community. A cornerstone of the program is its emphasis on education as a means toward self-reliance. The Program's success in reducing repeat adolescent pregnancies can be attributed to its efforts to increase participants' knowledge of family planning and access to contraceptive services as well as getting participants back in school.

# H. KOREA



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

---

**FCO(s):** 1502 (FHI corporate funds)

**Country(s):** South Korea

**Implementing Agency:** Seoul National University

**Objectives:** Using secondary analysis of existing data combined with qualitative results, a group of Korean researchers will 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. 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.

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. 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- WSP staff worked with Korean colleagues to develop a proposal.
- FHI submitted a larger proposal to selected donors.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The study began in August 1997 using FHI corporate funds.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The study will be implemented and the results written up.

**Possible 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. It is challenging to keep the team of researchers together (they work at different institutions). The PI's husband has been quite ill and South Korea's economy is in dire straits. All these have slowed down the study. Although the results may not be ready for the synthesis paper, we hope they will be ready for the final conference.

# I. MALI



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

---

FCO(s): 4017; 4412

Country(s): Mali

**Implementing Agency:** Centre e'Etudes et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Developpement (CERPOD)

**Collaborating Agency:** AMPPF (Mali Family Planning Association)

**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.

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- The WSP technical monitor traveled to Bamako in January 1995 to introduce CERPOD staff and their women's reproductive health advisory group to the WSP and assist in development of a concept paper for a study.
- 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.
- 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 preliminary findings for the 1997 PAA presentation in Washington D.C.
- 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The second set of new-user interviews (T2) was completed and transcribed in French.
- The first interviews with never-users were completed and transcribed.
- In June 1997, the technical monitor worked with the PI and research assistant (Djire) in Bamako on additional analysis of T1 data, completion of sociodemographic tables, development of codebooks for the remaining interview and focus group analyses, and other matters related to the study.
- The research assistant resigned from CERPOD in July.
- A proposal was submitted to PAA for a paper presenting T2 findings at the Annual Meeting of PAA in 1998.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- On October 1, an FHI intern (Alison Roxby) left for Bamako where she will provide technical assistance on the data analysis and help draft the PAA paper (or another manuscript) and a preliminary report.
- T2 transcripts will be coded and analyzed using Ethnograph software.
- Focus group data will be collected, analyzed, and incorporated into the preliminary report for submission to FHI by December 31, 1997.
- T3 interviews will be conducted as well as the second set of interviews with new users.
- A longitudinal analysis of the three sets of new-user interviews will be finalized and reported by March or April.
- Dissemination of the findings through the CERPOD dissemination network in West Africa will begin.
- The PI will be invited to attend the final WSP synthesis meeting in Washington D.C. in June 1998.

**Possible 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. Two factors have significantly delayed progress on this study: the frequent absence of the PI on other CERPOD business and the resignation of the research assistant in July. We hope that the assistance of an FHI intern (Roxby) for ten weeks in Bamako and the promise of CERPOD management to allow the PI to devote 50% of his time to the project will result in new momentum and a timely conclusion.

**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.

## J. PHILIPPINES

---



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. All the Philippine activities are core-funded. 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) begun 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 will be a number of overlapping questionnaire modules with 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 provides support for the Cebu follow-up study, the remainder of WSP activities in the Philippines are supported by core funds.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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 was 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 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- ISSA sponsored a two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop in Manila, May 16 -17. This workshop allowed the research teams and IAC resource persons to further develop analyses that are relevant to program, policy, and gender issues in preparation for the fourth IAC meeting which was held August 15, 1997.
- The August IAC meeting was followed by a one-day workshop which began to develop a unified strategy for information dissemination among researchers, women's advocates, policy makers, and on-going programs in the Philippines.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Following the August IAC information dissemination workshop, the researchers, ISSA and IAC resource persons decided to have the follow-up workshop to finalize a consensus strategy for content and approaches for dissemination.
- ISSA will maintain monitoring visits to CPU and Xavier prior to the workshop to work individually with the teams on their sub-analyses and dissemination plans.
- The workshop has been scheduled for November 1997 to allow for monitoring visits. Following the workshop, intensified dissemination activities will begin in the regions and Manila.
- Research teams will prepare papers to be submitted to peer-review journals in the Philippines.
- Dr. Bisgrove will draft two papers drawing together results from the three research projects. One paper examines the process of translating research results into messages for dissemination to program planners, policymakers and advocates. The second examines socioeconomic and demographic correlates of domestic violence in the three regions.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The concept of bringing research teams together to develop a consensus strategy for the content and action plan for information dissemination is new and has been met with some resistance from researchers. ISSA and FHI staff are working very hard to communicate the need for a consensus plan and to facilitate the process of developing the plan.

**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. The three research projects found relatively high prevalence of domestic violence reported by women in the surveys. Women who were FP users were more likely to experience physical abuse than non-FP users. IAC members, ISSA, the research teams and FHI staff were concerned about dissemination of the domestic violence and FP results since there was little data to indicate the reason for the increased prevalence among FP users. FP use could be a result of the violence on FP users may be more autonomous. At the May 1997 workshop in Manila, the group decided that the domestic violence results would be disseminated separately from the FP results and would focus on prevalence and socioeconomic correlates.

## Philippines: In-Country Advisory Committee/Secretariat

---

FCO(s): 4020

Country(s): Philippines

**Implementing Agency:** Institute for Social Studies and Action (ISSA)

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

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- ISSA reviewed subagreements, 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.
- 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- ISSA has continued to put special emphasis on disseminating research findings in the area of reproductive health, including for adolescents. This has helped them gain experience that they can use as WSP results become available.
- ISSA published two newsletters which highlighted the Cebu secondary analyses, the Cebu data analysis workshop and the two-day, follow-up data analysis workshop held May 16-17, 1997 in Manila.

- ISSA organized the fourth IAC meeting which was held August 15, 1997. The IAC meeting was followed by a one-day workshop which began to develop an unified strategy for information dissemination and policy action.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- ISSA will complete proceedings from the IAC meeting and the information dissemination workshop.
- They will conduct monitoring visits with CPU and Xavier to work on fine tuning the final data analysis and deciding on content for the information dissemination strategy.
- ISSA will organize a workshop in Cebu for November 1997 to bring researchers together to finalize the dissemination strategy. They will work with the regional Commission on Population and Department of Health Officers to participate in information dissemination.
- They will publish an edition of the WSP Update newsletter and will follow-up on the feasibility of a number of potential dissemination activities including a video, calendar and publishing an edition of the Philippines Population Journal.
- ISSA will organize the final IAC meeting scheduled for March 13, 1998.

**Possible 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. More workshops have been necessary than originally planned. ISSA has used large amounts of staff time to do an excellent job of facilitating these workshops. This has taken away from time to do some of the adolescent qualitative work ISSA had planned. ISSA is continuing to gather and disseminate information on adolescent research in the Philippines.

The ISSA staff has had little experience with multivariate data analyses and had some difficulty working with researchers on the data modeling, especially related to what kinds of questions researchers can examine. ISSA has been very creative in working with Dr. Ofelia Saniel who serves on this IAC and has collaborated with ISSA on specifying additional analyses.

## Cebu Longitudinal Follow-up Study

---

FCO(s): 4003; 4004

Country(s): Philippines

**Implementing Agency:** Carolina Population Center, UNC-CH

**Collaborating Agency:** Office of Population Studies, University of San Carlos, Cebu

**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.

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- Results from preliminary descriptive analyses of the big survey were presented at the TAG meeting, November, 1996.
- 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 was approved to allow for completion of translations, coding, and preliminary analyses of qualitative data, as well as further analyses of survey data.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Transcription of in-depth interviews tapes from Cebuano into English, and coding in Ethnograph was completed.
- Descriptive profiles of women's childbearing and FP use patterns have been completed.
- A paper on women's reproductive and work profiles has been drafted.
- A methodological paper based on the qualitative data has been drafted.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The subagreement was extended to August 31, 1997.
- The final report will be submitted to FHI by October 15, 1997.
- A descriptive paper on women's work and family planning use will be drafted, in addition to two papers on the in-depth interviews. One paper will compare family planning decision-making responses on quantitative surveys with responses from in-depth interviews. The second paper will examine patterns of family planning decision-making and women's perceptions of family planning.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Transcription and translation of taped interviews was far more time consuming than originally expected. However, this work continued steadily and was completed by the end of April 1997. Each of the 60 women participating in the in-depth interviews has a transcript of approximately 75 pages! Analyses of the in-depth interviews has taken longer than anticipated based on the length and detail of the transcripts.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Using the full range of data from the CLHNS, Ms. Gultiano found that between 1983 and 1994, women with fewer additional births were more likely to be working at the four time periods included in the analysis, 1983, 1986, 1991, and 1994. The effect of childbearing on labor force attachment was greater for women in the formal sector than in the informal sector. 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. Based on the in-depth interviews, FP decision-making is a dynamic process that changes over the life course. Women's responses about FP decision-making from the quantitative survey primarily reflect the most recent decision-making experience. Cebuano women view their marriages as pivotal to their lives. FP use is secondary to good communication and negotiation in their relationship. However, if women and/or their partners choose to use FP, they want it to be safe and effective. Finally it is important to understand the context of women's marriages and relationships to really understand any influence of FP use or methods on their lives.

## Cebu Longitudinal Study: Secondary Analyses

---

FCO(s): 4002

Country(s): Philippines

**Implementing Agency:** Carolina Population Center, UNC-CH

**Objectives:** To look at the effects of birth spacing, number of children and pace of childbearing on women's lives, in terms of work, income, nutritional status, education and women's quality of life.

Secondary analyses using the 1983 and 1991 panels of the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey on approximately 3,000 women used descriptive and multivariate methods to examine the effects of Filipino women's childbearing on women's nutritional status, work and earnings, and indices of quality of life.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- Data analyses were completed and three papers summarizing women's health and nutritional status, work and income, and quality of life were drafted and submitted to professional journals. The three papers were submitted for review at FHI, the Institute for Social Studies and Action (ISSA), USAID/Manila and USAID/Washington.
- The paper looking at the effect of childbearing on work and income was presented at the Population Association of America (PAA) annual meeting in New Orleans.
- The working paper on a conceptual framework for analyzing the relationship between family planning and women's work was presented at the PAA meeting and further revised for the TAG meeting held in November 1996.
- One page abstracts were prepared for each of the three papers.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The working paper on a conceptual framework for analyzing the relationship between FP and women's work was completed and distributed.
- The paper on childbearing and women's work and income was extensively revised to incorporate improved statistical approaches for dealing with endogeneity.

### Plans for the Next Six Months:

- The paper on childbearing and the quality of women's lives will be presented at the International Union for Social Sciences and Population (IUSSP) in Beijing, China, in October 1997. The paper will be published in the IUSSP proceedings.
- Final edits on the paper on childbearing and women's work and earning will be completed and the paper will be submitted to *Economic Development and Cultural Change*.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Publication of papers may be delayed by turn-around times with peer review journals.

**Findings and Outcomes:** *Paper One:* The descriptive paper, A Profile of High Fertility Women in the Philippines, found that high fertility women appear to be at risk for poor nutritional status because of the

stress of multiple pregnancies and lactations, and short birth intervals with no recovery time. High fertility women were also affected by additional stresses such as low income, rural residence, and low education.

*Paper Two:* The multivariate longitudinal analyses in the paper, *The Effect of Childbearing on Filipino Women's Labor Force Participation and Earnings*, found that bearing one or more children during the interval between 1983 and 1991 decreased the probability that working women would remain in the labor force. Each additional birth decreased women's overall earnings through both a decrease in hours worked and in earnings per hour. For women in the wage sector, earnings were more affected by changes in hourly wages, whereas in the informal sector, self-employed women's earnings were affected by changes in hours worked.

*Paper Three:* The multivariate longitudinal analyses in the paper, *Effects of Childbearing on the Quality of Women's Lives*, found that the birth of additional children during the interval between 1983 and 1991 decreased women's scores on five indices of quality of life. These indices include: housing quality, household assets, household conveniences, women's nutritional status, and child well-being. Conceptual Framework Paper: The working paper, *A Conceptual Framework for the Analysis of the Impact of Family Planning on Women's Work and Income*, has been helpful in the design of WS studies, in the secondary analyses of the Cebu data, and will continue to guide analyses of similar data from studies in the Philippines and other WS county projects with similar data.

## Social and Economic Consequences of Family Planning Use in the Southern Philippines

---

FCO(s): 4026

Country(s): Philippines

Implementing Agency: RIMCU, Xavier University

**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.

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 1,650 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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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 were held off until preliminary data analyses were 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The research team completed the multivariate analyses on the hours of work variables and presented 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 began work on FGDs during the summer and used some qualitative data to complement the quantitative analyses in preparation for the August IAC meeting.
- The team participated in the one-day workshop on information dissemination following the IAC meeting and continued local dissemination activities.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The investigator will continue with some final analyses on women's employment, domestic work burden, FP use and unwanted pregnancies, and domestic violence.
- The team is working on translating their research results into messages for information dissemination.
- The team will attend the dissemination workshop in Cebu in November 1997 and will continue with regional dissemination activities.
- The investigators will attend the final IAC meeting in Manila to be held March 13, 1998.
- Two papers will be drafted and submitted to Philippines or Asian journals. One paper will focus on women's employment and domestic violence burden. The other paper will focus on domestic violence.

**Possible 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. These FGDs were completed prior to the August 1997 IAC meeting.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Three pre-survey FGDs were completed in December 1995: urban women, rural women, and Muslim women. Household work was viewed similarly by the three groups. Money was the main reason for employment. Women described leisure 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 leeway to decide on financial matters. Women from both urban and rural communities indicated that a benefit of FP is to prevent unwanted pregnancies. 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%). From the bivariate analyses, of the 75% of women who had ever used FP, 31% had experienced a pregnancy while using FP. Of the total women in the sample, 46% had experienced had at least one unwanted pregnancy. Domestic work (or home production) constitutes a significant portion of women's daily schedule. The average number of hours in daily home production was 6.0 for urban women and 6.5 for rural women. Caring for children, cooking and preparing food were the primary activities taking the largest share of women's time. Multivariate analyses showed that women's hours in domestic work increase as the number of children increases. Even if women are employed, they spend considerable time in domestic work, 5.2 hours and 3.2 hours for women in the informal sector and formal sector labor, respectively. Domestic violence was prevalent. One in four women in the Northern Mindanao study reported having been physically harmed. The abuser was most likely to be her husband. Among those who experienced physical abuse, 19% said that the abuse was repeated frequently.

# **Economic and Psychosocial Influence of Family Planning on the Lives of Women in Western Visayas**

---

**FCO(s):** 4025

**Country(s):** Philippines

**Implementing Agency:** Central Philippines University

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

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.

## **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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 were transcribed, translated, and analyzed.
- Preliminary descriptive statistics were 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The research team completed the multivariate analyses on the life satisfaction variables and presented 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 continued qualitative analyses to complement the quantitative analyses in preparation for the August IAC meeting.
- The team participated in the one-day workshop on information dissemination following the IAC meeting and continued local dissemination activities.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The investigators will continue with some final analyses on the life satisfaction outcomes, women's employment and domestic violence.
- The team is also working on translating their research results into messages for information dissemination.
- The team will attend the dissemination workshop in Cebu in November 1997 and will continue with regional dissemination activities.
- The investigators will attend the final IAC meeting in Manila on March 13, 1998.
- Two papers will be drafted and submitted to Philippines or Asian journals. One paper will focus on life satisfaction and partner relationships. The other paper will focus on women's employment and participation in community activities.

**Possible 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. The project has been granted a no-cost extension through March 31, 1998. This will allow for more dissemination activities and will take the project through the final IAC meeting to be held March 13, 1998.

**Findings and Outcomes:** Results from FGDs found that women view FP 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. 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%). 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). Based on multivariate analyses, FP practice is significantly associated with women's satisfaction with life as a whole and with specific aspects of life such as aspiration for self, relationship with partner, family and with God. FP use was not significantly associated with aspirations for children, work, and relationships with other people. FP users were more likely to be employed and to participate in community activities. Women in FGDs said that using FP had helped increase their economic opportunities allowing them to earn a living, earn more money, and be more efficient workers. Domestic violence was relatively common. One out of three women in the sample had experienced some form of physical or psychological abuse. One in ten suffered physical violence, most often perpetrated by the husband. Among the women who had experienced violence, one in three experienced abuse during pregnancy. One in five had been forced to have sex by their husbands.

## K. ZIMBABWE



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 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- A country background paper was prepared.
- Dr. Priscilla Ulin and Dr. Mary Kritz of Cornell, accompanied by Dr. Mary Ann Lehmkuhle (USAID/W), visited Harare April 28-May 11, 1995, to conduct a needs assessment.
- The WSP team worked with Dr. Marvellous Mhloyi, a sociologist at the University of Zimbabwe, to assess interest in the WSP, explore research issues, and identify potential researchers and advisors for subproject to be developed.
- Dr. Mhloyi agreed to coordinate the work of the WSP in Zimbabwe (WSPZ).

- An In-country Advisory Committee (IAC) representing women's organizations, FP professionals, researchers and government ministers with particular interest in women's health issues was identified.
- A letter of invitation from the WSPZ Coordinator and the WSP Technical Monitor was drafted at FHI and sent to the University of Zimbabwe for finalization and distribution.
- Ulin attended the first IAC meeting held October 18, 1995. During her October 1995 visit, Ulin worked with the WSP Coordinator and the principal investigators of four UZ research teams to develop the subprojects.
- In March 1996, the Technical Monitor made the decision to continue developing WSPZ proposals as four separate subagreements rather than the single integrated subagreement originally proposed by the UZ researchers. The purpose of this shift was to emphasize the individual accountability of the Principal Investigators and improve monitoring efficiency through more direct communication.
- An FHI monitoring trip by Ulin took place in April 1996 to finalize the subagreements. Four subagreements were submitted for USAID approval and were initiated.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** Since the October 1995 visit, progress on proposal development for the research subagreement has been slower than expected due to competing demands on researchers at UZ and a greater need for technical assistance by FHI staff than anticipated.

## WSP Secretariat in Zimbabwe

---

FCO(s): 4402

Country(s): Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency:** Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

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

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- During her October 1995 visit to Harare, the WSP technical monitor met with the Coordinator and the Assistant Coordinator 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 1995.
- 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 Secretariat staff 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.
- 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 subprojects.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- In May 1997, the technical monitor met with the Secretariat staff in Harare to review the functions of the Secretariat and develop the next six months workplan.
- Two new staff were oriented.

- The coordinator has continued sub-project monitoring and technical assistance to the other three PIs. She has worked with a small IAC sub-committee to plan dissemination activities.
- The technical monitor and coordinator met with staff of a women's advocacy organization to discuss possible collaboration on dissemination of WSP results. They also met with local representatives of donor organizations to explore the possibility of additional funding and/or new gender-oriented projects in the region.
- In September 1997, the Secretariat organized the visit of Dr. Emily Wong for technical assistance to two sub-projects on data analysis. A WSP-UZ team meeting was held for the purpose of briefing Wong on the progress of the research.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The coordinator will continue to monitor the WSP sub-projects to ensure completion of final reports by early January.
- A radio/TV broadcast highlighting WSP issues and findings is in the planning stage - date to be confirmed.
- The Secretariat will organize a final IAC meeting and work with the ZNFPC and the Women's Resource Centre and Network on other dissemination meetings to be held in March or April 1998.
- The technical monitor will travel to Harare in January 1998 to participate in the final IAC meeting and assist with other dissemination activity.

**Possible 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.

# Impact of Family Planning on Academic Achievement and Vocational Goals of Young Women

---

FCO(s): 4415

Country(s): Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency:** Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

**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.

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.

## Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.
- 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.

### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The survey questionnaire was pilot tested, revised, and administered to students in three teachers' colleges.
- Data were entered and cleaned.
- Interview guides for the second phase of the project were developed and in-depth interviews with a subset of students and with ex-students in the community conducted.

- The technical monitor worked with a member of the research team in June on the logistics of the data collection and plans for analysis, including technical assistance on use of DT Search computer text analysis software.
- In September, Dr. Emily Wong provided technical assistance in Harare to the research team on data analysis and preparation of material for the final report.
- The project manager left the University and was replaced by the remaining team member. A research assistant has been hired to help her.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- With assistance from the WSP Secretariat coordinator, a team member and research assistant will continue the data analysis.
- As draft materials are sent to FHI, the technical monitor and biostatistician (Wong) will provide feedback to help the research team complete the final report, due at FHI by December 31, 1997.
- Tentatively, the technical monitor will travel to Harare in early January to help finish the report.
- The research team will participate with the other WSP teams on dissemination activity being organized and coordinated by the Secretariat (see report of SUB# 4402).

**Possible 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.

## Mediating Effects of Gender on Women's Participation in Development

---

FCO(s): 4416

Country(s): Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency:** Institute for Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe

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

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.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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 October 1996, 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 in October 1996. Technical assistance was also provided in the use of DTSearch, for computer text-based analysis. A copy of the software was purchased for use.
- An American public health specialist who resides in Harare provided limited technical assistance to Wekwete on using this software.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Data collection instruments were pilot tested and revised.
- Interview and focus group data have been collected.
- In June, the technical monitor met with the research team to review the data collection process, provide technical assistance in the use of DT Search software, and help draft an outline for the final report. The PI and other team members became proficient in the use of DT Search and began the data analysis.
- A rough draft of the final report was begun.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Data analysis will be completed.
- The final report will be written and a draft sent to FHI for review. The technical monitor will review and return the report, with suggested revisions if needed, in time for completion by December 31, 1997.
- Available team members will participate with the other WSP research teams on dissemination activity to be organized and coordinated by the Secretariat (see report of SUB# 4402).

**Possible 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. Although the PI reports progress on the data analysis and expects to have the report finished by 12/31/97, she will be leaving the country immediately thereafter to study abroad for six months. She will therefore be unavailable for dissemination. Two members of her team will represent this sub-project.

## Consequences of Family Planning for Women's Quality of Life

---

FCO(s): 4417

Country(s): Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Zimbabwe

**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.

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).

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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 October 1996, the technical monitor spent two weeks in Harare assisting 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 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.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- In May 1997, the PI spent a week at FHI while in the U.S. on other business. During that time, FHI staff worked with her on a plan for data analysis, provided instruction in the use of DT Search software, and helped draft an outline for the final report.
- In June 1997, the technical monitor met with the other two members of this team in Harare.
- A decision was made by all concerned to abandon the plan to use computer text analysis and to return to an analysis technique with which the team is more familiar.
- From June to September, the focus group discussions were completed and transcripts prepared. Analysis was begun by hand.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The research team will complete the analysis and draft the final report to be submitted to FHI for review and completed by December 31, 1997.
- Tentatively, the technical monitor will travel to Harare in early January if needed to help the team finalize the report.
- The PI and team members will participate with the other WSP teams in joint dissemination activity coordinated by the Secretariat (see report for SUB# 4402).

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** This study has taken longer to conduct than the PI had anticipated, and it may not be possible to meet the December deadline. One constraint has been the researchers' lack of familiarity with computers. Also, the research assistant who was hired to help with data analysis left after one month and has not been replaced. Finally, the three researchers on this team all have heavy teaching loads and have had difficulty finding extra time for the demands of the research.

## **Impact of Family Planning on Women's Participation in the Development Process**

---

**FCO(s):** 4411

**Country(s):** Zimbabwe

**Implementing Agency:** Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe

**Collaborating Agency:** Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council

**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.

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 relation 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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 October 1996, the technical monitor worked with the PI (Mhloyi) to prepare for the study.
- Mhloyi spent a week at FHI in November 1996 for 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.
- Recruitment of interviewing teams was finalized, using personnel of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The survey instrument was pilot tested and revised and interviewers trained.
- Data were collected, entered and cleaned.
- Dr. Emily Wong spent one week in Harare providing technical assistance to the PI and research team on data analysis and organization of the report.

- A proposed paper on the results of this study was accepted for presentation at APHA in November 1997.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- Mhloyi and two research assistants will complete the data analysis and final report, due on December 31, 1997.
- Mhloyi will draft a paper for APHA and send it to FHI for revision as needed. She will present the paper in November at the APHA meeting in Indianapolis and again at the WSP TAG meeting in Arlington, Va. November 16-17, 1997.
- Dissemination through government and NGO channels in Zimbabwe will begin. This research team will collaborate with the other WSP teams on an integrated dissemination plan.
- The PI will be invited to attend the final WSP synthesis meeting in Washington DC in June 1998.

**Possible 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. Despite the vehicle accident in April 1996 that took the lives of two members of this research team, all the data have now been collected and entered. However, one of the deceased was the chief data analyst for the project. His position has been refilled, but analysis is proceeding with more difficulty because of this change. Another key investigator on the team left the project in July 1997 to begin a post-doctoral year in the U.S. Her absence has created a delay in the analysis and is likely to affect the writing of reports and other materials for dissemination.

### III. TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP (WSP)

---

**FCO(s):** 4001

**Country(s):** USA

**Implementing Agency:** Family Health International

**Objectives:** To advise the Women's Studies Project on research and dissemination issues.

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, University of Colorado/Boulder. 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 members from emphasis countries serve on WSP In-country Advisory Committees.

#### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

##### *Through March 1997:*

- TAG meetings have been held February 3-4, 1994 (FHI/Arlington), November 17-18, 1994 (FHI headquarters), and November 16-17, 1995 (FHI/Arlington). 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. Subsequent to her appointment, Dr. Petchesky has resigned from the TAG.
- 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- Plans for the November 17-18, 1997 TAG meeting at FHI/Arlington were initiated.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The last international TAG meeting will be held on November 17-18, 1997 at AIDSCAP. A panel discussion on the first day of the meeting will include presentations with preliminary findings from China and Zimbabwe and a presentation on the qualitative approach in Bolivia.

## IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES



**FCO(s):** 4030

**Country(s):** Worldwide

**Implementing Agency:** Family Health International

**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.

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. Since then, the WSP has conducted numerous dissemination activities, which are part of a larger, comprehensive effort to inform international and national audiences of study results. This dissemination effort will culminate in 1998 as the Project comes to a close. In planning dissemination activities at the international level, the WSP formed an information dissemination committee, which meets periodically to discuss short-term and long-term communication activities. In addition, the WSP have asked for ideas about dissemination at TAG meetings. To better understand the needs of in-country colleagues, the WSP established an informal advisory network on information dissemination, which has allowed for exchange of information between FHI and local colleagues and will be used to share lessons learned. The WSP has disseminated research results through FHI's home page, through its annual newsletter and at selected key professional meetings, such as APHA and PAA. The WSP is now working on final dissemination activities, which will include a synthesis report summarizing Project findings; an international symposium in June 1998 in Washington, D.C.; a presentation to cooperating agencies in New York; establishment of a small grants competition for creative, innovative dissemination activities by in-country colleagues; and dissemination of WSP results through Network, FHI's quarterly magazine. The WSP information dissemination process will be 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 will be developed for each subproject to reach these audiences, using dissemination vehicles and media appropriate for each group.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- A comprehensive communications strategy for WSP was developed.
- Publications to introduce the project, including brochure, newsletter, working papers were developed.
- Informal in-country advisory network to provide FHI staff with ideas and strategies for information dissemination of final project results were developed.
- WSP information on FHI's Home Page was posted.
- A WSP information dissemination committee, which meets to discuss short-term and long-term communications activities was formed.
- A series of three case studies on women-centered health programs was developed and published.
- Preliminary results at selected professional meetings, including PAA and APHA, were presented.
- WSP information through existing FHI channels, such as the Contraceptive Technology Update seminars and Network, FHI's quarterly bulletin was developed.
- Planning for extensive dissemination activities at the end of the WSP project began.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- A working paper on the impact of family planning on women's work and income was published.
- Five fact sheets summarizing WSP results were published.
- The third in a series of case studies on women-centered health programs, this one on the Women's Health Care Foundation in the Philippines, was published.
- A WSP newsletter was published.
- A strategic plan for dissemination of final WSP results was developed.
- The concept proposal to work with PAHO on disseminating WSP results in Spanish was developed.
- WSP staff met with PRB in the initial planning of PRB report on WSP results.
- Planning of two issues of Network, which will focus on gender and incorporate WSP results began.
- WSP staff made presentations to USAID Office of Population and Africa OR/TA Project TAG.
- WSP materials were added to the FHI home page, including Spanish version of Bolivia case study, Portuguese version of "Reflections on Gender" essays, newsletter and fact sheets.
- Memos were drafted and sent to the informal advisory network on information dissemination; memos included outline of how to develop a communications plan, plus outline of plans for international information dissemination, and sharing of ideas for local dissemination.
- Technical assistance was provided to Egyptian colleagues on in-country WSP newsletter.
- WSP and the Population Council discussed a joint issue of *Studies in Family Planning* on WSP results.

### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- FHI will begin its dissemination of final WSP results. WSP staff will:
- begin writing of final synthesis paper on Project results;
- submit papers to professional journals (population and women's studies journals);
- submit a proposal to *Studies in Family Planning*;
- follow-up with PAHO on Spanish translation summarizing WSP results;
- plan for an international symposium in Washington, D.C., which will include presentations on WSP results by policy-makers, researchers and women's advocates from each emphasis country;

- explore dissemination possibilities through CNN and other popular news media;
- continue to network with U.S. women's organizations, exploring the possibility of disseminating through some of their publications and at meetings;
- meet with the Policy Project to discuss collaborative dissemination strategies;
- present findings at APHA, PAA, IUSSP, NCIH and other professional population meetings;
- plan for a July meeting to disseminate results to cooperating agencies in New York;
- send a memo to the informal advisory network on information dissemination, notifying them that small grants for dissemination (up to \$4,000) are available for creative, innovative projects;
- explore the possibility of producing a video on WSP results in the Philippines;
- explore with CNN the possibility of a documentary on the WSP;
- produce slides on WSP results;
- plan trips to offer technical assistance to in-country colleagues on dissemination (possibly Zimbabwe and/or Egypt);
- work with PRB on collaborative dissemination document;
- continue to produce fact sheets on WSP results;
- plan two issues of Network on gender, which will incorporate WSP results;
- disseminate results to USAID through meetings with selected staff, presentations to working groups, and invitations to WSP TAG and final meeting; and
- plan poster synthesizing men's perceptions of family planning.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** FHI will have to use consultants to assist with some dissemination activities.

# V. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES



**Previous Page Blank**

## Gender Working Group Activities

---

FCO(s): 4033

Country(s): USA

**Implementing Agency:** Family Health International

**Collaborating Agency:** US Agency for International Development

**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. A secondary objective is to participate in the USAID/CA Gender Working Group.

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 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.

### **Activities, Accomplishments, Problems**

#### *Through March 1997:*

- 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.

*April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- The draft "Through a Gender Lens" paper and bibliography were distributed to staff of the PHN Center and selected CAs for review and feedback. The papers served as the focal point for discussion at a consultative meeting held in April 1997 that was convened by the GWG.
- FHI staff discussed their findings and the paper at the meeting and used input from the participants as well as additional information from telephone interviews with UNFPA staff, World Bank and other CAs to prepare another draft version of the discussion paper and the annotated bibliography.
- The paper was finalized and distributed by FHI. USAID will distribute it further.
- Participants at the April consultative meeting recommended that a gender initiative comparable to the MAC Working Group be created.
- The FHI staff assisted the GWG in the preparation and implementation of a second and expanded consultative meeting of CAs and PHN staff concerned about gender. The meeting organized a PHN Gender Working Group of USAID staff and representatives of CAs and other interested organizations and to provide feedback on the discussion paper and bibliography. At the meeting, the rationale section of the discussion paper was reviewed and the feedback from the participants used to expand the section that will be incorporated into the final version of the discussion paper. The rationale section served as the basis for a briefing paper, developed with FHI WSP input that was used at the ANE & ENI Regional Workshop and SOTA Training in Thailand in September 1997.
- During this period, FHI staff also assumed responsibility for the development of a GWG Listserv and participated in the initial meeting of the GWG subgroup: Program Objectives, Strategy and Implementation, one of four subgroups which FHI is actively participating.

**Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The draft discussion paper and bibliography will be completed and distributed to USAID staff and members of the GWG, Listserv participants and others interested in gender and PHN programs.
- FHI staff will manage the GWG Listserv that will be initiated in early October.
- FHI staff will participate in the working groups of the GWG and will be available for other activities as identified by the PHN Center GWG co-chairs.

**Possible Barriers to Completion:** FHI staff participation may be slowed down due to time constraints not only of the USAID GWG but also of the WSP staff. With Susan Pfannenschmidt and Dr. Arlene McKay leaving, there will be fewer WSP staff to participate on the GWG and that may impact future activities. We expect to hire a half-time replacement for gender issues.

**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. There is considerable interest among CAs and PHN staff that bodes well for this initiative.

## Increasing Gender Sensitivity in Reproductive Health Service Guidelines

---

FCO(s): 4418

Country(s): Bolivia

**Implementing Agency:** Centro de Informacion y Dessarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM)

**Objectives:** To examine how public and private sexual and reproductive health programs in selected areas of Bolivia, both urban and rural, are incorporating gender perspectives into their service guidelines and into the provision of services.

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 small working group of four to six people to provide technical advice during the project. This group will consist of people with different clinical and work experiences. We hope to include representatives from the National Secretary of Health in the area of women's health and the Subsecretary of Gender, a local consultant with expertise in gender theory, perhaps an expert in masculinity, a representative of women's health and advocacy within the NGO sector, and an outside consultant with experience in the provision of RH services and gender.

### Activities, Accomplishments, Problems

#### *Through March 1997:*

- The initial scope of work was developed and approved.
- Originally it was planned to conduct the project under the direction of the FHI/Bolivia office. After the visit of the FHI technical monitor to Bolivia in April 1997, it was decided that the operational responsibilities of the project would require developing a subagreement with an NGO with gender expertise.

#### *April 1-September 30, 1997:*

- During the visit of the technical monitor, the project was introduced 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 gathered information on gender and RH services in Bolivia to help shape the best strategy for implementing the project and met with potential members of the consultative working group as well as potential consultants who could assist in carrying out the different phases of the project.
- Major activities in this period included: expanding the workplan and formulating the timeline for the subproject; developing the scope of work and working with the FHI/Bolivia office to assist in developing a subagreement with an NGO to implement the subproject.
- Specific project activities were identified and are described below in the FY '98 workplan.

- A collaborative plan with the Policy Project was formulated that will provide for outreach activities to the large number of public sector as well as national and international NGOs in Bolivia that work in reproductive health. It will allow for their input during the course of the project and at a national meeting to review the findings of the project and a set of proposed guidelines/indicators.

#### **Plans for the Next Six Months:**

- The subagreement will be finalized.
- The following activities will be conducted: organizing the consultative working group; developing a conceptual framework including guidelines and draft indicators to carry out an analysis of how public and private sector RH programs are incorporating gender perspectives 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 on how gender perspectives are being incorporated in RH services in two or more geographical areas; identifying and obtaining the collaboration of the organizations that will participate in the analysis of their services and review of their guidelines and protocols; and developing a synthesis paper and draft guidelines/ indicators that will be presented at a national meeting of public and private sector representatives for their input.
- The result will be a set of guidelines/indicators to be tested in different regions of Bolivia in a follow-on project.
- Outreach activities to public and private sector organizations involved in RH programs will be conducted with funding by the POLICY Project. Key activities will include one meeting in the early stage of the project to introduce the goals and activities of the project and obtain input on key issues relating to the incorporation of gender in their programs; periodic updates on the progress of the project; and a national conference where representatives from the organizations will review the findings and proposed set of guidelines/indicators and make recommendations on procedures for testing and implementation in different areas of the country.
- Dr. Susan Paulson will serve as a consultant to this project.

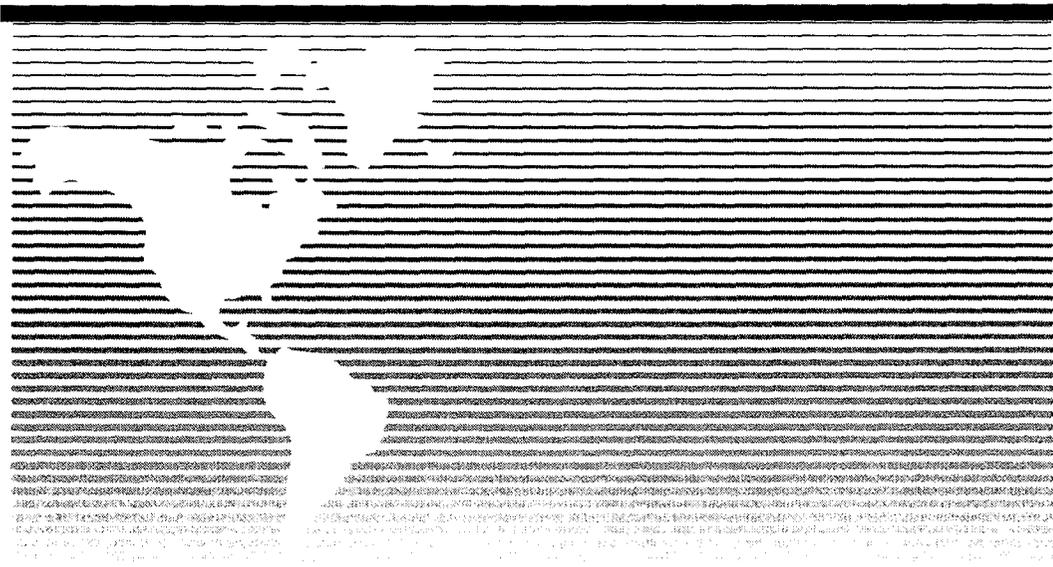
**Possible Barriers to Completion:** The change in government in August and the new public sector officials, especially in health and gender will affect the composition of the consultative working group and the receptivity of the public sector organizations to participate. Fortunately both the FHI/Bolivia office and the POLICY Project staff have good relationships with government officials. Therefore we do not anticipate major difficulties in proceeding with the project.

## VI. EXPENDITURES (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1997)

---

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Field Incountry Travel	1,471.14
Field Conference Training	1,827.26
Field Communications	92.54
Field Printing	1,744.67
Field Contract Services	4,516.40
Salary	224,250.01
Fringe	50,796.52
Consultant	14,778.51
Domestic Travel	13,359.81
Foreign Travel	81,197.56
Office Supplies	381.14
Freight	1,424.28
Contract Labor	3,831.65
Professional Fees	30,588.00
Printing	8,504.12
Bank Fees	287.00
Other Purchased Services	220.00
Software	220.00
Workshops & Seminars	1,316.48
Subcontracts	302,157.49
Equipment Repair	47.50
Publications	187.58
Long Distance Phone	114.13
Computer Charges	89,488.29
G&A	85,496.66
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>918,298.74</b>

## VII. TRAVEL COMPLETED (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1997)



Date of Report:16-OCT-1997

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Region	Country	Start Date	End Date	Traveler
AFRICA	MALI	06-JUN-1997	20-JUN-1997	P. ULIN
				TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND MONITOR WSP RESEARCH AT CERPOD. TO ASSIST WITH DATA ANALYSIS, FINAL SET OF INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS GROUPS AND PLAN FOR FINAL REPORT. FCO 4412 AND 4030.
AFRICA	ZIMBABWE	22-MAY-1997	06-JUN-1997	P. ULIN
				TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND MONITORING FOR FOUR WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUB-PROJECTS AND THE WSP SECRETARIAT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE. TO ASSIST PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS WITH DATA ANALYSIS AND PLANS FOR FINAL REPORT. FCO 4402, 4411, 4415, 4416 AND 4417.
AFRICA	ZIMBABWE	05-SEP-1997	21-SEP-1997	E. WONG
				TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON A EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES SUBPROJECT: THE IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT. TO PROVIDE DATA ANALYSIS OF THE SUBPROJECT: THE IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING ON THE ABILITY OF GIRLS TO PURSUE THEIR ACADEMIC CAREERS AND VOCATIONAL GOALS. FCO 4411 AND 4415.
ASIA/NEAR EAST	INDONESIA	29-MAY-1997	14-JUL-1997	K. HARDEE
				TO WORK WITH THE FOUR RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS CONDUCTING WSP STUDIES IN INDONESIA TO COMPLETE THE FINAL DRAFTS OF THEIR STUDY REPORTS. TO WORK WITH YKB AND BKKBN TO PLAN FOR DISSEMINATION MEETING FOR THE WSP STUDIES. TO ATTEND THE FINAL IAC MEETING. FCO 4010, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410 AND 4022.
ASIA/NEAR EAST	INDONESIA	12-JUL-1997	18-JUL-1997	T. HULL
				TRAVELED FROM AUSTRALIA TO ASSIST IN THE FOUR WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT RESEARCH ORGANIZATION WITH REVISING THEIR FINAL REPORTS. FCO 4407, 4408, 4409 AND 4410.

102

Date of Report:16-OCT-1997

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Region -----	Country -----	Start Date -----	End Date -----	Traveler -----
ASIA/NEAR EAST	PHILIPPINES	03-AUG-1997	25-AUG-1997	E. BISGROVE
				TO MAKE CONTACTS AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP. TO MEET WITH RESEARCHERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS TO CONTINUE WORK ON TWO PAPERS USING QUALITATIVE DATA FROM THE IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS FROM THE CEBU WOMEN'S FOLLOW-UP STUDY. TO ATTEND THE IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT AND CO-FACILITATE A ONE-DAY WORKSHOP ON INFORMATION DISSEMINATION WITH WSP RESEARCH TEAMS FROM CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY, THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS, XAVIER UNIVERSITY AND KEY RESOURCE PERSONS FROM THE IAC AND OTHER CA'S. FCO 4007, 4020, 4025 AND 4026.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	02-APR-1997	09-APR-1997	A. MCKAY
				TO DEVELOP THE NEW PROJECT "BOLIVIA INCREASING GENDER SENSITIVITY IN SERVICE GUIDELINES". TO CONTACT ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON GENDER AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HOLD A PRELIMINARY ORGANIZING MEETING. FCO 4418.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	29-APR-1997	29-APR-1997	T. POLO
				TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO WORK WITH MARIO GUTIERREZ AND IVONNE FARAH TO REVISE THE QUESTIONNAIRE. FCO 4405.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	07-JUN-1997	12-AUG-1997	A. BUCHANAN
				AS PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR HER INTERNSHIP IN THE MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT UNC, SHE WILL WORK WITH DR. AMPARO CAMACHO AT PROISA TO REVISE THE FINAL REPORT OF THE STUDY "THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION", CARRYING OUT ADDITIONAL ANALYSES AS NEEDED. THE FINAL PRODUCT WILL BE THE DRAFT OF A PUBLISHABLE PAPER. FCO 4406.

Date of Report:16-OCT-1997

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Region	Country	Start Date	End Date	Traveler
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	09-JUN-1997	21-JUN-1997	P. BAILEY
				TO WORK WITH FHI INTERN MS. ANNIE BUCHANAN AND PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AMPARO CAMACHO OF THE PROISA SUBPROJECT TO SET UP THEIR WORKPLAN. TO WORK WITH PROSALUD TO PREPARE THEIR PRESENTATION FOR THE USAID/MONTHLY CA'S LUNCHEON. TO ATTEND THE MEETING. FCO 4014, 4405 AND 4406.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	19-JUN-1997	20-JUN-1997	E. ZAMBRANA
				TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO ATTEND THE 5TH IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT. FCO 4014.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	20-JUN-1997	21-JUN-1997	T. POLO
				TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO ATTEND THE IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING. TO WORK ON THE SUBPROJECT ENTITLED "FP AND IMPACT ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY". FCO 4405.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	29-JUN-1997	29-JUN-1997	T. POLO
				TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRES AND ANALYSIS PLAN. FCO 4405.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	10-AUG-1997	16-AUG-1997	D. MCCARRAHER
				TO ATTEND THE FINAL DISSEMINATION WORK FOR THE SUBPROJECT ENTITLED "INCREASING CORRECT AND CONTINUED USE OF OC'S AMONG PROSALUD CLIENTS IN BOLIVIA". FCO 4000 AND 4414.
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	14-SEP-1997	21-SEP-1997	P. BAILEY
				TO PREPARE ANALYSIS PLAN WITH TERESA POLO FOR THE STUDY "IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES". FCO 4405. TO FINALIZE THE FINAL REPORT WITH DR. AMPARO CAMACHO FOR THE STUDY "PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF FERTILITY REGULATION". FCO 4406.

Date of Report:16-OCT-1997

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Region -----	Country -----	Start Date -----	End Date -----	Traveler -----
LATIN AMERICA	BOLIVIA	18-SEP-1997	19-SEP-1997	M. GUTIERREZ
		TRAVELED WITHIN BOLIVIA TO MEET WITH TERESA POLO AND FHI STAFF PATSY BAILEY TO DISCUSS THE DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND CLEANING, REVIEW THE FREQUENCIES AND IDENTIFY VARIABLES FROM THE BASELINE SURVEY TO MERGE WITH THIS ROUND OF DATA COLLECTION. FCO 4405.		
LATIN AMERICA	BRAZIL	11-MAR-1997	02-APR-1997	A. MCKAY
		TO ATTEND THE SEMINAR ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND AIDS. TO ATTEND THE 8TH WORLD WOMEN AND HEALTH MEETING. TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON THE RESEARCH PROJECT "THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF TUBAL LIGATION ON WOMEN'S LIVES". TO ATTEND THE IN-COUNTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING AND THE WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SPONSORED SEMINAR "MALE INVOLVEMENT IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH". TO MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF DONOR ORGANIZATIONS AND WORK WITH THE SECRETARIAT ON INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES. FCO 4005, 4413 AND 4031.		
LATIN AMERICA	BRAZIL	05-MAY-1997	15-MAY-1997	P. BAILEY
		TO WRITE DRAFT OF A FIRST PAPER WITH THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR BASED ON COMPLETE BASELINE DATASETS. TO COMPLETE THE CLEANING OF THE TWO BASELINE DATASETS, THE 35 WEEK PREGNANCY DATASET AND THE 45 DAY POST-ABORTION DATASET. FCO 4400.		
LATIN AMERICA	JAMAICA	24-SEP-1997	02-OCT-1997	E. EGGLESTON
		TO HELP CLEAN AND FINALIZE THE DATASET FROM THE LAST ROUND OF DATA COLLECTION FOR THE JAMAICA ADOLESCENT STUDY. TO BEGIN DRAFTING A FINAL REPORT FOR THE PROJECT. FCO 4414.		

101

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
 DOMESTIC TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
 FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Country	State	Start Date	End Date	Traveler
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
USA	DC	03-APR-1997	04-APR-1997	N. WILLIAMSON  TO ATTEND THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH END-OF-PROJECT MEETING FOR THE NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING/FERTILITY AWARENESS PROJECT. FCO 4000.
USA	DC	09-APR-1997	09-APR-1997	N. WILLIAMSON  TO ATTEND THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP MEETING FOR THE AFRICA OPERATIONS RESEARCH/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT AT THE INOPAL OFFICE. FCO 4030.
USA	DC	28-APR-1997	29-APR-1997	S. PFANNENSCHMIDT  TO PRESENT A WORKING PAPER AT A MEETING BETWEEN THE GENDER WORKING GROUP OF USAID'S OFFICE OF POPULATION AND SEVERAL COOPERATING AGENCIES THAT HAVE A GENDER COMPONENT TO THEIR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. FCO 4033.
USA	DC	28-APR-1997	30-APR-1997	A. MCKAY  TO ATTEND THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON GENDER PLANNING IN PHN PROGRAMS. TO ATTEND THE LATIN AMERICA GENDER AND AIDS/STDS MEETING. FCO 4033 AND 4418.
USA	DC	03-SEP-1997	03-SEP-1997	N. WILLIAMSON  TO PARTICIPATE IN THE USAID GENDER WORKING GROUP MEETING HELD AT CEDPA. TO MEET WITH JOANN LEWIS AND ERIN MCNEIL TO DISCUSS ERIN MCNEIL'S SCOPE OF WORK. TO MEET WITH BESSIE LEE OF USAID TO DISCUSS WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT STAFFING FOR THE FINAL YEAR. FCO 4033.
USA	DC	03-SEP-1997	03-SEP-1997	A. MCKAY  TO PARTICIPATE IN THE USAID GENDER WORKING GROUP MEETING TO BE HELD AT CEDPA. FCO 4033.
USA	DC	22-SEP-1997	22-SEP-1997	A. MCKAY  TO ATTEND THE GENDER WORKING GROUP SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING AT THE CEDPA BOARD ROOM. FCO 4033.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL  
 DOMESTIC TRAVEL FOR PERIOD BETWEEN 01-APR-1997 THROUGH 30-SEP-1997  
 FUNDING SOURCE: WOMEN'S STUDIES 4000-4419

Country	State	Start Date	End Date	Traveler
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
USA	MI	14-JUL-1997	18-JUL-1997	N. WILLIAMSON  TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEETING ENTITLED "METHODS AND MEASURES: EMERGING STRATEGIES FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH RESEARCH". TO CHAIR A SESSION ON INTEGRATING QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES. FCO 4000.
USA	NC	07-MAY-1997	18-MAY-1997	J. MUTAMBIRWA  TRAVELED FROM ZIMBABWE TO WORK WITH FHI WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT ON DATA ANALYSIS FOR THE STUDY "CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY PLANNING FOR WOMEN'S QUALITY OF LIFE IN ZIMBABWE". FCO 4417.

# Appendix

## Women's Studies Project Log of Subagreements

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Bangladesh:</b> John Snow Inc.	Social Transformation in Bangladesh: Secondary Analysis of Data on Family Planning and Women's Changing Roles and Status, Part I	Dr. Sidney Ruth Schuler/ Secondary analysis	\$78,596 (field) 9/1/94-2/28/95	4012 Published in <u>Int FP Perspectives</u> 1995, 21(4):132-7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FP services are geared to women, in line with gender norms.</li> <li>• Home-based program limits service options, fails to promote men's participation in FP.</li> </ul>
<b>Bangladesh:</b> John Snow Inc.	Social Transformations in Bangladesh: An Ethnographic Study of Family Planning and Women's Roles and Status, Part II	Dr. Sidney Ruth Schuler/ Secondary analysis	\$62,061 (field) 3/1/95-9/30/95	4018 Published in <u>Reprod Health Matters</u> (May/June, 1996, 7:66-78)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family planning ideology has been internalized by Bangladesh women. Some wish they had used FP earlier or more effectively and consider this a missed opportunity.</li> <li>• Women suffered greater social ostracism for FP use in the past than they do now.</li> <li>• Spouses often are in conflict about FP use; wives sometimes place themselves at risk in order to practice FP against their husbands' wishes.</li> <li>• Perceived benefits of FP include economic benefits, improved health and physical well-being; happiness and harmony in the home.</li> <li>• Perceived negative experiences include side effects, criticism for using (or not using) FP, and, for a few women, regret about abortion and sterilization.</li> </ul>
<b>Bolivia:</b>	FHI/La Paz coordinates IAC meetings, study monitoring, info dissem.	Country office opened 1/96		4014	Dr. Rene Pereira, FHI's country rep, visited FHI in April, 1996. IAC meeting held Dec. 2, 1996 and June 20, 1997. Pereira visited FHI 7/97.

109

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Bolivia:</b> Pro Mujer	Access and Use of Reproductive Health Services -- El Alto  (Technical assistance only)	Lic. Carmen Velasco/ Field Study	(UNFPA paid field costs of \$90,000); OYB of \$12,000 from Mission to FHI for travel & TA) 1/95-12/97	4019 Report preparation ongoing in Bolivia with TA from FHI	A Colombian OB/GYN, Dr. Angela Torres, was at FHI 4/97-8/97 to draft a paper for international audiences.
<b>Bolivia:</b> Cooperazione Internazionale & U.- of San Simon	Impact of Men's Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior Regarding Fertility Regulation on Women's Lives in Cochabamba	Lic. Emilio Zambrana/ Field study	\$51,209 and 12/1/95-9/30/97	4404 Ongoing	3/97 site visit by D. McCarrahar; final report being prepared for distribution. Final dissemination workshop held 3/97. McCarrahar visited 8/97, 10-11/97, and will be there 1/98.
<b>Bolivia:</b> Proyecto de Fortale- cimiento de Atencion Primaria en el Distrito III de la Ciudad de El Alto	Psychosocial Impact of Fertility Regulation on Women	Dra. Amparo Camacho/ Field study	\$33,480 (field) 1/15/96-1/15/98	4406 Ongoing	6/97 and 9/97 site visits by P. Bailey. UNC intern, Annie Buchanan, assisted with report writing in La Paz. McCarraher visit 1/98.
<b>Bolivia:</b>	Impact of Fertility Regulation on Women's Economic Activity: Follow-Up of 1994 DHS	Mario Gutierrez Field study	\$21,640 (field) 3/15/97-4/1/98	4405 Ongoing	Study is being done through a data collection sub-agreement to Mario Gutierrez and a data analysis consultancy agreement with Therese Polo. Bailey site visit 9/97. McCarraher visit 1/98.
<b>Bolivia:</b> CIDEM	Guidelines to Increasing Gender Sensitivity in RH Services	Ximena M. Barbery Gender project	\$25,484 (field) 2/1/98-8/31/98	4418	Project will start in February, 1998. Dr. Susan Paulson will be FHI consultant on this project.

1/0

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Bolivia:</b> Institution: TBD	Sexuality, Fertility and the Andean Culture	Investigator: Ramiro Molina Barrio Field study	\$34,000 (field)	4419 In development	A Bolivian anthropologist is developing the subagreement. Study itself will be conducted in FY'98 under FHI Contraceptive Technology Cooperative Agreement.
<b>Bolivia:</b> Casa de la Mujer, Santa Cruz; Centro de Informacion y Desarrollo de la Mujer (CIDEM), La Paz	Case study of two reproductive health programs in Bolivia	Dr. Susan Paulson/ Case study	\$6,000 (field) 11/95-10/96	4401 Completed	English and Spanish versions published 12/96 and both are posted on FHI's home page.
<b>Brazil:</b> AIDSCAP country office	Coordinating Group (or secretariat)	Dr. Elizabeth Meloni Vieira	\$50,000 (field) 3/96-7/98;	4031 Ongoing	3rd IAC meeting (3/27/97). Site visit by McKay 3/97. Visits to FHI by Maria Eugenia Lemos & Elisabeth M. Vieira 5/97 and to FHI/AIDSCAP 10/97. Bailey visit to Brazil 12/97.
<b>Brazil:</b> Maternidade Escola Assis Chateaubriand, Fortaleza (MEAC)	Adolescent Longitudinal Study: Social and Behavioral Consequences of Pregnancy among Young Adults in Fortaleza, Ceará	Dra. Zenilda Vieira Bruno/ Field study	\$69,857 (field) 9/1/95-8/31/98	4400 Ongoing	Site visit by Bailey 5/97. Paper to be presented at APHA 11/97. Bailey visit to Brazil 12/97.
<b>Brazil:</b> Centro de Pesquisas das Doencas Materno-Infantis de Campinas (CEMICAMP)	Comparative Study of the Impact of Female Sterilization on Women's Lives	Sra. Maria Jose Osis/ Field study	\$72,269 (field) 4/1/96-12/31/97	4413 Ongoing	Site visit by Bailey 9/96 and McKay 3/97. McKay gave paper at 8th International Conference on Women's Health in Rio 3/97 (also Maria Jose Duarte Osis). Bailey visit to Brazil 12/97.

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Egypt: See last page for four other Egypt projects which are funded by the Research Management Unit of the National Population Council. FHI is providing technical assistance from FHI in NC and through our Cairo office.</b>					
<b>Egypt:</b> Cairo Demographic Center	Role of Women as Employees in Family Planning Programs in Egypt	Dr. Hesham Maklouf Dr. Bothaina El-Deeb/ Field study	\$57,947 (field) 1/1/96-8/31/97	4029 Ongoing	Site visits by Waszak 3/97, 6/97 and 10/97. Waszak worked with investigators on final report during 10/97 visit. Final dissemination meeting to be held in April or May, 1998.
<b>Egypt:</b> Social Research Center, American University in Cairo	Impact of Family Planning on the Lives of Egyptian Women	Dr. Saneya Saleh Dr. Donald Heisel/ Field study	\$152,563 (field) 2/1/96-7/31/98	4028 Ongoing	Site visits by Waszak 3/97, 6/97 and 10/97. Waszak worked with investigators on final report during 10/97 visit. Final dissemination meeting to be held in April or May, 1998.
<b>Indonesia:</b> Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB)	Secretariat	Dr. Firman Lubis	\$4,420 11/94-1/95 \$104,233 (field) 3/95-12/97	4010 Completed 4022 Ongoing	Visit 2-3/97 by Eggleston and Hardee 6/97. Work must be finished by 12/31/97 at request of Mission. . Final dissemination meeting 12/97. (Note: Dr. Terry Hull will represent FHI.)
<b>Indonesia:</b> Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN)	Governing Board/Coordination	Dr. Rohadi Haryanto	\$2,892 12/94-1/94 \$32,392 6/1/95-12/31/97	4010 Completed 4023 Ongoing	YKB and BKKBN contracts were amended to end 12/31/97 at request of the Mission. Site visit by Hardee 6/97. Final dissemination meeting 12/97. (Note: Dr. Terry Hull will represent FHI.)
<b>Indonesia:</b> Demographic Institute, University of Jakarta	Impact of Family Planning on Women's Economic Activity and Household Autonomy	Dr. Sri Moertiningsih Adioetomo/ Field study	\$37,958 (field) 2/15/96-9/15/97	4407 Ongoing	Eggleston visit 2-3/97. Site visit by Hardee 6/97. Final report under revision. Final dissemination meeting 12/97.

119

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Indonesia:</b> Centre for Societal Development Studies	Women's Reproductive Decision-Making and its Relation to Psychological Well- Being	Dr. Irwanto/ Field study	\$41,413 (field) 2/15/96-9/15/97	4410 Ongoing	Eggleston visit 2-3/97. Site visit by Hardee 6/97. Final report under revision. Final dissemination meeting 12/97.
<b>Indonesia:</b> Kelompok Studi Wanita, University of Indonesia	Family Planning and Women's Empowerment in the Family	Ms. Siti Hidayati Amal/ Field study	\$44,755 (field) 2/15/96-12/15/97	4409 Ongoing	Eggleston visit 2-3/97. Site visit by Hardee 6/97. Final report under revision. Final dissemination meeting 12/97.
<b>Indonesia:</b> Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University	Impact of Contraceptive Use & Fertility on Family Welfare and Women's Activities	Dr. Dwiyanto/ Field study	\$35,463 (field) 2/15/96-9/15/97	4408 Ongoing	Eggleston visit 2-3/97. Site visit by Hardee 6/97. Final report under revision. Final dissemination meeting 12/97.
<b>Jamaica:</b> Fertility Management Unit, U. of West Indies	Evaluation of the Project to Delay First Pregnancy	Mrs. Jean Jackson/ Field study	\$137,558 (field) 4/15/95-4/30/98	4011/4414 Ongoing	Papers presented at PAA meeting, May 1996 and March 1997. Site visit by Eggleston 9/97. Final dissemination meeting 3/98.
<b>Jamaica:</b> Fertility Management Unit, U. of West Indies	Case Study of Women's Centre Program for Adolescent Mothers	Mrs. Jean Jackson/ Case study	\$2,811 (field) 5/95-6/96	4403 Completed	Case study published June 1996. Posted on FHI's home page.
<b>Malaysia:</b> Cornell University	Family Planning and Women's Lives: The Malaysian Case	Dr. Mary M. Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract 1/1/95-9/30/95	4008 Findings presented at PAA; published in <i>Indonesia Journal of Population 1995</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FP users less likely to experience a marital disruption.</li> <li>• No relationship between FP and labor force participation.</li> </ul>

113

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Malaysia:</b> Cornell University	Effects of Family Planning on Marital Disruption in Malaysia	Dr. Mary Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract 1/1/95-9/30/95	4008 Completed. Presented at 1997 IUSSP meeting in Beijing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marital disruption less likely to occur if women use contraception</li> <li>• Effects are stronger if women used contraception early in marriage, had fewer births, and did not work before or after marriage.</li> </ul>
<b>Mali:</b> Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement (CERPOD)	Impact of Family Planning Use on the Lives of New Contraceptive Users in Bamako	Mr. Mamadou Konaté/ Field study	\$72,424 (field)*; 2/1/96-5/31/98	4412 Ongoing	Financial support assumed by USAID ( PPPD) as of 7/1/96. M. Konate visited FHI 11/96. Paper presented at PAA 3/97. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. FHI intern (Allison Roxby) working at CERPOD 10-12/97 to process qualitative data since CERPOD are short of staff. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>Nigeria:</b> Cornell University	Spousal Agreement, Women's Status and Family Planning in Nigeria	Dr. Mary M. Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract 1/1/94-9/30/95	4008 Paper in final revision to submit to pop. studies journal; presented at 1995 PAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater wife input into FP decisions leads to greater FP use.</li> <li>• Wife input varies by ethnic group.</li> <li>• Both spouses' education level and wife's work before marriage affected FP use.</li> <li>• Mother-in-law in house increased spousal agreement on FP.</li> </ul>
<b>Nigeria:</b> Cornell University	Reproductive Decision-Making in Nigeria: A Literature Review	Dr. Mary M. Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract 1/1/94-9/30/95	4008 Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to 1975: demographic studies. and studies showing need to control rapid population growth.</li> <li>• Then plethora of studies on FP.</li> <li>• Only recently has women's status been a key dimension.</li> </ul>

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
Nigeria: Cornell University	Women's Control over Resources and Demand for Children: Hausa and Yoruba Cases	Dr. Mary M. Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Cornell U. sub Data collection supported by Rockefeller Foundation 1/1/94-12/31/94	4008 Published in <u>Women's Position &amp; Demographic Change in sub-Saharan Africa</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differences in women's status in Hausa &amp; Yoruba societies affect women's attitude toward children.</li> <li>• Demand for children falling among Yoruba (higher status women).</li> <li>• Women who control own income more likely to say they want no more children.</li> </ul>
Nigeria: Cornell University	Ethnicity, Gender and Fertility Preferences in Nigeria	Dr. Mary Kritz/ Secondary Analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract Data collection supported by Rockefeller Foundation 1/94-12/31/94	4008 Paper will be submitted to pop. studies journal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for children is higher in groups that have the most restrictive gender institutions.</li> </ul>
Nigeria: Cornell University	Sex Preferences, Women's Social Control and Parity Progression in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba Societies	Dr. Mary M. Kritz/ Secondary analysis	Part of Cornell U. subcontract (+\$10,000 - Rockefeller for B. Fapohunda fellowship) 1/94-12/31/94	4008 Paper being submitted to pop. studies journal; findings presented at World Congress of Int'l Sociol. Assoc. (held in Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex preferences vary but not consistently with differentials in gender institutions.</li> <li>• Son preferences do affect FP, but only when there is deficit of sons.</li> <li>• Men's preferences for sons need to be studied.</li> </ul>

115

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Philippines</b> Institute for Social Studies and Action (ISSA)	Secretariat	Ms. Mariel Diaz	\$6,235 10/94-11/94 \$152,553 (field) 12/94-7/15/98	4007 Completed 4020 Ongoing	Bisgrove and Wong visited Philippines in 2/97 to conduct a data analysis workshop with three research teams. Data presentation workshop 5/16/97 in Manila. Bisgrove visit 8/97. IAC meeting was August 15, 1997. Information dissemination workshops 8/97 and 10/9. Final IAC will be March 13, 1998 with FHI attendance.
<b>Philippines</b> University of North Carolina	Cebu Longitudinal Study: Secondary Analysis Parts II-III	Dr. Linda Adair/ Secondary analysis	\$120,789 (field) 3/1/94-5/31/96	4002 Completed. Three papers received July 1996. One paper presented at PAA in 5/96. One page summaries available. One submitted to <u>Econ. Dev. &amp; Cultural Change.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor force participation jumped from about one half (1983) to nearly three quarters (1991) of the women surveyed.</li> <li>• Women with children under age two were less likely to be working.</li> <li>• Wage workers saw the greatest gain in wage increases.</li> <li>• Maternal age did not affect wage increases; education did.</li> <li>• Wage increases in part were due to an increase in average hours worked from 42 to 46 per week.</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b> University of North Carolina and Office of Population Studies (OPS) at U. of San Carlos, Cebu	Cebu Longitudinal Follow-Up Study	Dr. Linda Adair/ Field study	\$537,717 (field) 3/1/94-8/31/97.	4003/4004 Ongoing	Site visit by L. Adair 11/96. Presentation by Avila at CPC (3/16/96) and FHI (3/27/96). In-country PI attended workshop and IAC 8/96 and participated in 2/97 data analysis workshop. Adair presented preliminary findings at TAG meeting 11/96. PI attended 8/97 IAC and following workshop on dissemination. Visit by

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
					Bisgrove 8/97. Borja presenting results at IUSSP meeting in Beijing 10/97. Final report received at FHI 10/97 (minus qualitative findings which are due from OPS).
<b>Philippines</b> De Le Salle University	Implications of Contraceptive Use for the Welfare of Women & their Families in the Philippines: Secondary Analysis of 1993 National Demographic Survey	Dr. Trinidad Osteria/Ms. Cristina Rodriguez Secondary analysis	\$4,000 (field) 9/15/94-2/28/95	4007 Revised report received 11/95.	Authors have made final revisions and published the paper as a university working paper. ISSA will publish a summary in the WSP Update newsletter.
<b>Philippines</b> Women's Health Care Foundation	Case Study of Women's Health Care Foundation	Ms. Rina David/ Dr. Florence Tadiar Case study	\$2,000 (field)	4007 Completed.	Case study was published as a working paper September 1997 and is on the home page.
<b>Philippines</b> Central Philippines University	Economic and Psychosocial Influence of Family Planning on the Lives of Women in Western Visayas	Dr. Fely David/ Field study	\$57,148 (field) 10/1/95-3/31/98	4025 Ongoing	PI attended 8/97 IAC and workshops on dissemination. Visit by Bisgrove 8/97. Final IAC will be March 13, 1998 with FHI attendance.
<b>Philippines</b> Xavier University (RIMCU)	Social and Economic Consequences of Family Planning Use in the Southern Philippines	Dr. Magdalena Cabaraban/ Field study	\$67,800 (field) 10/1/95-3/31/98	4026 Ongoing	PI attended 8/97 IAC and workshop on dissemination. Visit by Bisgrove 8/97. Final IAC will be March 13, 1998 with FHI attendance.

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Zimbabwe:</b> University of Zimbabwe Department of Sociology	Secretariat	Dr. Marvellous Mhloyi	\$42,820 (field) 12/1/95-7/31/98	4402 Ongoing	Ulin and J. Lewis attended IAC meeting 10/3/96. Mhloyi attended TAG in NC 11/96 and came a worked with FHI staff. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. Mhloyi visited FHI 11/97. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>Zimbabwe:</b> University of Zimbabwe Department of Sociology	Impact of FP on Women's Participation in the Development Process	Dr. Marvellous Mhloyi/ Field study	\$64,074 (field) 7/1/96-4/30/98	4411 Ongoing	Visits by Ulin and Lewis 10/96. Mhloyi at FHI 11/96. Disastrous car accident 4/97: two deaths and multiple injuries. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. Paper presented at APHA 11/97. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>Zimbabwe:</b> University of Zimbabwe Department of Sociology	Impact of FP on Academic Achievement & Vocational Goals of Young Women	Dr. RJ Zvobgo/Ms. Mavis Gijima/ Field study	\$26,716 (field) 7/1/96-4/30/98	4415 Ongoing	Visits by Ulin and Lewis 10/96. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>Zimbabwe:</b> University of Zimbabwe Department of Psychiatry	Consequences of FP for Women's Quality of Life	Dr. Jane Mutambirwa/ Field study	\$24,645 (field) 7/1/96-4/30/98	4417 Ongoing	Visits by Ulin and Lewis 10/96. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. PI visited FHI 5/97. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>Zimbabwe:</b> University of Zimbabwe Institute for Development Studies	Mediating Effects of Gender on Women's Participation in Development	Ms. Naomi Wekwete/ Field study	\$28,715 (field) 7/1/96-4/30/98	4416 Ongoing	Visits by Ulin and Lewis 10/96. Site visit by Ulin 5/97. Ulin visit in Jan. or Feb. 1998.
<b>General:</b> Cornell University	Psychosocial Consequences for Women of Contraceptive Use: Needed Research	Dr. J. Mayone Stycos/ Conceptual paper	Cornell U. subcontract (1/94- 9/30/95)	4008 Final paper submitted 10/95	Paper has been submitted so far to three journals but has not been accepted. Author not interested in further submissions.

118

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SUBAGREEMENT LOG**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>China</b> China Population Information & Research Center	Impact of FP on Women's Lives in China	Dr. Baochang Gu Field study	\$42,918 (CPIRC) \$18,942 (FHI) 1/1/96-12/31/97	1614 Final paper in progress	Rockefeller Foundation funded research in Anhui and Jiangsu provinces. Final report under revision. Ford Foundation will fund a third site in 1998.
<b>Korea</b> Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, Seoul National University	Impact of Fertility Transition on Women	Dr. Insook Park Field study	\$10,000 8/1/97-1/1/98 (no cost- extension will probably be required)	1502	With FHI corporate funds, a team of Korean researchers is exploring different domains of the impact of FP using focus groups.

1/6

**WOMEN'S STUDIES PROJECT SPECIAL STUDIES - NOT FUNDED BY FHI**

Revised January 23, 1998

SUBPROJECTS/ SUBCONTRACTS	PROJECT TITLE	PI/ PROJECT TYPE	BUDGET	FCO and Status	Findings/Process/ Impact
<b>Egypt High Institute of Public Health, Alexandria University</b>	Family Planning Among Adolescent Married Women in Squatter Areas of Alexandria	Dr. Sunny Abdou Sallamy; Dr. Ahmed; AR Mahfouz Field study	\$21,529 (field)	4006	Each of these four studies is expected to take approximately 8 months. Initiation date was April 1997.
<b>Egypt: Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University</b>	KAP Study on FP Among Adolescents and Youth in Assiut Upper Egypt	Dr. Mahmoud Attia Abd El Aty Field study	\$17,639 (field)	4006	
<b>Egypt: Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University</b>	FP Use and Offspring Gender Equity	Dr. Seham Soliman Ragheb Field study	\$20,588 (field)	4006	
<b>Egypt: Cairo Demographic Center</b>	Social and Behavioral Outcomes of Unintended Pregnancy	Dr. Ferial A Ahmed Field study	\$38,564 (field)	4006	

NOTE: These studies are funded by the Research Management Unit of the National Population Council with funds from the USAID Mission. FHI is providing technical assistance mainly through the FHI office in Cairo. Final dissemination meeting to be held in April or May, 1998.