



**National  
Institute of  
Population  
Studies**

**A Quarterly Newsletter**  
Issue No. 8, Dec 2009



## Remarks from Executive Director's Desk

After joining NIPS in early April 2009, I had the opportunity of meeting with the Honourable Minister for Population Welfare and the worthy Secretary MoPW. Both of them conveyed that NIPS should be re-energized/re-invigorated and also conveyed their vision about NIPS – an autonomous organization recognized both nationally and internationally for credible and dependable research work in Population and Development, carried out by thorough professionals of international repute having expertise in the field.

- To collaborate with national as well as international universities to become certificate/diploma/degree awarding institute
- To evaluate various components of Population Welfare Program and to make recommendations which will enable the program managers/policy makers to assess the progress and to formulate the policies in the light of these recommendations.
- To broaden the canvas of work by carrying out in depth analysis of research findings and identifying their implications for Population and Development.

I assured them that in the light of guidelines provided by them, it will be my earnest endeavor to bring back the lost glory. To meet this enormous challenge, all the stakeholders were consulted to chalk out strategy for future research work.

In the absence of a good and reliable data on demographic and health indicators for Gilgit and Baltistan, a need was felt by different stakeholders to undertake a

## Impact Evaluation of Media Campaign of Population Welfare Program

Since the inception of Population Welfare Programme, different IEC approaches have been implemented for creating awareness about rapid population growth. A credible impact evaluation is needed to ensure that the most effective programs are scaled up at the national level. The major objectives of the study were to evaluate the media campaign in the past three years, recall value and effectiveness of the frequency of the IEC campaign, understanding of the messages and their effectiveness, and to suggest measures for further improvement/of the media campaign.

To study adopted qualitative approach using community profiles, in-depth interviews of programme managers, and focus group discussions with educated and un-educated members of the community.

The study was conducted in 3 from Punjab, 2 each from Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan and one each from Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit and Baltistan.

The study found that TV was widely watched in urban, semi urban and rural areas where electricity is available. However, radio is listened in areas where electricity is not available. More recently, FM radios have also become popular in urban areas and are frequently tuned in while driving public and private transport. General opinion about preference to watching TV or listening to radio was identical. Television provided both audio and visual effects

### In this Issue:

- 1 Impact Evaluation of Media Campaign of Population Welfare Program
- 2 Performance Evaluation of Population Welfare Training Institutes
- 3 Socio Psychological and Demographic Realities in the Earthquake Hit Areas of AJK and NWFP
- 4 Spousal Relationship in Pakistan
- 5 A Brief on "Gilgit and Baltistan Demographic and Health Survey 2008"
- 6 Main Findings of the Performance Evaluation of Male Mobilizers 2008
- 7 Training Workshops Organized
- 8 Two phased training workshop "on Project Proposal Writing and Technique of Data Analysis"
- 9 Seminar on Cross Cutting Issues Including Youth, Gender, and Population

### EDITORIAL BOARD

**Dr. Sajid Ahmad, Chief Editor**

**Mr. Amanullah Bhatti**

**Ms. Aysha Sheraz**

**Mr. Ali Anwar Buriro**

**Ms. Rabia Zafar**

**Ms. Azra Aziz**

**Mr. Zafar Zahir**

**Mr. Mubashir Baqai**

**Mr. Faateh ud din**

## Remarks from Executive Director's Desk

Therefore, GBDHS was undertaken during 2008 to collect information for addressing the monitoring and evaluation needs of population welfare and reproductive health program. The sample for GBDHS was scientifically designed and drawn by FBS. It is a stratified, two stage weighted sample of households, based on the updated 1998 population census frame. The total sample comprised 54 clusters (1120 households) and spread over all the districts of Gilgit and Baltistan. The GBDHS 2008 reveals very useful data on various health indicators. The survey report has been finalized, is being printed and will soon be disseminated.

I take great pleasure and pride in informing you all, that four studies

- i) Performance evaluation of population welfare training institutes;
- ii) Socio psychological and demographic research in the earthquake hit areas of AJK and NWFP;
- iii) Impact evaluation of media campaign of Population Welfare Program
- iv) Performance evaluation of male mobilizers. were presented to Federal Secretary, MoPW and then disseminated.

Human Resource Development is the cornerstone for progress of any institute and more so, for a research institute like NIPS, in today's fast changing globalized world. Keeping this aspect of vital unimportance in view, several trainings were arranged.

These include three trainings, each of one week duration, on Analysis of Qualitative and Quantitative data. Two trainings were conducted by local academia, Prof Fakir Muhammad, Dean - Statistics Department, Allama Iqbal Open University and Dr. Abdul Waheed, Anthropology department, Quaid-e-Azam university, while one training was conducted by expert researchers of Macro International, USA.

On behalf of the entire team of NIPS, I would like to acknowledge the technical and financial support, provided by USAID and UNFPA, not only for research work but also for Human Resource Development. I look forward to their continuing support, as without their support, it would not be possible for NIPS to assist MoPW achieving the MDG's.

It indeed is a very joyous moment for all the members of NIPS team as we have been able to revive/re-launch the News brief after a gap of more than two-years - the last issue was published in 2007.

Despite acute shortage of staff and heavy commitments, all the researchers worked really hard to make this possible.

The current issue contains a couple of activities carried out in the previous year because it is the first issue since 2007, 2009 has been quite an eventful year as far as completion of various activities is concerned. This issue highlights the activities carried out till September 2009.

## Impact Evaluation of Media Campaign of Population Welfare Program

Since the inception of Population Welfare Programme, different IEC approaches have been implemented for creating awareness about rapid population growth. A credible impact evaluation is needed to ensure that the most effective programs are scaled up at the national level. The major objectives of the study were to evaluate the media campaign in the past three years, recall value and effectiveness of the frequency of the IEC campaign, understanding of the message and their effectiveness, and to suggest measures for further improvement of the media campaign.

To study adopted qualitative approach using community profiles, in-depth interviews of programme managers, and focus group discussions with educated and un-educated members of the community.

The study was conducted in 3 from Punjab, each from Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan and one each from Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit and Baltistan.

The study found that TV was widely watched in urban, semi urban and rural area where electricity is available. However radio is listened in areas where electricity is not available. More recently, FM radios have also become popular in urban areas and are frequently tuned in while driving public and private transport. General opinion about preference to watching TV or listening to radio was identical. Television provided both audio and visual effects while radio could be carried along and listened even if one was working in the fields. The IEC efforts of the programme in general have been able to enhance the awareness about rapid population growth and its adverse impact on the development, however, the gap between knowledge and actual practice of utilizing fertility control measures is still very large.

In general, the role of mass media was considered to be very important for sensitizing the general people about the consequences of rapid growth in population.

The study recommends that national, local and cable TV networks should be utilized for popularizing small family norms. TV-Ads should be designed in local and regional languages as well. Religious scholars, film/TV actors, singers, players as well as local personalities and influential persons should be involved for advocacy purposes. Dramas focusing on frequent and narrowly spaced births and their adverse impact on health of mothers be more frequently screened. The role of mother-in-law, husband and wife should be highlighted in drama but this should be within cultural limits. It would also be appropriate to dub such dramas in local and regional languages for wider viewership and understanding across the country. Sign boards/ neon signs should be arranged on highways, major crossings, interchanges and within cities.

The study finds that the media campaign has been able to create awareness about rapid population growth as a national problem which affects the physical and economic health of the family as well. However, more pragmatic approaches need to be adopted to convert the visible latent demand for family planning in to an actual demand for services.

Quality of services as well as counseling needs to be improved for bridging the widening gap between ever and current use of contraception, as identified in the PDHS 2006-07.

The study recommends following strategies for increasing small family norms:

- 1) Reduce side effects of contraceptives, clarify misconceptions about FP, motivate people to adopt positive attitude and provide professional help to take right decisions.
- 2) The satisfied clients may be used for motivation purposes.
- 3) Male involvement should be enhanced.
- 4) Gynecologists should be involved to sensitize the viewers on Radio and Television. Information about side-effects, remedial measures along with a list of service outlets/providers with phone numbers should be displayed.
- 5) Interviews/talk shows should be arranged with well known /famous /satisfied clients.
- 6) Population issues should be openly debated on radio and television. Ulema and scholars should be invited to such debates.
- 7) Ads/messages should be telecasted during news, sports, talk shows. Ads should include contents explaining that contraceptives do not affect male masculinity. Ads/messages should be released in the morning and at noon when women are free from cooking and other household chores.. Besides the range of contraceptive methods, the family issues like planned family, MCH, breastfeeding, spacing, complications of early marriage, child birth in old age and side effects of contraceptives and remedial measures should be included and discussed.

Non-clinical Training, imparted through the Population Welfare Training Institute (PWTI) is one of the important component of population welfare programme. Currently there are two PWTIs, one working at Lahore which caters to the training needs of Punjab and NWFP provinces and the other at Karachi, which meets the training requirements of Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

The major objectives of the study were to assess the performance, technical competency of the staff, and effectiveness of the curricula besides situation analysis of the two institutes. The study also gathered suggestions from the beneficiaries and officials directly involved in the training process at various levels.

The evaluation of the non-clinical training component was carried out by interviewing a sample of programme employees who received training from the two PWTIs during 2002-2005, those who were under training during the evaluation period and PWTIs and all the concerned officials of provincial departments involved in the process of formulation of training plan. The list of all programme personnel trained during 2002-2005 was obtained and used for taking a sample for this study. For drawing a sample for the study, trained personnel during the reference period were grouped into three categories: the officers, supporting staff and service providers. A representative sample was drawn from each cadre separately.

**"Think of the earth as a living organism that is being attacked by billions of bacteria whose numbers double every forty years. Either the host dies, or the virus, or both die"**

*(Gore Vidal, American novelist, Critic)*

#### Socio Psychological and Demographic Realities in the Earthquake hit Areas of AJK and

The survey was conducted in 87 districts through structured questionnaires with combination of closed and open-ended questions. A sample of 158 trainees out of 867 trained by PWTI-Lahore and 207 trainees out of 1188 trained by PWTI-Karachi was selected. Two principals of PWTIs, 8 instructors, 303 out of 365 selected trained programme personnel, 20 current trainees, 87 DPWOs, 18 out of 22 provincial DG/Secretaries/Additional Secretaries/ other senior officials involved in training were successfully interviewed to collect information. The study recommends following:

PWTIs are conducting non-clinical training programmes for the planners, managers and other professionals of Population Welfare Programme. As such main focus of capacity building should be to fully prepare the trainers so that they are able to improve the programme in their respective fields and districts at par with developed countries or at least to the level of Sri Lanka, Iran, Turkey, Indonesia, India, Egypt, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

The capacity building training programme may have three levels: i) initial level ii) higher level and iii) highest level. Initial level programmes may aim imparting all information and knowledge regarding current Population Welfare Programme while higher level programmes may focus on innovations, new ideas and highly professional training in view of what is happening in other developed countries. Also linkages may be established with NGOs and other stakeholders. Highest-level programmes may be research

At each level there should be standardized pre training evaluation of trainers and post training evaluation.

An important focus of training should be capacity building of district trainees relating to community mobilization.

PWTIs should be provided proper building, modern training facilities and equipments.

Population Welfare Training Institutes should impart training to Population Welfare Programme managers, planners and statisticians only. Training for drivers, Naib Qasids, Chowkidars should be arranged by the Master Trainers at the district level.

The last couple of years have not been sympathetic to man kind. For instance natural disasters devastated whole region without warning, like December 2004 Asia tsunami, the August 2005 New Orleans hurricane and the October 2005 Pakistan earthquake. Catastrophes and disasters were of entirely different magnitude and challenge for population and health care providers to meet people's basic need including reproductive health care.

The study was done to explore peripheral associations and correlations of disaster with socio- psychological and demographic realities in the earthquake hit areas. The study focused on the pattern of marriage decision making, type of family, family size, contraception, abortion and broad issues of health and population. The rehabilitation process and its impact on cultural and lifestyle, micro and macro level community threat particularly, to culture and value systems due to influx of outsiders was also looked into.

The study was conducted through qualitative research tools like focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, in order to understand the attitudinal and behavioral side of the people affected by natural disasters, and those involved in rescue and relief efforts. Twenty four focus groups with earthquake affected and 30 in-depth interviews with disaster managers were conducted in Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Poonch, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Batgram. Purposive or convenience sampling was carried out to cover the groups of FGDs and IDIs in a representative manner.

Most of the study respondents said that it was a dooms day scenario and stated that "it was a Qiyamat and great curse from Allah". While a few mentioned that scientists were

As far as response to preparedness was concerned, majority of the FGD participants mentioned that earthquake victims did not get the support needed to put their lives together again. Most of the disaster managers were of the view that environmental degradation, too much congestion of houses and substandard material used in buildings were the major reasons which increased the number of casualties. Lack of rescue services especially in rural and far flung areas were one of the factors for large number of casualties.

Some of the significant issues and perceptions reported by the study participants were as under:

Majority of disaster managers both men and women expressed their opinion that role of the civil society and institutions was appreciative and impressive. The respondents recalled unbelievable gestures of sacrifice and help provided by the doctors and relief workers as they worked as a momentum team to save human lives. There was realization among the affectees that concerned government institutions and other organizations were not prepared and organized enough to manage a situation of such magnitude. People in general, during the research, expressed bitterness about the assistance and support provided by the Government authorities. However, negative feedback was also reported mostly regarding corruption, nepotism and incompetence. Local people felt unhappy about the women workers of NGOs, who were considered as contrary to the local traditions and culture. The role of army was mentioned frequently by disaster managers as well as earthquake affectees as the top most contributing factor

According to the FGD participants in all the districts, influential people got four times more compensation amount as compared to the poor, who at times were deprived of even one installment. Overlapping efforts by several organizations and government agencies was the wastage of both human and financial resources. During discussions there were complaints against the role of ERRA.

Almost all the participants and disaster managers mentioned the role of media as one of the most effective means to inform the rest of the nation and the world at large about the plight of the people in the affected region. According to the FGD participants in all the districts, influential people got four times more compensation amount as compared to the poor, who at times were deprived of even one installment. Overlapping efforts by several organizations and government agencies was the wastage of both human and financial resources. During discussions there were complaints against the role of ERRA.

Post Earthquake situation revealed some psychological and demographic trends and issues, like people reported more early marriages as a result of people's desire to settle down and start a new life. Remarriages were also perceived to have an impact on fertility related issues. The participants and disaster managers were of the opinion that during the rescue and relief phase, parents demand for son preference was badly felt. Almost in all six districts, people reported that number one problem was emotional impact and stress. Women, men, young, old affectees as well as disaster managers all had similar perception regarding the psychological upheavals of this disaster.

Some underlying causes such as illness, school drop out and poverty were mentioned as important and frequently discussed issues during the focus groups. There was an increased trend of contraceptive usage in the affected areas, which was also endorsed and documented by service providers. According to the service providers, in the early days after the earthquake there was an over whelming demand for contraception. None of the local community members were willing to confirm any abortion cases in their respective areas. Higher incidents of miscarriages were evident in the region, which was easily understandable. Due to high level of tension and stress and lack of proper prenatal care, miscarriages were frequently reported in the area.

Spousal Relationship in Pakistan

The marriage is almost universal everywhere but in Pakistan it is usually arranged by the choice of parents and other relatives. This was revealed by 80 percent respondents in a research study conducted by the National Institute of Population Studies on "Status of Women, Reproductive Health and Family Planning". It was also found in that study, that in 16 percent cases, women's choice along with that of parents was also considered whereas 4.5 percent women were married entirely on their own choice. In this study 8718 ever-married women aged 15-49 were interviewed and detailed information on fertility, family planning, reproductive health of women, status of women, marriage patterns, pre-marriage blood relationships and violence was collected.

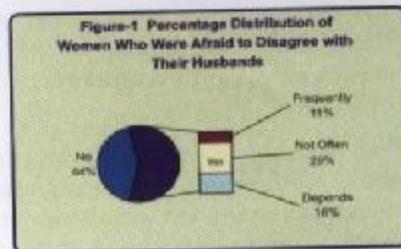
The study revealed that about 64 percent women were married before reaching the age of 19; 35 percent were married between the age of 20-29 and only one percent of women were married above thirty years of age. The analysis of spousal age differential revealed that one third of women were 1- 4 years younger than their husbands and one third of women were 5-8 years younger than their husbands whereas age gap was more than nine years among 26 percent of women. It was also found that about eight percent spouses were of the same age.

Ironically data showed that 64 percent of all marriages were between the first and second cousins. First cousin marriages were more common on the father's side (31 percent) but over a fifth of marriages were also occurring with first cousins on the mother's side (21.1 percent). About 12 percent of marriages were between second cousins, and just over one third of marriages were between the couples of non-blood relations (35.8 percent). 77 percent of women expressed that they

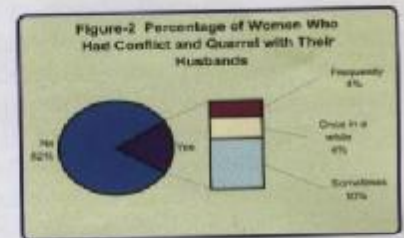
At the time of survey majority of women (92 percent) reported that they were contented with their married life.

About 50 percent couples decided jointly when they wanted to purchase or sell a property. However, in one-third cases it was only the husband whose decision was final. Joint decisions for purchase or selling a property were more common (58 percent) in urban than in rural areas (54 percent).

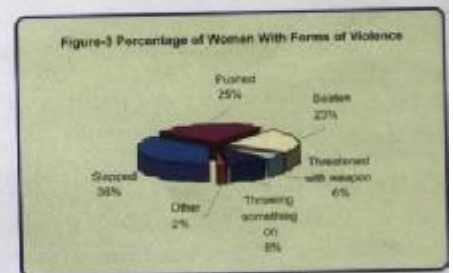
In the study, information was also collected on a very serious social issue i.e. spousal violence. In the survey some specific questions were asked to find out woman's relationship with her husband. Figure below indicates that in response to these questions about 56 percent of the respondents replied that they were afraid to disagree with their husbands because they might become angry. While one out of six women said that it depended on the matter or situation that



could make them afraid of their disagreement with the husbands' point of views; 18 percent incidence rate of conflict was reported between spouses.



Amongst the victims about 36 percent of women were slapped, 25 percent were pushed, 23 percent were beaten, 6 percent were threatened with weapons, 8 percent were thrown something on and 2 percent had some other reasons for physical abuse.



The highest reason reported for physical abuse was talking back (4.7%), by neglecting children (3.4%), and neglecting husband (2.8%) and delay in daily affairs (2.7%).

It was also noted that other reasons included choice of marriage other than one's own choice and marriage with non-relatives. The proportion of women who experienced a type of physical abuse was greater in rural areas (12.8%) as compared to that of urban areas (8.2%). Between provinces the proportion of victims were higher in NWFP (13.5%) followed by Balochistan (12.5%), Sindh (12.3%) and Punjab (10.1%).

## A Brief on "Gilgit and Baltistan Demographic and Health Survey 2008"

A strong need for reliable data on demographic and health indicators was felt by different stakeholders, specially, the Project Directorate of Population Welfare, Gilgit & Baltistan persuaded NIPS to undertake a household survey on the pattern of Pakistan DHS.

According to population census 1998, the Gilgit & Baltistan consisted of inhabitants 883,799 persons and an area of 72,520 Sq. Km. The population of Gilgit & Baltistan is scattered in small settlements all over the hilly terrain which is difficult to approach and it consumes long hours to reach the target population during any data collection process.

The main purpose was to generate reliable and representative data relating to fertility, family planning, mother and child health (MCH), awareness about AIDS/HIV and other demographic indicators.

More specifically, the objectives of the Gilgit & Baltistan 2008 were to collect high-quality data relating to:

1. Household and woman characteristics;
2. Fertility levels and preferences;
3. Family planning knowledge and use;
4. Infant and child mortality;
5. Health and nutrition of mother and children;
6. Unmet need for family planning; and
7. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

NIPS sought the cooperation from various organizations working at federal level and also in Gilgit & Baltistan so as to implement the project in a well-organized manner.

The local office of FBS in Gilgit provided help to NIPS survey teams for locating the sample points (PSU or clusters) and for households listing operation in each cluster. To collect desired information, 1,197 ever married women of reproductive age (15-49) were interviewed from the selected households.

The sample for the Gilgit & Baltistan 2008 was a stratified, two-stage, weighted sample of households selected from the 1998 population census frame with the assistance and advice of the FBS. The total sample comprised of 54 clusters (1,120 households) and spread over all the districts of Northern Areas as presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Distribution of Sample Cluster and Households by Districts, Northern Areas**

S. No.	District	Number of clusters (PSUs)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Skardu	9 (198)	4 (72)	13 (270)
2.	Ghanche	4 (88)	3 (64)	7 (152)
3.	Gilgit	8 (176)	5 (90)	13 (266)
4.	Ghizer	6 (132)	2 (36)	8 (168)
5.	Diamir	7 (154)	3 (54)	10 (208)
6.	Astor	3 (66)	0	3 (66)
7.	Hunza / Nagar			
Total		37 (814)	17 (306)	54 (1,120)

*Note: Figures in parenthesis are the number of households (HH)*

Two questionnaires were developed. The questionnaire for households contained information of all members of a household as well as the structure of a housing unit. The second questionnaire was designed to record the interview of a married woman and questions were included relating to fertility, birth history, mother & child health and other health indicators.

Six survey teams of field personnel were recruited for completing the data collection process. Each team comprised of a

Primarily the supervisor of the team was responsible to ensure good quality of data through proper field work, efficient team building, regular editing of questionnaire and verifying the responses by re-visiting the household.

NIPS also established a field office manner with two field coordinators in Gilgit to monitor the data collection process according to laid down methodology supervise the field staff by checking their performance and provide guidance and instructions.

The data management system was established at NIPS. All the questionnaires have been thoroughly edited before transferring the data into computer. The report of the survey will be written by NIPS researchers.

"The illiterate of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn"

(Alvin Toffler)

## Main Finding of the Performance Evaluation of Male Mobilizers 2008

Objectives of the study were set as (a) Situation analysis of the Male Mobilizers component of the Population Welfare Programme and (b) Performance assessment of the Male Mobilizers and their contribution. To achieve the main objectives total 162 Male Mobilizers were selected randomly from 30 districts of Pakistan. The selection criteria adapted was the Mobilizers who had a minimum of 2 years of service. In addition, 10 registered clients of each Male Mobilizer, 5 persons from their respective community, 109 DPWO's, TPWOs and FWWs, RHS A centres, MSUs and Contact Persons were also interviewed to observe work efficiency and common practices performed by the Male Mobilizers in their catchment areas.

The main findings included (i) Performance of Male Mobilizers, It was found that 82 percent Male Mobilizers were aware of their job's responsibilities. Ninety-five percent were providing FP information and motivation to community. Fifty three percent Male Mobilizers knew the importance of follow-up visits to treat the side-effects of family planning methods. Sixty-two percent maintained proper record and 22 percent were aware about installing the stalls in the local festivals. (ii) Client's Perception, Total 97 percent reported that Mobilizers were available in their catchments. Seventy percent discussed the FP and birth spacing. Ninety-five percent clients reported that they had been receiving the health care from Male Mobilizers. The clients unanimously supported continuation of Male Mobilizers component. (iii) Contact person's Perception, Ninety seven percent reported that Male Mobilizers discussed RH and general health issues. Majority was satisfied with the performance of Male

(v) DPWOs and TPWOs are the immediate supervisors of Male Mobilizers, Sixty eight percent supervisors had instructions manual to train the Male Mobilizers. Seventy percent Supervisors mentioned that they had been visiting the catchment areas of the Male Mobilizers for verification and monitoring the work. (vi) Community Persons, Sixty-eight percent were aware about the availability of Male Mobilizers in their catchment areas. Seventy eight percent were aware about meetings arranged by the Male Mobilizers. Ninety percent community members were found satisfied with the work performance and behavior and attitude of Male Mobilizers.

Overall, findings of the study were encouraging. Most of the Male Mobilizers were found delivering family planning and reproductive health services to the community. The component appeared to be fulfilling the needs and requirements of the community. It is advisable to expand the project for expansion of coverage in the rural areas. However, in order to further strengthen the component, few areas like training of TPWOs and Male Mobilizers need greater attention of the policy makers.



## Training Workshops Organized

The National Institute of Population Studies has conducted five training workshops on "Research methodology and Data Analysis and "Demographic Concept and their Application" during 2008. These workshops were organized at AJK (14-17 January 2008) at Hunza, Northern Areas (19-21 May 2008) at Karachi (13-15 October 2008), Islamabad (28-30 October 2008) and Lahore (11-13 November 2008).

The objective of holding these workshops was to orientate the district level functionaries about the basic demographic concepts and research methods to enable them to manage/ utilize towards the basic demographic and statistical information available at the district level in order to properly evaluate and monitor the performance of service delivery outlets.

The contents of the training workshops were worked out keeping in view the job description of demographers and deputy demographers posted at district level. The 5 days intensive training covered the following aspects.

- Basic research tools i.e. problem statement, hypothesis, and research methods.
- Basic Demographic Concepts and Techniques
- The proximate determinants of fertility
- The sources of data and its usage with special reference to utilization of service statistics for programme monitoring.
- Sample Survey at District Level: Design and Implementation
- Findings of Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey PDHS-2006-07
- Data Management with reference to PDHS-2006-07



### Two phased training workshop "On Project Proposal Writing and Technique of Data Analysis"

A two phased training workshop on Project Proposal writing and Techniques of Data Analysis" for NIPS Researchers was conducted at NIPS Committee room. First phase was held on 16-17 October 2008 and second Phase was held on 5-6 November 2008. The training was helpful in capacity building and enhancement of knowledge of participants.

Two researchers of NIPS attended a three week training workshop on "Monitoring and Evaluation of Population, Health and Nutrition Programs" at Bangkok,

Two researchers of NIPS attended a three weeks training workshop on "Monitoring and Evaluation of Population, Health and Nutrition Programs" at Bangkok, Thailand from 24-11-2008 to 12-12-2008. The training was organized by the Institute of Mahidol University (IPSR). The main purpose of the workshop was to highlight modern techniques for effective monitoring and evaluation of different programs in the field of family planning, health and nutrition.



### Seminar on Cross Cutting Issues Including Youth, Gender, and Population

NIPS organized a series of seminars on "Cross Cutting Issues Including Youth Gender and Population" in different cities of the country to address the important policy issues. They were organized to generate awareness to the policy makers, masses and youth, gender and population issues. The discussion during the seminar was challenging and acceptance of socio-economic dimensions of a determined young nation. The different dimensions to rebuild understanding of youth and gender issues and its linkages with population and development were explored.

The Main objectives of the seminars were - To increase the level of awareness among academicians of civil society and policy makers, to clear misconception of masses and males regarding gender empowerment and to give recommendation for future research and policy makers.

In this series first seminar was organized at Faisalabad chaired by the Federal Minister for Population Welfare (Mir Hamayun Aziz Kurd). The main presentation/talks were on Gender Perspective and Cross Cutting Issues Faced by Youth.

The second seminar was organized at Abbottabad and was chaired by Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan, Federal Minister for Population Welfare. The main presentation/talks were on Constraints and Remedial Measures of Gender Issues in Pakistan, Basic Gender Issues in Youth, "Khawateen ka Muqam aur zimaydari Islam ki Nazar Mai" and Why Gender Is Cross Cutting in Development Sector.

It was discussed that the issues need to be addressed through concerted efforts of all segments of society, failing which, it is feared that the population of the country may

Though, situation has changed during the past few years, as the government is giving high priority to implement the laws relating to youth and gender issues, still the desired results due to number of factors including shifts in the strategies, lack of open and sustained political support, low status of women and wide spread illiteracy are not achieved.

More than hundred participants including representatives of NGOs, Population Welfare Departments, Academia, Scholars, and media persons attended the seminar. The United Nations Fund for Population Welfare activities (UNFPA) extended its financial and technical support for this Seminar.



# RESEARCH BRIEFS & NEWS

A Quarterly Newsletter

Issue No. 8, Dec 2009

## Millennium Development Goals:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce child mortality.
5. Improve maternal health.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease.
7. Ensure environment sustainability.
8. Develop a global partnership for development.

The hungry world cannot be fed unless the growth of its resources and growth of its population come into balance. Each man and woman and each nation must make decisions of conscience and policy in the face of this problem.

*Lyndon B. Johnson  
36th American President*

## DO YOU KNOW?

- Pakistan, Population wise, is the sixth largest country in the world and would be number four by the year 2050.
- Every minute 8 babies are born and 3 persons die, net addition of 5 persons per minute.
- 39 million of our population is living below poverty line.
- 56.9 million have no access to safe drinking water.
- 57.9 million people live in one room houses.
- 78.2 million

Research for a Better Future



National Institute  
of Population Studies

Block 12-A, Capital Inn Building  
Islamabad-Pakistan. Ph: +91  
Web: [www.nips.org.pk](http://www.nips.org.pk), E-mail: info@nips.org.pk



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
POPULATION STUDIES  
LIBRARY

CALL NO. ....

ACC. NO. ....