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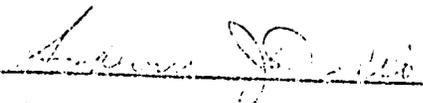
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598-0558

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY  
(Submit to MO/PAV after each project evaluation)

17p.

1. Mission or AID/W Office Name LA/DR/EHR			2. Project Number 598-0558 <u>601501</u>	
3. Project Title Radio Schools of Latin America (ALER)				
4. Key project dates (fiscal years) a. Project Agreement Signed 1976			5. Total U.S. funding - life of project \$ 795,548	
b. Final Obligation 1978			c. Final input delivered 1978	
6. Evaluation number as listed in Eval. Schedule	7. Period covered by this evaluation FROM: June/76 Month/year		8. Date of this Evaluation Review 12/5/77 month/day/year	
9. Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review, including items needing further study (Note--This list does not constitute an action request to AID/W. Use telegrams, airgram, SPARS, etc., for action)			10. Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up	
a) Revise project paper, logical framework and PPTC as shown on attachment, representing action decisions of Review Committee.			Project Manager	
b) Outside consultants to review procedures and instruments.			Florida State	
c) Consider feasibility of expanding sample.			Florida State	
d) Florida State to share results of economics study with ACPO and USAID/Bogota.			Florida State	
e) AID/W to receive copy of case study hand-book and indicators.			Florida State	
			11. Date action to be completed	
			2/28/78	
			Jan. & Feb. 1978	
			Jan. & Feb. 1978	
			March 1978	
			January 1978	

12. Signatures:

Signature 	Project Officer	Signature 	Mission or AID/W Office Director
Typed name Ardwin J. Delio		Typed name Marshall Brown, Acting Director	
Date Feb 22 1978		Date FEB 24 1978	

### 13. Summary

This project had a difficult first year but is now making satisfactory progress and should be completed as scheduled. Original staffing was completed on schedule, and original planning leading to an initial evaluation strategy took place as scheduled. However, problems occurring in late October and November, 1976 resulted in the return to the U.S. of the originally designated Chief of Party stationed in Bogota, and the death of a staff member at Tallahassee in November, had the effect of delaying progress and created difficulties in project administration. Project monitors were concerned about project organization, progress and image. These concerns were transmitted to the contractor. Although progress in overcoming these difficulties occurred, a meeting of representatives of ACPO, FSU, USAID/Bogota, and AID/W was held and resulted in agreements designed to foster further improvement. These agreements are being implemented and project progress is deemed satisfactory. Earlier delays are being overcome and it is anticipated that the outcomes projected for this project will be achieved.

Three monographs, descriptive of the ACPO organization and programs, out of a probable total of 12 have been completed. An economic study of ACPO is underway and gives promise of being useful in improvement of management practices as well as providing the data needed for an analysis of the cost effectiveness of the various ACPO program elements. A content analysis of ACPO materials in the areas of health, agriculture, and basic education has been completed. These are useful in determining priority areas and emphasis given to the different content areas and for the development of indicators needed to measure ACPO effect. Two cycles of case studies have been completed involving 34 families, users of ACPO. Their purpose was to assist in the development of the processes and instruments to be used in the later field effort to gather data on ACPO effectiveness. A review has been made of the case study results and revised procedures and instruments developed. These will be evaluated before and after another field test by a group of outside consultants to ensure validity of the procedures and instruments. The training program in evaluation and instructional development has been offered through seminars and on the job training since November, 1976 and is continuing. The process for the production of instructional modules has begun with the production of outline papers covering needs analysis, clientele analysis, proposed module content and guidelines for developing the modules. An initial plan has been developed for the dissemination of the results of the project. Not yet completely resolved is the question of the exact sample to be used in obtaining the field study data.

### 14. Evaluation Methodology

This was a regularly scheduled review although delayed approximately two months to permit more detailed consideration of project progress and problems by the

agencies involved (FSU, ACPO, USAID/Bogota, AID/W). It was somewhat broader than the scope and design given in the Project Paper. The review was based on quarterly and annual reports submitted by the contractor, information gathered by site visits by the project manager, information gathered on-site by AID/Bogota, and data supplied through a pre-review meeting involving FSU, ACPO, USAID/Bogota, and AID/W, and an oral presentation of project status and forward planning by FSU representatives. Following a review of this information the review committee, consisting of representatives of TAB/EHR, LA/SA, LA/DP, and LA/DR/EHR met to analyze the information, including comments from USAID/Bogota, and develop its recommendations.

15. Documents to be revised

Project Paper

Logical Framework

CPI Network

See attachments

16. Evaluation Findings - External Factors

The major external factor affecting the project is the inaccessibility of certain portions of Colombia and the lack of security for field workers which will require restricting the sample population. In addition, it has been discovered that ACPO is less active in certain very sparsely populated areas and this coupled with the previously mentioned problems is likely to result in a less representative sample than was anticipated.

17. Findings about goal, subgoal -

Project Goal: To improve the health and agricultural practices of the campesino.  
Subgoal: To utilize radiophonic learning (more) efficiently in promoting improved health and agricultural practices of campesinos.

It is still too early in the project to cite evidence from specific indicators to substantiate progress toward this goal. Since this project is basically an evaluation project its contribution to the goal cannot be determined until the results of the full scale field study are available and disseminated. The project staff has been developing and validating indicators to be used in determining the effect of ACPO on the health and agricultural practices and knowledge of the campesinos. Efforts to date show that valid indicators can be developed. After a final field test, these indicators will be used in the field study to measure the ACPO effect. The results will be widely disseminated to Education Ministries and Radio Education personnel in Latin America. It is anti-

icipated that this dissemination will improve present practices in radio education and consequently in the health and agricultural practices of the campesinos. Preliminary evidence indicates that although knowledge may be present, there are sometimes constraints which prevent the campesino from practicing what he knows are improved behaviors. If these constraints can be identified and this knowledge used to develop proper program modifications, benefits from radio programming may occur.

Goal achievement is to be measured by a survey of a sample population in representative communities. This sample is still being selected. While the eventual sample may not be judged representative of Colombia as a whole, it will be a random sample of the municipios in which ACPO has at least two program elements operative - the radio programs and the cartillas. The committee agreed that this type of sample is adequate for this project since it is seen as an evaluation of ACPO, and therefore, should be based in areas where the ACPO program is operative. Since the final sample will consist of approximately 600 families (3,600 persons) it is anticipated that non ACPO users, to serve as a baseline, will appear as part of the sample. This sample should also provide sufficient gradation of ACPO participation and results to provide information needed to develop sound guidelines for Radio Education. Further reasons for eliminating certain municipios were the lack of accessibility and security risk for study personnel. Despite this, the sampling technique will be restudied prior to a final determination with a view to attempting to achieve nationwide representation and ensuring a sufficient sample of non-users.

The committee also reviewed the difficulty of isolating the effect of ACPO from the effect of other agencies influencing the campesino. The similarity of methods used and the difficulty the campesino has in ascribing cause of behavior to one agency, especially over time, was also recognized. It is anticipated, however, that discrimination into three categories - ACPO effect alone, ACPO plus other agencies, and source unknown, can be achieved. Furthermore, multivariate analysis will be helpful.

The committee agreed that difficulties in measurement were such that the preciseness implied by the definition of significant behavior change as being a 10% improvement in the villagers' knowledge, attitude and utilization of modern agricultural and health techniques was incorrect, and the 10% factor should be removed. What is anticipated is evidence of a graded change in these factors related to ACPO participation from heavy participation to no participation.

#### 18. Findings about Purpose -

##### Purpose:

To provide systematically developed guidelines for effective utilization of radiophonic learning systems toward project goal.

**Sub-purpose:**

- a) To systematically evaluate educational model of ACPO
- b) To analyze successful methodologies and practices of ACPO
- c) To develop recommendations on application of successful methodologies in other Latin American areas.

As noted above, the ultimate purpose of the project is to systematically develop guidelines for effectively using radiophonic learning. Prior to reaching the guidelines stage much work must be accomplished through an analysis of the ACPO model, the development of indicators of ACPO effect, the application of these indicators to a satisfactory sample of the campesino population, and an analysis of the results to determine effective ACPO practices. The preparation of guidelines and their dissemination will be the final steps in the total process.

Evidence has been presented that the ACPO model has been analyzed. The organization and general operation of ACPO have been described. Analysis has been done on the content of materials used in agriculture, health, and basic education, and indicators for the presence or absence of changes in behavior attitudes and knowledge in the campesinos have been and continue to be developed. Field tests have been made to validate indicators and will again be made as the indicators are further revised. The committee has concurred in the elimination of spirituality, correspondence and the use of records as major emphasis of the study of ACPO. Spirituality, because its goals are somewhat nebulous and it is not relevant to the main purpose of the project or to other radio education programs; correspondence, because it is not a major educational emphasis and because although voluminous, the content is not very illuminating; record use, because it is too new and as yet little used, and is considered too expensive at present for widespread application.

Tasks of leaders, as they perceive them, have been identified and should be useful in an analysis of the effect of interpersonal relations. Some flaws in the methodology for obtaining this information were not judged important since the major objective of this effort was to obtain initial information about possible indicators of ACPO effect.

Information available showed that an economic analysis of ACPO is providing useful information which should permit the determination of the cost effectiveness of the various ACPO program elements. It should also provide useful information in improving ACPO management and has the potential for assisting in the development of program budgeting although these were not major objectives in this study.

Training of the ACPO evaluation staff has not been carried out as originally planned. Instead of training provided at FSU in the early part of the project,

a decision was made, at the time that it was decided to place the FSU project coordinator in Bogota, that training should be provided on-site in Spanish in Bogota. The major reasons for the change were: 1) location of the coordinator in Bogota, 2) lack of English language capacity of ACPO staff, 3) inability of ACPO or the project to release this personnel for full-time study in the U.S. Evidence was presented that training began in November and will continue in Bogota until June, 1978. The ACPO evaluation staff will then go to FSU for on-campus academic training and in-service training in the analysis of survey results. Although this change had prior approval, the committee also endorsed the change.

Progress toward achieving the purpose was judged satisfactory. The project is slightly behind schedule but will be completed on time (12/31/78).

## 19. Findings about Outputs and Inputs

### a. Outputs

1. Baseline data on effectiveness of radiophonic school gathered and analyzed.

As explained earlier, baseline data will be developed as a result of the analysis of material gathered during the field study. It is anticipated that the sample selected will provide sufficient cases of non-ACPO users as well as a gradation of ACPO participation which will permit a description of ACPO effectiveness in terms of user exposure to the variety of ACPO program elements. In addition, a study of the characteristics of the ACPO target population has been completed.

Existing data on the ACPO model has been studied and refined. A series of monographs on the ACPO model will be prepared. At present 12 monographs are under consideration.

2. Instructional materials produced for the training of evaluation specialists (7 to 11 modules produced).

Instruction in evaluation techniques for ACPO personnel is being carried out through on-site seminars and in-service training through participation in the various stages of this study. This training will conclude with some academic training at FSU and further in-service training in the analysis of the field study results which will also be done at FSU.

In addition, on campus staff has developed a series of outlines on the preparation of modules. Preparation of the modules is underway.

3. Personnel trained in evaluation skills and instructional development skills.

This is underway, as described in the preceding item.

4. Effectiveness of various mixes of radio, instructional materials analyzed and reports prepared.

This is underway as described in Item 17, but effectiveness cannot be measured or described until the field study is completed and the data gathered thereby have been analyzed. Preliminary results based on initial case studies indicate that this output will be achieved.

5. Evaluation data gathered and analyzed on unmet needs and educational opportunities, existing facilities and resources, and impact of radio schools on target population.

The review committee agreed that unmet needs and educational opportunities are basically beyond the scope of this project. Such data as becomes available during the field study and analysis which bears significantly on those points and arises out of the study of effectiveness should be a part of the final report. No separate study of these factors will be carried out.

The existing facilities and resources are being studied as part of the economic analysis of the ACPO program. Significant results are anticipated.

Radio school impact will be studied and reported.

6. Recommendations and analysis prepared in reports and disseminated through publications, seminars, and follow-up consultant activity. Principal types of audiences have been identified and will be further refined throughout the study to ensure dissemination in appropriate format to appropriate audiences. Contacts with likely audiences have been initiated. In addition, an initial version of the ACPO model has been presented to an international conference but not at contract expense.

b. Inputs

1. Technical Assistance

FSU, as the contractor, is the principal supplier of Technical Assistance. Staffing for this project began immediately after the contract was signed and was accomplished efficiently. The decision to locate the project coordinator in Bogota in October was changed and the project coordinator returned to Tallahassee in late December. The death of a

key on-campus staff member in November added another complication. Project progress was slowed while readjustments took place. Communication problems between the FSU staff in Tallahassee and Bogota, and FSU/Tallahassee and ACPO developed as well. Since June, 1977, more concentrated action on these problems has taken place and steady improvement has occurred. In order to ensure better communication, FSU has begun a process of rotating senior staff to Bogota to ensure practically complete time coverage. An additional full-time staff member was placed on the FSU/Bogota staff and meetings on project progress and problems have occurred. At present, staffing appears adequate and communication has improved as has project progress. Additional outside consultant services including staff from Stanford, Florida Southern U., and Cornell is being used by FSU to provide an additional check on the validity of processes and instruments being used in the project.

## 2. Financial Resources

The proposed budget is adequate to carry out the project and AID resources have been provided as needed.

## 3. ACPO staff

The ACPO staff assigned to the project is of high quality. Although the number (2 i.e. instead of 4) is below that projected in the PP, Florida State has stated that ACPO has provided all the staff time needed. Additional ACPO staff time has been provided outside of contract financing.

Case study analysts were of high quality and sufficient in number to carry out the necessary pre-testing of techniques and indicators.

## 20. Findings about unplanned effects.

No major unplanned effects have occurred as a result of the project. Through the study and analysis being made of ACPO that organization has become aware of some additional accounting and budgetary procedures which may need modification in order to improve management. Florida State has become more aware of the difficulty of coordinating the information flow to all parties involved in this type of project.

## 21. Changes in design or execution.

Several changes have been discussed in the material already presented:

- a. Survey sample - Item 17
- b. Definition of significant behavior - Item 17
- c. Elimination of spirituality, correspondence, records as major emphasis in the study - Item 18
- d. Training program - Item 18
- e. Study of unmet educational needs - Item 19

Other changes are discussed below.

- 1) Change in evaluation design and completion thereof.

It became apparent that the development of indicators and variables of ACPO effect would require a series of field tests to ensure appropriateness and validity. Thus instead of developing these from existing materials and applying them to gather data from one area it was deemed wise to conduct a series of case studies in the field to validate and refine procedures and indicators. The evaluation design has undergone several revisions and will not be final until completion of field testing in March, 1978. Further, the procedures and instruments developed by Florida State will be reviewed by a group of outside consultants prior to being used in a final field test. These consultants will also review the results of the field test and revisions resulting therefrom before the final design is frozen.

- 2) FSU staffing pattern - In order to improve communications and project coordination Florida State University will rotate senior on-campus staff to Bogota while the project operation focusses in Colombia. One additional full-time staff member will also be added to the Bogota/FSU staff from December 1, 1977 through the completion of data gathering in Colombia to help cover the heavy workload.

## 22. Lessons learned.

Rather than lessons learned this section will deal with understandings reenforced. The difficulty of coordinating a project which has two operational bases was apparent in this project. Such an operation requires constant attention to keeping communications open and current to ensure complete understanding among all parties concerned. The desirability of AID/W and USAID joint monitoring of a regional project was also reenforced.

Despite the fact that a contractor may have a considerable understanding of a host-country program or agency before a project begins, a project which requires an in-depth analysis of the agency operation will require much time for all contract personnel to obtain the necessary understanding of agency operation.

The difficulty which will be faced in attempting to isolate the effect of one agency in fields in which several agencies may be operating should not be underestimated.

23. Special Comments or Remarks.

This project is designed to promote the use of its results in the LDC's in Latin America. Provision has been made for the dissemination of the results through the publication and distribution of manuals containing guidelines for improving radio education programs, for seminars including radio education officials and ministry personnel, and for follow-up consultation for countries wishing to improve their programs. Much interest in the results has already been generated both in the U.S. and in Latin America.

Attached hereto, also, are papers which summarize the review and which represent agreements reached by the Review Committee on the issues raised during the review, changes to be made in the PP, the logical framework, and the PPTC.

December 5, 6, 1977

Summary

Review of Radio Schools of Latin America Project

At the request of the Committee, Dr. Morgan gave a detailed description of project organization, operation and progress to date and commented on future operations. Project staffing at Tallahassee and Bogota, including ACPO staff, was discussed. The need for selecting and training 36 field interviewers soon after January 1 was noted. The budget is adequate to cover staff needs. The addition of another full-time staff member in Bogota as of December 1 was confirmed.

A description of ACPO organization and functioning including its major program elements was presented, and the difficulty in determining what effect ACPO has had was discussed. Elements such as other organizations, many of which are using elements and procedures similar to ACPO's, and which contribute to this difficulty, were discussed. In the final analysis, it is anticipated that the ACPO effect can be measured, and that in terms of campesino exposure to ACPO, a graduated display of effect will be obtained. Changes in ACPO emphasis on various elements of its program through the years creates some difficulty and the inability of the campesino to relate a specific change in knowledge or behavior to a specific input which occurred a few years past will also create some difficulty. Despite the difficulties, valuable and usable results are obtainable. This conclusion is based on results from the case studies already carried out.

The process of analyzing ACPO goals was described and the content analysis of ACPO materials and programs in relationship to its goals was discussed. The initial study of leaders' tasks and task of importance as perceived by the leaders, was discussed. The initial study is to be refined and a further validation of results will be sought.

The case study procedure was presented. Results have been encouraging. The case studies are fulfilling their purpose of developing, validating and refining indicators and procedures. A series of procedural problems have been identified and solutions developed. As examples: family interviews will be spaced and information gathered by repeated visits rather than single, longer visits; veredas will be more precisely located and more complete directions for reaching them will be given; it is now clear that the campesino will give information readily and is not inhibited by recording the information in his presence. Two very sensitive information areas in which questions seriously inhibit response have been identified. One is income; the other is family planning. Information will still be sought in these areas, but this will necessitate the use of indirect measures. As a result of the information gathered from the two cycles of case studies (31 families), it was not deemed necessary to have a third cycle and work has moved

directly to the preparation of measuring instruments which can be used for gathering data through structured interviews in the field. It is anticipated that a first revised draft of the instruments will be available by late December and that an outside group of consultants will be convened during the first week in January to review the instruments, procedures and plans. The consultants will be persons from Stanford, Florida Southern and other institutions with research and development backgrounds and experience in evaluation. Nominations for consultants were invited by FSU and will be made.

By the middle of January, after further revisions, some field testing of the instruments will begin. Also, it is anticipated that the instruments will be tried out with the ACPO leaders, possible at their annual meeting in late January. Further field testing will begin by February 6. During the second week in February the outside consultants will be reconvened to go over the field test results and suggest additional improvements in the process and instruments. Instruments will then be put into final form prior to March 20.

Field survey staff will be recruited during January and February. Six teams of six members each (one a supervisor) will be recruited among whom will be some of the original case study analysts. The case study analysts will also be used to train the field study staff. The field study staff is to be composed of experienced professional personnel with backgrounds similar to those of the case study analysts. No difficulty in recruitment is anticipated. Training of field study staff is to take place from March 7 - 17. The full scale survey will begin March 28 and be completed by the end of May. It is expected that 600 families will be sampled. During the survey supervisors and FSU/ACPO personnel will validate the data being gathered by spot reinterviewing of families contacted by the field study staff.

In June, all descriptive tasks which need to be completed in Bogota will be finished and the FSU staff and certain ACPO personnel will go to Tallahassee to complete the analysis of data and to write the necessary reports such as the Guidelines manual, the various monographs and a final report for A.I.D.

Sampling procedures were discussed. There are 970 municipios in Colombia. Of these 541 have received ACPO cartillas. Since one element in this study is an evaluation of the ACPO model, it was agreed that it was important to have sampling in areas where ACPO was active and that these 541 municipios could serve as the base for random sample. They cover six of the seven zones in Colombia. Sixty municipios have been drawn to constitute the random sample. "Veredas" within these municipios have not yet been chosen. These will be selected by ACPO and the FSU/Bogota staff. It is anticipated that from this sample, non-ACPO users will be found as well as ACPO users to provide meaningful, sufficient comparisons. The review committee was concerned that non-users be included and will suggest to FSU the consideration of obtaining an additional non-user sample if necessary.

Data will be obtained from the sample population via the structured interview and using the instruments now being developed and refined. Use of ACPO materials and programs will be tabulated and effects measured and compared with costs. Information, skills, attitudes, and behavior will be measured to determine benefits derived from ACPO. It is recognized that it will be difficult to isolate ACPO effects since they may derive directly from ACPO in combination with another source or from some unidentified source. It is anticipated that ACPO use data, in combination with level of effect data, will permit description of a graduated ACPO effect.

Dr. Tuckman outlined the work done on the economic analysis of ACPO. This analysis will permit a description of ACPO investment, the development of a program budget and the allocation of ACPO costs to each program element as well as to management departments and divisions. The committee believes that this type of analysis will adequately meet project needs. The committee also believes that this type of analysis will provide valuable information for any consultant working with ACPO on management analysis and possibly may be of interest with respect to the ACPO loan. The committee suggests that the economic information be shared with the mission, ACPO and any consultants working with ACPO as soon as more refined results are available.

#### Discussion of the Issues:

1. "Doability" of project - The difficulty and complexity of this project has been recognized since the beginning. The work done has led to a clearer definition of what can be accomplished. The committee agrees that the project is doable. It has also agreed that certain elements of the ACPO program should be given less emphasis (see Issue 4). The difficulty in isolating ACPO effects was noted but it is believed that sufficient measures of effect will be possible.
2. Sampling - Considerable discussion regarding the need for a sample representative of Colombia as a whole and the difficulty in achieving this because of the isolation of certain areas, resulted in acceptance of the sampling procedures described by FSU. The Committee, however, suggests further consideration by FSU of the possibility of adding to its proposed sample sufficient cases to cover the seventh zone and to provide a more representative sample of Colombia as a whole. If this proves not feasible the committee would accept the proposed sample as suitable for the purposes of the study.
3. Evaluation plan - It was recognized that the evaluation plan has been modified in accord with experience and the needs of the project and will not be completely set until the survey begins in March. This poses no particular problem. The use of professional workers for the field survey gives added confidence in results. The use of outside experts was seen as providing additional assurance that the

information gathered will be valid and useful. Suggestions for outside consultants have been and will be given to FSU.

4. Elimination of certain ACPO elements - While no element will be completely eliminated, emphasis will be reduced on certain elements from the role given in the project paper. Spirituality is one such element because of lack of measurement possibility and its irrelevancy to many radio education programs. Records have been too new a process, too limited in use and expensive in application to justify extra effort in measurement; correspondence is voluminous and seen principally as a feedback mechanism rather than as a direct comprehensive educational effort. Such activities will be described and commented upon but not receive major treatment. The Committee agreed that the project plan is still focussed on the major purposes and activities discussed in the project paper.

5. Deviations from original plan - Training - Changes which have occurred in location and timing had prior approval. The use of in-service education, followed by work at FSU was deemed an adequate resolution of the lack of English language skills and the inability of ACPO personnel to be released earlier.

Case studies - This was accepted as a natural beneficial change in the approach to the construction of needed instruments and likely to ensure the gathering of better data.

Both changes were acceptable.

6. Completed work - According to Florida State the analysis of goals and target population have been completed and will be worked into final documents as they are prepared. The development of outcome variables and indicators has reached one stage of completion but revisions will be taking place until the final instruments and survey plans are complete.

7. Project staffing and distribution, communication, budget, etc. - Project staffing, distribution and the budget are considered adequate by FSU. Some budgetary shifts may need to be made as the project develops but the total amount is sufficient for the work to be done. Communication is recognized as a problem, but the recent steps taken have resulted in significant improvements therein. Continued emphasis will be given to this term in order to make all improvements possible. Additional staffing is not seen as being helpful.

8. Changes in logical framework, etc. See attached sheet. An outside evaluation was not judged needed at this time.

#### Discussion of October 27/28 Meeting

The committee was pleased to note that all decisions taken at that meeting were being implemented.

General Conclusion

The project is making satisfactory progress. Florida State was requested to submit the documents prepared for the case study analysts and the initial indicators being used.

Suggested Changes in the Logical Framework

1. Item A-2 measures of sub-goal achievement

Eliminate (10%) - implies an accuracy of measurement which is not feasible.

2. Magnitude of outputs (C-2) item 2. Change to read -  
Seven to eleven modules - to be in accord with PP.
3. Implementation target (D-2) item 1 - change U.S. Input to read \$795,548.
4. Outputs (C-1) item 5 - eliminate a. - beyond the scope of this project.

Suggested Changes in the PPTC

Change to fit PP page 16, as redone in FSU annual report, i.e. use new FSU chronogram. Change PP statements as needed to conform.

Suggested Changes in PP

1. Reduce areas to be studied to four by eliminating spirituality, except as it may appear coincidentally in studying other four areas (p. 2 and following)
2. Eliminate third paragraph page 5, which deals with a radio education project in the Caribbean which is not yet underway.
3. Page 11, measures of goal achievement, line 5, eliminate the sentence beginning, "Significant change".
4. Page 13, first full paragraph, lines 3, 4, eliminate personal correspondence, extension courses, records, audio visuals.
5. Page 16, magnitude of outputs, item 2, change to read "seven to eleven".  
also page

6. Page 16, Verification of Outputs line 3, eliminate Stanford.
7. Page 24, second paragraph, line 10, change to read "seven to eleven instructional modules", etc.