

9320637 (E)
 PD-ADD-366-81

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE	PP 29 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
3. COUNTRY ENTITY Worldwide		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) [932-0637]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL PHA B. CODE [07]	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) [Awareness of Population Impact]	
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY [81]		9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [77] B. QUARTER [3] C. FINAL FY [79] (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)	

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL			400			1100
(GRANT)						
(LOAN)						
OTHER U.S. 1						
2						
HOST COUNTRY						
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS			400			1100

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>77</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>78</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>79</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) PH	420	420		400		400		300	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				400		400		300	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED
	D. GRANT	F. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) PH					1100		MM YY 04 79
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS					1100		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR # WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 NO
 2 YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE	15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY 02 28 77
TITLE R. T. Ravenholt, Director AID/PHA Office of Population	DATE SIGNED MM DD YY 02 28 77

Prepared by: GPPatrick/AWJee 

Clearances: POP/PPD:CJHemmer CJH
POP/MI:JEdelesen (draft)
POP/DEA:ATOnaka (draft)
POP/APR:EMuniak (draft)

Proj. 9320637
PH-

APR 4 1977

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

FROM: PHA/PROG, C. D. McMakin

Problem: Your approval is requested for the attached "Awareness of Population Impact" (RAPID) Project Paper for which the proposed 3-year life-of-project funding is \$1,100,000.

Discussion: There remain a large number of LDCs where enhanced awareness of the relationship between population growth and country development is necessary--particularly with respect to the impact of the former upon available resources and future expansion of public services.

This project proposes to: (1) target both LDC policy makers and State/AID officials for awareness-promoting seminars and demonstrations which will illustrate the relationships of population to development objectives; (2) develop a series of country issues papers examining the interrelationship of demographic growth with development issues for each of 40 LDCs; and (3) utilize the personal contacts and influence of U.S. personnel and LDC officials to develop opportunities for presenting up to 35 demonstrations based on computer simulation to selected leaders and planners overseas.

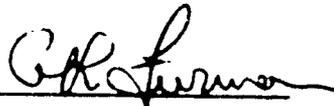
Issues: The major issues raised during the January 12 Agency Review included concerns with the cost of transferring information from the predecessor PLATO project to the new computer package; the feeling that the budget presentation lacked adequate specificity; and the failure of the project paper to indicate more precisely the people and countries at whom the project would be targeted. In response to these issues, the attached revision: (1) provides an expanded budget breakout detailing the method by which budget figures were derived (pp 9 and 9A); (2) points out that a RAPID Feasibility Study--conducted by Westinghouse Health Systems--included cost estimates related to the adaptation of the existing computer system to RAPID needs and that those estimates could be made available to potential respondents to RFPs (the contractor will have options to employ alternative systems but will have to operate in consultation and coordination with SER/DM and PHA/POP--and within the parameters of project purpose and cost effectiveness); and finally, (3) explains that target selections for country issues papers will be made in consultation with PHA/POP divisions and Regional Bureau staffs.

One other issue--the major one--concerning the reason for a change from PLATO to RAPID, although addressed in previous documents, is spoken to again in the project paper. The principal argument is that while PLATO concentrated on developing a hardware/software package--and input to that package, RAPID carries the process forward another step and places emphasis on instruction leading to specific objectives measurable in terms of actions related to overall population program activities. As the final phase of the computer

assisted instruction program, RAPID draws upon experience and materials developed under previous activities and applies them to a defined audience whose influence can result in direct family planning actions.

The project has been cleared by all appropriate A.I.D. offices, and a Prior Notification is being prepared for submission to the Congress.

Recommendation: That you approve the proposed project by signing this action memo and the "Project Authorization and Request for Allotment of Funds" which is attached.

Approved 

Disapproved _____

Date Apr 11, 1977

Clearances:

- NE/TECH, BSandoval _____ Date _____
- LA/DR, ESandoval _____ Date _____
- AFR/DR, ECross (phone) Date _____
- ASIA/DP, AAarnes _____ Date _____
- GC/TFHA, PScott ~~PN~~ Date 3/21/77
- PPC/DPRE, JWelty _____ Date _____
- PHA/POP, CHemmer _____ Date _____
- PHA/POP, GPatrick _____ Date _____

PHA/PROG:TBarker:sd:3/16/77

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
**PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST
 FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I**

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A ADD
 C CHANGE
 D DELETE

PAF

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 5

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Interregional

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)

[932-0637]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A SYMBOL PH B CODE [07]

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

[Awareness of Population Impact]

8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION

ACTION TAKEN
 A APPROVED
 B DISAPPROVED
 C UNAUTHORIZED

9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

YRS [0] [3] QTRS [0]

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 77		H. 2ND FY 78		K. 3RD FY 79	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) PH	420	420		400		400		300	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				400		400		300	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 6TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED	
	P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODES: 1. LIFE OF PROJECT 2. INCREMENTAL LIFE OF PROJECT	A. GRANT B. LOAN
(1) PH					1100			2
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
TOTALS					1100			79

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED \$000

A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO.	
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN
(1) PH	400	
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
TOTALS		

13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT

TYPED NAME (LAST, FIRST, INITIAL)

SIGNATURE

DATE

14. SOURCE ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 LOCAL OTHER

15. FOR AMENDMENTS NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
		MM DD YY		MM DD YY

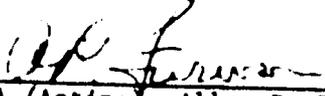
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

Name of Country/
Entity: INTERREGIONAL

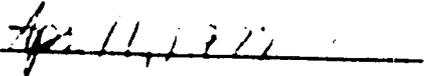
Name of Project: AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT
Number of Project: 932-0637

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a total level of A.I.D. appropriated funding planned for this interregional project of not to exceed one million one hundred thousand United States Dollars (\$1,100,000), of which the entire amount will be grant funded during the period FY 1977 through 1979, in accordance with the attached PP.



AA/PHA (Acting), Allan R. Furman

Date



PART 1. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations

AID Grant Funds (x\$000)	<u>FY77</u> <u>\$400</u>	<u>FY78</u> <u>\$400</u>	<u>FY79</u> <u>\$300</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$1100</u>
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B. Description of the Project

This project focuses on promoting awareness and common understanding of the relationships between population growth and socio-economic development. These activities, to be implemented through a private contractor, will be directed at key LDC policy makers and at State/AID technical/program management officials involved in development planning.

Particularly close coordination and consultation between the contractor and AID (PHA/POP, appropriate State/AID technical/regional offices and US Missions) will assure the accomplishment of project outputs and direct these achievements toward the stated, end-of-project conditions. At that time, LDCs will be expected to be using coordinated planning techniques to examine population impact on their national development goals; or they will request assistance to develop these capabilities. State/AID technical and regional offices involved in development planning will be using acceptable, consistent methodologies for assessing demographic/socio-economic impacts of development assistance activities; they will be engaging in sectoral analyses supported by interactive computer simulation techniques.

C. Summary Findings

There is a continuing need for activities that provoke and build awareness of the relationship of population growth to other development goals and provide some guidance in the utilization of available project resources in taking appropriate policy development actions. These considerations have not been incorporated into the conventional development wisdom in many developing countries; a significant group of LDCs have not yet adopted national population policies and programs and have not as yet been persuaded to take such actions in their own national interest. Within the USG, particularly in AID, attention to demographic factors is not yet part of the working methodology for drawing up development assistance programs and strategies.

The activities described in this Paper are proposed to fulfill the above needs and will achieve their objectives through the implementation of the following: (1) A series of country issues papers will be developed for AID/W and field use which will examine the population aspects of major development issues for each of 40 countries; (2) awareness-promoting seminars and demonstrations will be conducted for LDC policy makers and State/AID officials both here in Washington and in the field; (3) consultation and coordination with

AID offices, US field personnel and LDC officials will be maintained throughout the life of this project to encourage and assist in the use of computer simulation techniques, as developed for this activity. The project will be implemented by fully qualified technicians, and their efforts will be principally supported by a rapid feedback, computer system which permits the projection of development trends through the manipulation of a set of demographic and socio-economic variables for any one country, geographical region or the world as a whole.

D. Project Issues.

Issues arising from preliminary discussions on the principals of the RAPID project were incorporated into a feasibility study conducted by Westinghouse Health Systems. Areas specifically covered in the study include the need for the project and the types and use of proposed inputs. A third issue, the relationship of awareness activities to the greater objectives of the Population Program was identified in the 1975 project review of PLATO and thus led to the development of the project achievement criterion for RAPID. The most significant result of these studies as it applies to RAPID is that AID should not limit its future efforts in population dynamics orientation to the instruments of the past. In terms of the concept of audience persuasion and the means of delivery, experience and technology have advanced considerably beyond the level of the original PLATO concept. Attempts to salvage past investments in the demonstration mode must be verified against advancements in computer technology and the need for greater flexibility in program presentation required to meet the projects objectives.

PART 2. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

A. Background

Since 1971 AID has supported a program of computer-assisted instruction in population dynamics for a broad audience of U.S. and LDC government and private individuals. This activity, popularly referred to as the PLATO project, was intended to provide a basic understanding of the relationships between programs directed toward the reduction of fertility and the achievement of discrete, quality-of-life improvements resulting from the distribution of public funds and services. Over the past five years some 12,000 people including government officials, technicians and students concerned with demographic and socio-economic matters, as well as laypeople concerned with public policy in general have been exposed to these relationships through the use of the PLATO computer-assisted instruction.

Plato
part

The PLATO hardware system represents a highly attractive, interactive teaching mode consisting of remote display terminals linked by telephone hookup to the central computer processing unit at the University of Illinois. Into this system, representing an instruction mode in over 100 areas, the Population Dynamics Group (PDG) at the University inserted a set of models which are used to demonstrate trends in population growth and the resultant effect on major public sectors, such as, food, education, rural-urban migration, labor force, contraceptive needs and, in general, economic-development. In formulating models, the PDG has amassed, mainly from UN statistical sources, demographic and socio-economic data on 130 countries throughout the world.

With the aid of an instructor the participant is able to select an individual country or geographical region or the world as a whole and project present population trends or through the manipulation of a set of variables, establish his own trends to compare with present or projected growth in each of these sectors. The system has provided a simplified, rapid feedback approach to the viewer for assessing the impact of population growth on macro-level, economic development. Resulting data and graphics are projected on a TV-like screen and can be provided as a permanent record through a hardcopy printer.

The PDG system is not, however, an analytical tool nor is the PLATO mode the appropriate mechanism for carrying out the more intricate, hands-on procedures required by planners and policy makers in their official capacities. It does represent a sophisticated, visual aid highly dependent on a skilled operator/instructor to put across the relationship of population issues to development concepts in a persuasive, attractive manner.

The scope of work of the former project included demonstrations in the Washington, D.C., area for the benefit of State/AID and other government offices, for resident and visiting foreign officials, and for special AID-sponsored participant groups at the Washington International Center, Airlie and the Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington. Demonstration services were also provided at three universities, two of which (North Carolina and Pittsburgh) were subcontractors to the PDG, and were directed towards an audience of US and foreign students, as well as to occasional visitors to the campuses. Additional uses of the PLATO system have included presentations at several scientific and development oriented conferences, as well as at the International Population Year Conference in August, 1974 at Bucharest. During the past three years the PDG has been developing a transportable, free-standing,

mini-computer system which would no longer require the telephonic hookup with the central University computer. The mini mode, when perfected and made operational, is intended to perform all the basic functions of the previous PLATO/PDG system.

Over the past year, AID/POP has undertaken an extensive review of the project. It was apparent in the review, held in November 1975, that the PLATO project lacked a proper focus on the achievement of the six functional goals of AID Office of Population. Apart from the exposure of the viewers to the subject matter, the project failed to define any anticipated change in the participants' behavior or attitude which might lead to the furtherance of AID objectives. As a result, the target audience was not well defined and exposure alone became the objective rather than the means to project achievement. Within this expanded scope of work lay the justification for the university-based operations of the PLATO/PDG system. The target audiences became almost exclusively students from the U.S. and for the proposed placement of the mini-systems in selected LDCs, an endless number of undesignated local viewers were anticipated.

It was concluded that the PLATO project, as originally designed, represented a relic of earlier days of population control efforts, when every opportunity was taken to expose mass audiences to population concerns in the hope of gaining a few concrete responses. Since then the tools of persuasion have become much more refined and adaptable for specific audiences.

It is due in part to these past efforts that the distribution of AID population resources can and does now represent a more direct action response to population problems. Nevertheless, the evaluators conceded that a need for awareness presentations still exists but that competition for AID resources demands projects with more focus.

In consideration of the aforementioned, the November 1975 project review established the following guidelines for the continuation of population awareness efforts: The project should have a more concrete objective against which achievements can be measured (i.e., an end-point); actions should lead to the furtherance of AID population goals; the target audience must be defined with respect to its ability to initiate positive action and to commit national resources; project outputs must not merely call attention to the population problem itself but must also include appropriate actions to respond to the situation; and there will be, of necessity, coordination and follow-on between AID awareness activities and other population assistance resources.

B. Detailed Description

1. AID Role. AID input will include budgetary support towards the implementation and achievement of project outputs the administration of which will be handled by an intermediary institution. Four person-months per year will be required of a PHA/POP staff member to establish target priorities, to maintain liaison with other Agency offices and overseas missions, as well as with other AID contractors necessary for effective project follow-up.

AID contribution shall also include materials purchased or developed during the previous phase of this project or by other contractors of AID population activities: (a) two self-contained, computer-driven demonstration systems, each one consisting of a central processing unit, power supply, a paper tape unit, a disc cartridge drive and interactive terminals; (b) cartridge discs containing socio-economic and demographic data for 130 countries and project models on population growth, economic development, labor force, education costs/enrollments, as well as similar submodels developed under the previous contract; (c) partial documentation covering the operation of the above hardware and software systems, along with documentation and source programs for other models which can operate on this system; (d) as required, the allocation of technical resources of other contractors and grantees, who will advantageously contribute their respective experiences in socio-economic modeling and population dynamics education.

2. Project Goal, Purpose, Outputs, Inputs. See Annex A - Logical Framework Matrix.

3. End-of-Project Status. In the successful achievement of project purpose, it is fully expected that major AID recipient countries will be using coordinated planning techniques or will be requesting AID support assistance in the development of indigenous capabilities to perform the analyses; that State/AID regional bureaus and specifically their staffs who are responsible for coordinating programs and devising policy for development assistance will be using an acceptable, consistent methodology for assessing the demographic/socio-economic impact of development assistance activities on the development potentials of individual countries; and that in devising development strategy and in performing their advisory roles to country programs, AID technical offices will be engaging in sectoral analyses based on interactive simulation techniques recognizing the relationship in the development process between population growth and sectoral development and in the consequent relationship between development in their respective sectors and other areas of development assistance.

PART 3. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical/Financial Analyses

Awareness of the detrimental consequences of rapid population growth is not part of the conventional development wisdom in many developing countries; moreover, a significant group of countries, mainly in Africa and Latin America, have not adopted national population policies or programs and are not yet persuaded that such actions are in their national interest. There is, consequently, a continuing need for activities that provoke and build awareness of the relationship of population growth to other development goals and that guide those who react favorably to complementary resources that will enable them to take appropriate policy development actions. Similarly, because within the USG, particularly in AID, attention to demographic factors is not as yet part of the working methodology for drawing up development assistance programs and strategies, in-house efforts to create population awareness will be needed for the foreseeable future. Ultimately, it is intended that population awareness be intimately involved in AID policy development and in the determination of the resources to be made available in support of such efforts.

The overall goal of policy development activities still finds its most adequate statement in the Goal Two Priorities Paper, dated January, 1975. Put briefly, the goal of these activities is primarily to help LDCs (a) define the ways in which population growth hinders their prospects for development and (b) devise comprehensive policies that slow unwanted population growth as quickly and efficiently as possible. All Goal Two projects relate to two main categories of activity: (a) those designed to promote awareness of the need for adequate policy relevant to population growth control; and (b) others intended to develop effective official commitment in LDCs that are adopting or have adopted policies to limit population growth.

While the primary target audiences for this project are in the developing countries, complementary services programmed for foreign and U.S.-Based AID personnel are also critical for effectively achieving policy development objectives. These same activities--when aimed at individuals whose overseas activities with other U.S. bodies have direct influence upon AID population program goals and activities in the LDCs--seek to strengthen support for population assistance and to effect the inclusion of population considerations into overall development assistance strategies and programs.

Therefore, while the PLATO activities focused on the development and trial of a visual mode to be used in awareness demonstration, the program set forth in this Project Paper represents the logical follow-on--the process of building AID and LDC capacities to acceptably, consistently deal with demographic and socio-economic relationships in matters related to development planning. Until adequate population considerations become a part of the conventional wisdom of development planning or until in-house-awareness-promoting capabilities are available, initiatives in provoking this awareness among the new generations of officials replacing current ones remain ours. The RAPID project can then be considered a transitional activity; for as project objectives are achieved, the future need for awareness of population impact will be largely subsumed by orientation to existing programs and procedures.

In spite of the AID Office of Population leadership in the development of systematized methodologies for assessing population impact on development perspectives, the vast majority of offices concerned with the administration of U.S. development assistance including AID's other bureaus are largely ignorant of their existence or use. At the same time, a growing number of developing countries are requesting assistance in the installation of these and similar models for national planning purposes. While the original intent of these models was and continues to be a legitimate pursuit of the Office of Population, to demonstrate to the LDCs the importance of the population variable in national planning, their implications in terms of development strategy as a whole should place them into the realm of Agency concern and application.

Over the past year, PHA/POP has been experimenting with the type of resources which RAPID would provide to support its input into the project planning efforts of AID's regional bureaus and to implement plans in the near future to intensify this activity both in AID/W and the field with the ultimate objective of establishing this same capability for comprehensive long range planning for U.S. development assistance with donors and recipients alike. To demonstrate the relevance of these principles to country planning strategies, RAPID would undertake, in collaboration with the responsible geographic and sectoral personnel, a series of country analyses or issues papers for 40 LDCs, examining the population aspects of the major development issues for each country. The process of developing country issues papers serves two purposes: (1) it contributes to the establishment of a consistent socio-economic and demographic data base, such as that called for in the Development Information System; and (2) it involves non-population technical personnel in their development and thus provides an opportunity to expose and to educate program planning and project management offices to the theory and technology of population impact analysis.

A completed country issues paper carrying the endorsement of the appropriate regional bureau will in turn serve as background for discussions between host country officials, US Mission personnel and visiting consultants. Country papers will be updated or revised as necessary throughout the course of this project.

While it is generally conceded that macro level relationships of this sort will have very little impact on individual decisions regarding fertility control, there are benefits to be gained from directing awareness demonstrations toward selected individuals and groups. Awareness demonstrations can, when properly guided, serve as reinforcement for on-going population activities by giving the proper dimension to the impact of fertility reduction programs. When these presentations are coordinated with the problem responsive activities supported by the Office of Population, they can lead the viewer to a greater appreciation of the magnitude and urgency with which instrumentalities must be brought to bear in order to provide effective family planning services. The strategy of the Office of Population recognizes that there are numerous avenues beyond the traditional health sector where direct and decisive inputs are necessary to assure adequate contraceptive coverage in any given country. Technical sectors such as law (legislation and administrative directives), education (reproductive and family life education), labor (social welfare and the maximization of workers benefits) and private industry (industry-supported contraceptive services and commercial distribution) are some examples where awareness presentations might be expected to reap immediate benefits with leaders in these areas who are in decision making or decision influencing positions. Alone, population impact demonstrations can only serve to identify problems; but, when coupled with the potential of responsive actions within the control of these elites, they can act as catalysts to speed up and reinforce the process of program implementation. Follow-through with the audience of awareness demonstrations will therefore take two directions: (1) referral of concerned participants to other divisions, technical and geographical, of the Office of Population and to the type of action-oriented responses that are appropriate to their respective areas of responsibility; (2) informing U.S. counterparts in AID/W and the field of the interests and insights stimulated by this exposure.

A feasibility study of the RAPID concept conducted for AID by Westinghouse Health Systems differentiated between two distinct uses of computer-generated population impact materials, elementary awareness and decision making applications. Although they concluded

that the approach and methodologies used in either situation are distinct, reasoning that "no one tool can or will meet all these needs," a sample survey of potential RAPID users demonstrated that these distinctions in term of audience needs are not mutually exclusive. While the "awareness" category of user would be more dependent on the instructional guidance of someone fully skilled in the theory and application of the materials, those who have the technical knowledge and working need for decision-making, support materials require greater control of the options and variables used. Office of Population-supported activities have created the necessary instruments for awareness demonstrations (PLATO/PDG models) and planning (TEMPO and LRPM models), but the decision making tool which would be most useful on a day-to-day basis for program planners and administrators has yet to be developed. RAPID must, therefore, maintain a flexibility to meet these various levels of need and in coordination with other contract resources be capable of spanning this gap until the appropriate instrument is in place and personnel trained in its use.

Funding of this activity will come entirely from AID appropriations approved for this project. As required, complementary efforts by other AID contractors will be supported through their respective budgets.

Based on cost estimates (ref. table on input vs outputs), on timing of project activities (ref. Annex B) and on a professional staff of 5-8 totaling 16 worker-years, rates of expenditures are as follow: (a) 40 country papers will equate to 1.5 country per month at a cost of \$6,500 per paper; (b) field presentations in 7 trips covering a total of 35 LDCs will amount to 5 countries per 17 weeks of the project or \$10,000 per country presentation to US Mission and host country officials; and (c) averaging 40 hours per week of seminars, orientations and training in AID/W, the cost for these activities is estimated at \$2300 per week.

B. Social/Economic Analyses

AID guidelines to project design suggest the consideration of project activities with respect to social and economic soundness -- social feasibility, spread effect, social impact among the different groups (both within the project population and beyond) as well as cost effectiveness.

The RAPID activities represent the first phase of a series of efforts to achieve AID population goals and to reach the ultimate target population, the families themselves. The project then serves as a means to the end. Under the circumstances, one would be hard pressed to demonstrate other than in a rather indirect manner the relationship between project activities and the benefits to be realized by the

BREAKOUT OF INPUT VS PROJECT OUTPUTS

Outputs (x\$000)

	(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(2c)	(2d)	(2e)	(3)	Project Total		
Input	Country	Participant	Field	State/AID	State/AID	Other	Consultation	Worker	Dollar	
	Analyses	Seminars	Presentations	Training	Orientation	Seminars	Coordination	Year	Cost	
<u>Professional Staff</u>										
Project Director (GS 14-15 Equiv)	----- Management, As Required -----						\$113	(1.5)	\$113	
Social Demographer/ Econometrician (GS 13-14 Equiv)	\$125		\$157					(4.5)	282	
Instructor/Editor (GS 12-13 Equiv)		\$95		\$63	\$143	\$16		(6.0)	317	
Temporary Fulltime (GS 9-11 Equiv, a/)	\$73		\$73					(4.0)	146	
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$198	\$95	\$230	\$63	\$143	\$16	\$113	(16.0)	\$858 b/	
OTHER COSTS, c/	60	15	120	10	23	2	12		242	
TOTAL	\$258	\$110	\$350	\$73	\$166	\$18	\$125		\$1100	

a/ Technical, backstop assistants, such as computer programmer, research assistants

b/ Personnel Cost based on GS grade at step 8, plus 7% fringe benefits, plus 95% overhead and other indirect fees

c/ Other Costs include maintenance of non-expendable equipment, computer use, supplies/materials, international and US travel

population beyond the project's immediate target audience (i.e., the LDC decision makers and State/AID technical and program management officials).

Nevertheless, this project focuses on the promotion of awareness of the consequences of population growth for socio-economic development and is fully expected to spur decisions and actions by the target audience, the LDC decision makers. In turn, their utilization of coordinated planning techniques, as well as the subsequent adoption of adequate national policies and programs, will create a more conducive social setting for fertility control and provide a basis for greater commitment of public resources to family planning programs. As a by-product, the minimization of demands on national resources due to excessive population growth frees the same resources to meet other priority development needs. It is through these latter decisions and actions of the LDC decision makers that the spread effect, social feasibility and social impact, and cost effectiveness of this project will be realized.

As capability for comprehensive long-range planning for US development assistance in concert with the consideration of population impact is established and as State/AID regional and technical offices become users of simulation techniques in their country assistance efforts the social and economic soundness of US foreign assistance programs in other sectors is concurrently enhanced.

PART 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Recipient's and AID's Administrative Arrangements

1. Recipient. The project will be implemented by one organization through an AID contract. In the performance of their tasks, this private U.S. firm will have the principal responsibility for the achievement of the activities but may on occasions, as required, identify the resources of other AID contractors required for complementary inputs or follow-up efforts.

The contractor staff for this project will be for the most part based at their own home office, although two members will be available full-time to handle the AID/W demonstrations and seminars and will be located at an AID-provided office. The total staff requirement to undertake the RAPID activities for the three-year-life of project is estimated as follows: Project Director (total 18 worker-months); social demographer/econometrician (54 w-m); instructor/editor (72 2-m); programmer, research assistants (48 w-m).

The administration and operations of the contractor, insofar as this project is concerned, will be consistent with AID contracting requirements.

2. A.I.D. The project will be monitored by the Policy Development *Division*
of AID/PHA Office of Population. However, besides the expected
efforts in project management, the technician will actually parti-
cipate in the project's activities and will closely coordinate them
between the contractor and appropriate AID offices (or US Missions)
to assure the successful achievement of project outputs and the
relevancy of the activities. As a result, it is fully expected that
the AID monitor will spend at least 25%, and as much as 50% of his
time with this project.

Selections of host countries for field demonstrations and country pro-
jections will be made in consultation and coordination with appropriate
US Missions, AID technical and regional offices, other PHA/POP area
and functional divisions. AID/W activities will be arranged and co-
ordinated closely with appropriate AID training offices and whatever
outside institution that is involved.

3. Selection of Participants and Participating Countries.

Participants for Washington-based project activities will be selected
from persons who are otherwise in the Washington area for orientation,
training, consultation or assignment. No travel for participants to
Washington will be funded under this project. The LDC audience con-
sidered appropriate for RAPID presentations is defined above in terms
of project objectives. The project will actively liaison with the
various sectors of the Agency, with State offices and international
sections of other Federal agencies to establish a pro forma referral
to RAPID of appropriate foreign participants. Visitors to the Washington
International Center and Family Planning Orientation International will
be regularly scheduled for demonstrations. RAPID staff will coordinate
with the above organizations in identifying selected participants
for whom further orientation either in the form of individual popu-
lation awareness instruction or referral to specific functional/
geographical aspects of the population program is warranted. For the
benefit of country Missions and in preparation for later in-country
presentations, project personnel will maintain records of partici-
pants, their responses to the presentations and any subsequent follow
up. Coordination between this project and other information pro-
grams of the Office of Population will also provide an opportunity to
reinforce RAPID activities with other prepared materials suitable to
the participant's interests and responsibilities.

RAPID staff will solicit the participation of AID/State technical and
program personnel for orientation sessions on the relationship of
population factors to the major development issues of individual LDCs.
These orientation sessions will also provide the basis for the forty

country issues papers, the development of which will be a continuing process throughout the life of the project. Consultation with regional bureaus and Offices of Population staff will determine the selection of the 40 focus countries; from these 40, and in consultation with the respective country Missions, a maximum of 35 will be chosen for in-country presentations.

RAPID will cooperate with those offices of AID and State responsible for in-service training and orientation of new personnel to develop teaching modules in population dynamics appropriate to those programs. In addition, the project will provide assistance to individuals as necessary, for completing project assignments undertaken in the course of these training programs and encourage individual research on countries or sectors of particular relevance to the student. As time allows, RAPID presentations will be extended to other Agencies of the Federal Government with interests in LDC programs such as USIA, Action, and DOL, and contractors and PVO's associated with AID projects.

While selection of countries for field presentations will be made in consultation with PHA/POP geographical divisions, Regional Bureau staff and Missions, priority will be given to those countries designated as new policy start or inadequate policy countries in the Goal 2 strategy paper. These are basically countries which have either no stated population policy or that have policies which demonstrate a limited focus on population issues. Presentations based on previously cleared country issues papers will be directed toward Mission personnel, as well as host country officials. It is envisaged that country visits will be grouped according to region, with approximately five countries to be included in each of the seven regional tours.

4. Project Hardware/Software Components

Computer models and equipment developed during the earlier contract with the University of Illinois will be utilized in this project where appropriate. Listings of these materials, an evaluation of their state of development and an assessment of their usefulness to RAPID objectives are detailed in a Feasibility Study--conducted by Westinghouse Health Systems. Copies of this report, including cost estimates related to the adaptation of the existing system to the RAPID project's needs can be made available to potential respondents to the RFP. Alternative systems or alterations in the existing system may be employed, if justified, on a cost effectiveness basis with the understanding that on the completion of this project the Agency will have available for its use a free standing demonstration system which meets the following criterion:

Program input into the system will either be direct or through an existing Agency computer system.

The program will either be accessible by remote terminal or through a software package that will operate on equipment available in LDCs.

Hardware for use in LDC presentations must be adaptable to local power systems, repairable on site and readily transportable as recommended in the Westinhouse study.

Documentation on the hardware/software system will be adequate to allow assumption of the demonstration program by Agency personnel or another contractor at the end of the project.

Any purchases of additional computer hardware or extensive modification of equipment will be made in consultation with SER/DM. Any alterations or additions to the existing software package will be determined in coordination with PHA/POP and appropriate contractors.

B. Implementation Plan (See Annex B, Implementation Chart)

Preliminaries. Initially, all equipment and materials developed or purchased under the previous project/contract with the University of Illinois (PLATO/PDG) will be transferred to AID/W and those pertinent to this project will be reassembled/modified, as appropriate.

During the first two weeks of this project, key personnel of the contractor will be oriented to (a) the operations of the AID Office of Population; (b) relevant activities of selected AID contractors; (c) AID priority needs and concerns; (d) on-going population activities; and (e) resource personnel of AID.

Within the first two months of project operations, an operational research, evaluation methodology will be developed and used to assess the impact of awareness demonstrations provided throughout the life of the project.

Country Projections. Beginning in the first year and continuing thru the second, country-specific issues papers on approximately 40 AID-assisted LDCs will be developed in coordination with the staffs of AID regional offices and PHA/POP geographical divisions. These materials, to be distributed to appropriate field personnel, will incorporate hardcopy reproductions of awareness display materials and an analytical narrative.

Demonstrations/Seminars. During the first month of this project and continuing through the life of the activities, awareness demonstrations will be conducted for in-house orientation programs of foreign participants and U.S. personnel, as defined in the project purpose. These programs will include (a) the AID Development Studies Program;

(b) AID's IDI and new-hire orientations; (c) FSI orientation programs; and (d) special in-service seminars; (e) participant groups and visitors to the Washington International Center and the Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, Inc.

Beginning in the first two months and continuing through the first year, awareness seminars for counterpart staff members (including desk officers) of State/AID regional bureaus will be developed and conducted in cooperation with the AID/POP country project monitors. These seminars will focus on the country-specific implications of population growth as they relate to the priorities and programs of the regional bureaus and will emphasize the participants' input into creating scenarios determined to be the most representative of the subject country's development potential. Abstracts of these seminars will form the basis of the country issues papers.

Awareness seminars similar to the above will also be conducted for visiting field personnel and officials of recipient countries. The question of precision in these presentations is not as important as the opportunity this procedure provides the participant to identify his own perceptions of future trends in development with those taken by the presentation. On occasions when participants indicate a desire to pursue more in-depth analysis or to seek out specific action responses, they will be referred to the appropriate resource person in the Office of Population.

Overseas presentations at not more than one the first year, two the second, and four the third will be provided for Mission and host country personnel and will be based upon demand, priority and number of countries to be reached in any one tour, the appropriateness of the audience relative to project objectives and the availability of funds. Inputs for such presentation and follow-through activities will be coordinated between the contractor, PRA/POP and appropriate AID offices.

Beginning in the first year and extending into the second, these presentations will be conducted for central planning and policy coordinating sectors of other AID bureaus in coordination with PRA/POP Policy Development Division and its contractors. These presentations will support the development of an appreciation for and the capacity to use demographic/socio-economic model techniques in program assessment and planning.

During the second year and continuing through the third individuals from other offices of the Federal Government, whose overseas activities have direct influence upon AID population program goals and activities, will be invited to attend presentations which reflect the influence which those activities may have upon population program goals. The sessions will be for those persons whose work may contribute directly to Section 117 type efforts and thus further consequent AID objectives.

Consultation/Coordination. Beginning with the initial presentations and continuing throughout the project, liaison with desk officers will be maintained to encourage the use of these project facilities, particularly by the visiting field personnel and officials of AID-assisted LDCs. The same efforts will be made to offer these facilities and presentations to field personnel and foreign participants of other federal agencies.

Throughout the life of the project the software package will be improved and continually updated; the hardware system will be maintained in accord with current standards: supporting publications and other visual materials will be identified and distributed: a methodology for the presentations will be designed and evaluated. These efforts will be made in continual consultation and coordination with the AID project monitor, PHA/POP offices and AID bureaus, as appropriate.

C. Evaluation Plan

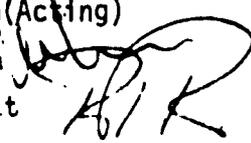
Two evaluations will be conducted during the three years of this project, generally to review past performance, to take note of the activity's progress at the time of the respective appraisals and to assess future requirements and direction in the area of promoting awareness.

The first evaluation will be carried out 15-18 months after the project is initiated and will be of the "regular, routine" type. It will assess the timeliness and nature of the achievement of project outputs: as well, it will suggest new or modified actions to be taken to attain the project purpose.

The second evaluation will be carried out approximately 30-33 months after the project has started and will be an intensive examination of the activities from the technical point of view. Consideration will center around the end-of-project conditions, as defined in this Paper. Moreover, the impact of the awareness presentations on motivating follow-up actions particularly by the LDC viewers and the consistent methodology of sectoral assessments by the U.S. participants shall be an important, if not indispensable consideration.

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DETERMINATION

TO: AA/PHA, Mr. Allan R. Furman (Acting)
THRU: PHA/PROG, Mr. C. D. McMakin
FROM: PHA/POP, Dr. R. T. Ravenholt



SUBJECT: Environmental Threshold Determination

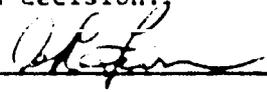
Project Title: Awareness of Population Impact (RAPID)
Project #: 932-0637
Specific Activity (if applicable) _____
REFERENCE: Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE) contained in
attached paper dated Febr. 15, 1977

I recommend that you make the following determination:

- XX 1. The proposed agency action is not a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment.
2. The proposed agency action is a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and:
- a. An Environmental Assessment is required; or
 - b. An Environmental Impact Statement is required.

The cost of and schedule for this requirement is fully described in the referenced document.

 3. Our environmental examination is not complete. We will submit the analysis no later than _____ with our recommendation for an environmental threshold decision.

Approved: 

Disapproved: _____

Date: Apr. 14, 1977

Initial Environmental Examination

Project Location: U.S. Contractor, yet to be determined, to work primarily in the United States to develop 40 country-specific population issues papers--and later to present computer assisted demonstrations to key country planners and policy makers in 35 overseas locations and to State/AID development planners.

Project Title: "Awareness of Population Impact" #932-0637.

Funding: The Project Paper is to approve funding from FY 1977 through FY 1979 in the amount of \$1,100,000.

IEE Prepared by: Gerald P. Patrick

Date: March 16, 1977

Environmental Action Recommended: It is recommended that this project receive a negative determination and that no additional environmental examinations be carried out on this project. This project will provide funds in support of costs incurred for development of country-specific population impact issues papers and for presentation of population impact demonstrations in Washington and up to 35 countries overseas. As such, it falls within one of the categories of AID projects specifically cited as "by its general nature ordinarily (having) little or no effect on the environment and, therefore, usually (not requiring) the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (or an Environmental Impact Statement)."

Assistant Administrator's Decision:

Date:

This project is determined to be among those in the category having little or no effect on the environment and, therefore, not requiring preparation of an Environmental Assessment.



AA/PHA (Acting), Allan R. Furman
4/11/77

Contents of the Initial Environmental Examination

I. Examination of the Nature, Scope and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts

Description of Project

The project purpose is to promote an initial awareness and common understanding of the elementary relationships between population growth and socio-economic development among key LDC policy makers and U.S. technical/program management officials involved in development planning. The funding provided by the project will be used to achieve the purpose by purchasing the services of a private contractor who will develop country population impact issues papers and provide for their presentation to those key U.S. and LDC policy makers who may have impact upon development planning goals and programs in the LDCs.

The nature of this project, principally preparation studies, analysis, investigative research and training workshops and meetings, categorizes it as one of those AID projects which ordinarily has little or no impact on the environment.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

<u>Impact Areas and Sub-areas 1/</u>	<u>Impact Identification and Evaluation 2/</u>
A. LAND USE	
1. Changing the character of the land through:	
a. Increasing the population-----	N
b. Extracting natural resources-----	N
c. Land clearing-----	N
d. Changing soil character-----	N
2. Altering natural defenses-----	N
3. Foreclosing important uses-----	N
4. Jeopardizing man or his works-----	N
5. Other factors	NONE
_____	_____
_____	_____
B. WATER QUALITY	
1. Physical state of water-----	N
2. Chemical and biological states-----	N
3. Ecological balance-----	N
4. Other factors	NONE
_____	_____
_____	_____

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols: N- No environmental impact
L- Little environmental impact
M- Moderate environmental impact
H- High environmental impact
U- Unknown environmental impact

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air additives ----- N
- 2. Air pollution ----- N
- 3. Noise pollution ----- N
- 4. Other factors
- _____ NONE
- _____

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water ----- N
- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments ----- N
- 3. Other factors
- _____ NONE
- _____

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols ----- N
- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions ----- N
- 3. Other factors
- _____ NONE
- _____

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns ----- N
- 2. Changes in population ----- N
- 3. Changes in cultural patterns ----- N
- 4. Other factors
- Changes in government policies/priorities L
- _____