

9320892 (2)
PD-447-304-B1

NON CAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

Country Worldwide

Submission Date _____

*has name of Family Planning
Evaluation Program in Decade,
incentives to* 26p

Project Title Rapid Feedback for Family Planning Improvement (RFFPI)

U.S. Obligation Span FY 69 - FY 77

Physical Implementation Span FY 69 - FY 78

Gross Life-of-Project Financial Requirement

Obligations, FY 69 - 74	914,000
Projected Total Expenditures FY 69 - 75	914,000
FY 75 Obligations for FY 76 (1st 3 quarters)	140,000
Anticipated additional FY 76 - 77 Obligations	<u>400,000</u>
Total	1,454,000

1. The project goal

A. Goal Statement - The goal of this project is to enhance national capabilities in the design, operation and evaluation of family planning programs and in the formulation of appropriate development strategies to cope with the problems of excessive rates of population growth. This will be fostered by increasing the ^{LDC}~~host countries~~ capabilities to produce and analyze demographic data.

B. Measurement of Goal Achievement - The attainment of this goal is not susceptible to quantitative measurement, except in the ^{difficult}~~trivial~~ sense of counting the number of times that population growth strategies and family planning programs ^{appear to be fostered} were based, at least in part, on measures of demographic change that were not available prior to the onset of the project. A nonquantitative assessment of the achievement of the goal

may be had from evidence that the planning process has gained rationality as a result of the newly provided demographic information. Such judgments, however, are likely to come well after the ~~term of operation of~~ ^{end of the project and} ~~the project has passed.~~ ^{quite subjective} ~~when?~~ What is important is evidence that good data are available ^{they are} for use ~~in~~ in reaching decisions regarding development ^{planning} strategy and family planning programs. ^{strategy}

C. Basic Assumptions about Goal Achievement.

1. Countries are becoming increasingly aware of the of the demographic dimension of the economic and social development process, and desire information to help them make intelligent choices among alternative development options.
2. A country in which the capability to collect and analyze demographic data is nonexistent or inadequate will be motivated to accept external assistance to develop an indigenous capability, and to set aside budgetary resources for this purpose.
3. A country carrying on a family planning program will be in need of ~~data~~ ^{will use} such data for rational planning, control of operations and evaluation of the success of the program.

use
populists

II. Project Purpose

- A. Statement of Purpose - The purpose of this project is to insure the availability of demographic and program data to LDC Family Planning programs (and other relevant LDC organizations) and AID. The project will focus on the measurement of the demographic impact of family planning programs, ~~with~~ ^{with} related work in deriving more immediate indicators of family planning program effectiveness and efficiency.

The general lack of this information ^{has} handicapped the family planning effort in two ways. First, the lack of hard data on the impact of family planning programs has given rise to doubts concerning the ^{effectiveness} ~~efficiency~~ of such activities. The evidence to date indicates that these programs do have a significant effect on fertility, but this impact is difficult to quantify. This uncertainty ~~in some quarters~~ ^{in some quarters} gives rise to an unwillingness ~~in some countries~~ ^{in some countries} to invest scarce resources ~~in an activity with~~ ^{in population} an uncertain payoff. In a broader sense this same attitude is threatening the population resources available to the donor countries.

Secondly, the lack of knowledge about the factors contributing to the demographic impact of population programs has hindered the development of adequate population - family planning action strategy, ~~in most countries~~. Many ^{countries} even lack the basic program activity and output data, so important to informed and effective program administration.

This project is intended to meet these problems by helping both the host countries and US AID obtain information on family planning program activities and their impact.

B. Conditions at End of Project -

1. Information on the demographic impact of family planning programs will be widely available. This will be true not only in a general sense but individual countries will have information concerning their programs.

This information will be derived from two sets of data, fertility - contraceptive use and program activity. The former collected primarily

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by surveys or more traditional sources of demographic data (registration systems, censuses, etc.) while the latter is derived from family planning program service statistics systems. The simultaneous availability and analysis of these data is necessary to draw concrete conclusions about the impact of family programs.

2. Host country institutions will have the capability to both collect and analyze these data. It is important to achieve the conditions indicated in 1 above and in many cases it might be quicker and easier to turn the entire job over to some competent U.S. institution. Yet this produces problems ^{credits} ~~in-transfers~~. This approach is becoming less viable politically and all too often the activity ceases shortly after the U.S. organization leaves the country. Any external assistance must work in close cooperation with host country personnel to insure their ability to carry on these functions *after the project terminates*.
3. Adequate methodology for the analysis of the demographic impact of family planning programs will exist. At this time the bulk of the necessary methodology exists although in many instance practical application has been hampered by the lack of data. In the instances where there are gaps, adequate approaches to the analysis of the demographic impact of family planning programs will be developed.

C. Assumptions -

1. In country resources for the collection and analysis of demographic data will be made available.
2. Sufficient prior demographic and statistical training of host country personnel has been accomplished to form an adequate base for external

technical assistance.

3. The approaches used in the countries selected for this project can and will be generalized to other countries, as the contractor will not have sufficient resources to provide direct help to all countries in need of assistance.
4. Other contractors and donors will provide additional technical assistance resources in this area.

III. Project Outputs:

A. Outputs and Output Indicators - *output*

1. Long Term Technical Assistance - The contractor will establish collaborative arrangements with family planning and/or demographic-social research organizations in selected LDC ~~countries~~ to assist them in the collection and analysis of demographic and related family planning data. The contractor will establish 2-3 such relationships in high priority countries and/or ^{oil} countries where the measurement of the impact of family planning programs is likely to provide results in the short term. Such arrangements will last from 1-2 years, with the possibility of extension. The contractor will provide 3 types of assistance.

*collaborative
arrangement*

Where necessary the contractor will assist the host country in the collection of demographic and related data. This will be accomplished primarily via surveys and through the development of ongoing systems to monitor program output. In these instances the contractor will work closely with the host country institutions to insure their ability to assume eventual responsibility

for the activity.

- 2) A technical review will be made of the survey or data collection system. The data collection instrument, adequacy of sample, smoothness and simplicity of operation, etc. will be reviewed.
 - 3) The existence of the raw data itself can be physically verified.
 - 4) The concerned USAID can review the effectiveness of the technical assistance and reception by host country. The concerned USAID will monitor host country ability to continue activities initiated in co-operation with the contractor
- b. The contractor will assist the host country in the analysis of the data collected above and in many instances, of unanalyzed data already available.

This is probably one of the most critical areas of need. Time and again surveys, etc. have been carried out, only to have the data languish for years on someone's shelf. In order to prevent this pattern from continuing, analytical tools and assistance must be given to the appropriate host country institutions. The emphasis here will be on making the results of studies rapidly available in a form useful for program decision making. Again this work will be carried out with the host country institutions to insure their ability to continue the activity.

- 1) The time between completion of surveys and the availability

of the analysis can be monitored by the concerned USAID.

- 2) The utility and relevance of the resultant study will be reviewed by the concerned USAID, paying particular attention to host country perceptions.
- 3) The technical quality of the analysis will be reviewed by the appropriate AID/W technical division.
- 4) The ability of the host country institutions to continue the analytical work without contractor assistance will be monitored ~~as above (1.b.1)-3)~~ by the concerned USAID.

- c. The contractor will also train host country personnel in the collection ^{and} analysis of data related to the demographic impact of family planning programs. The concept of training through co-operative work is embodied strongly throughout sections 1.b. and c. above. This "on the job" instruction is the most important component of the contractors training activities, but ~~there is~~ ^{there is} a parallel effort designed to augment ~~the effectiveness of the~~ ^{the effectiveness of the} ~~training~~ ^{training}. The contractor will conduct small, country specific seminars teaching the use of ~~standard~~ analytical methods and tools. The use of computers will be an important aspect of this instruction. These seminars will be brief and focus on very specific topics.
- 1) The quality of the seminars can be assessed by some form of testing subsequent to the ~~meeting~~ ^{training} to insure the students' ability to use the techniques discussed.
 - 2) Periodic attendance at these seminars by AID/W technical personnel should help to verify the quality of the instruction.

- 3) Again the ability of the host country personnel to apply independently what is learned should be checked by the USAID.

B.S.

2. Short Term Technical Assistance - In many instances a relatively *keep specific - in dia may?* high level of technical competence may already exist in country. In this instance often only a specific short term technical input is necessary to initiate work in determining the demographic impact of the existing family planning program. The contractor will be prepared to provide such assistance in the same general areas indicated under "long term technical assistance" (IIIA1 above). Individual trips of up to 4 weeks per country are contemplated, using multiple trips where additional input is required.

It will be even more important for the contractor to work closely with the host country personnel, because the latter will have to do the work (given the above time constraint). The contractor must be able to quickly communicate the necessary skills to their counterpart(s) so that the study can be quickly completed and a residual competence is left in the host country.

- a. The local USAID will review the effectiveness of such work in this area, with respect to the rapidity with

which final results are generated, existence of ^{residual} ongoing host country competence, host country views of the utility of the assistance. The USAID will review the final product to determine its relevance to host country needs.

Evaluate
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b. The results of the study will be reviewed by the appropriate AID/W Technical Office for technical quality and relevance to AID/W needs.

c. AID/W Technical Officers will periodically monitor ^{TBY} ~~contract~~ work in the field again to determine its technical quality and additionally to determine the appropriateness of the contractor's interaction with the host country personnel.

3. Methodological Development - As stated, much of the methodology for the determination of the impact of F.P. programs already exists. Yet there are gaps and areas of potential that have yet to be explored. Additionally, many of the existing approaches have yet to be fully tested in the field. ~~Further, many of these methodologies have yet to be transformed~~ ^{and translated} into simple and readily usable tools with adequate backup documentation. The contractor will engage in the development, testing, and documentation of new and existing methodologies related to the demographic impact of existing family planning programs. ^{Examples of areas of need are:}

- a. Birth interval analysis: This technique has the potential to become a useful yet simple approach to the measurement of fertility change. A manual on this methodology will be written by the contractor, complete with the related computerized analysis software. The contractor will then test this approach utilizing existing data, to demonstrate its practical application in LDC's.

- b. Computation of fertility measures from Census and Survey Data
Many countries are interested in obtaining more refined fertility estimates from recent surveys and censuses. The contractor will develop a manual covering a variety of methodologies: a) the Bogue-Palmore regression equations b) the reverse survival technique for estimating fertility, the Coale Demeny stable population analysis, and d) other methods of estimating fertility that have not been covered in existing RFFPI manuals, complete with computer programs useable in developing countries. Current, reliable estimates of fertility rates should not depend on U.S. based work, but be made practical within the LDC's.

- c. Package of Computer Programs for Demographic Research - The contractor will write a series of small computer programs that

are not important enough to justify individual publication, but should be made available for use in LDC's. He will combine these programs into a single manual for distribution. This manual would include programs on a) interpolation, b) graduation, c) life table construction, d) stable population analysis, and e) specialty editing and tabulation programs.

d. Projections of Populations and Family Planning Targets -

The contractor will 1) revise and recompute its 1974 projections and 2) make functional population projections for LDC's as a means of helping these countries plan and prepare for the future.

During 1973-1974 the contractor made a series of ^{population/family planning} projections for all LDC's having a population of one million or more, ~~in~~ 1970. This cycle of projections ^{has} proved to be useful and informative. ~~He will revise and recompute the basic projections of populations and family planning targets.~~ Because more information is accumulating about the birth and death rates of LDC's and their changing contraceptive "mixes," the present projections will become obsolete by the end of the coming fiscal \rightarrow year. It is proposed that a new cycle of projections be undertaken in the spring of 1976, to be distributed world-wide as were the 1974 projections.

The contractor is perfecting techniques for making "functional" population projections—future requirements for specific activities or items based on age-sex projections. This system will be completely computerized. The contractor will use this system to produce functional projections of the following for every LDC of over one million population (approximately 94 countries):

- (a) Future requirements for food, subdivided by type
- (b) Future requirements for schooling to reduce illiteracy
- (c) Future requirement for medical facilities
- (d) Future labor force
- (e) Future housing needs
- (f) Future energy requirements
- (g) Future urbanization

These could be expanded to include additional items for all countries or particular items of interest in specific countries. The goal is to ultimately transfer this capability to the LDC institutions carrying out this type of activity.

- e. Measurement of Net Migration - The making of population projections and the setting of family planning targets for individual provinces, cities or other local areas within a

nation require the introduction of the factor of net migration. Moreover, there is a growing interest in LDC's in this subject, apart from its application for family planning work. During the current year, a computer program for estimating net migration from consecutive censuses, with estimates of intercensal births has been prepared. This program ^{will} ~~can~~ be reduced to ^{in size} ~~a small~~ scale ^{so it} which can be used widely in developing countries. ~~This program will be tested in Indonesia.~~

- f. Evaluation of Information, Education, and Communication Programs: The contractor is currently developing a manual on IE&C evaluation. The contractor will continue this work and will then field test the procedures outlined in the manual. Although this effort falls outside the principle focus of this PROP, it represents an important initiative which should be continued. The contractor has considerable experience in this area and IE&C evaluation has long been neglected.
- g. Evaluation of Private Sector Performance in Family Planning: In many LDC's a new emphasis is being given to the use of the private sector for promoting and/or delivering family planning. Yet data collecting instruments and systems for evaluating such programs have not been established. Procedures for evaluating the impact of

of using private physicians and medical facilities, and of commercial systems of distribution are needed. A manual on determining the impact of private sector activities will be written and a test case using these procedures will be attempted.

- h. Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Programs on Population Growth Rates: There are research procedures which can be used to specify rather exactly the accomplishments of the family planning program (which almost certainly would not have been performed had not the money been spent for family planning). In turn, it is possible to establish a rather direct relationship between these accomplishments and the changes in the birth rates. Thus, by a two-step procedure, it is possible to measure the impact of the family planning program upon birth rates. (Unmeasured is the question of how much of the accomplishments of family planning would have been ^{occurred} ~~accomplished~~ spontaneously ^{through} by urbanization, modernization, etc. ^{This} ~~These~~ can be measured roughly by noting trends in similar situations where there was no family planning).

It should be possible to piece together a fairly complete and accurate picture of the impact of family planning in

selected countries, if the contractor were allowed to work closely with the researchers of those countries in such an endeavor. The contractor will design the measurement procedures, will show any country how to keep records to obtain an assessment in the future.

)The contractor will develop in full the methodology for accomplishing this, and demonstrate it at two sites during fiscal years 1975-76. ~~Subsequently, the contractor will provide AID assistance in the implementation of such studies.~~

1. The same general output indicators will be used for all the methodological development initiatives outlined above.

- 1) The manuals developed by the contractor will be evaluated for technical accuracy, clarity, and relevance by the AID/W technical staff.
- 2) The field tests will be visited by AID/W technical staff to review their adequacy and results.

B. Assumptions

1. Host countries will be interested in serving as test sites for the new methodologies.

2. Viable approaches to the measurement of the demographic impact of family planning programs can be developed.
3. Considerable data already exists on this question, but it has not been subjected to proper analysis.

IV. Project Inputs

A. U. S. Inputs

	FY-1976		FY-1977		FY-1978	
	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$
Project Director	2.7	5,887	2	6,300	2	6,740
Demographer-Sociologist	12	15,453	12	16,530	12	17,090
Demographer (Field)	12	15,000	12	16,050	12	17,170
Senior Study Directors (2)	9	5,920	9	6,330	9	6,780
Research Assistants (3)	9	4,680	9	5,000	9	5,360
Data Processing Supervisor	9	5,792	9	6,200	9	6,630
Publications Supervisor	6	3,851	6	4,120		-
Statistical Clerk	6	3,900	6	4,170	3	2,230
Spanish Translator	6	3,656	6	3,910		-
Editor	4	2,533	4	2,710		-
Administrative Assistant	6	6,000	6	6,420	6	6,870
Manuscript Typist (2)	9	4,532	9	4,850	4.5	2,600
Total Staff	90	77,206	90	82,590	66.5	72,070
Computer & Related Expenses		21,400		21,000		21,000
Printing of Manuals		6,000		5,000		-
Off. Equip., Postage, & Supplies		6,600		6,800		5,000
Travel & Subsistence		15,500		15,000		15,000
Staff Benefits		9,850		10,500		9,150
Overhead		46,880		50,200		43,210
Total		183,436		191,090		165,460
Total all years		853,986				

This project does not involve the direct U.S. input of Training or Commodity resources.

B. Host Country Inputs

The nature of this project does not permit the detailed quantification of host country inputs. This will depend on the situation in those countries in which the contractor works. Yet, as indicated earlier, host country inputs will be crucial to the success of the project.

The host country must furnish the technical counterparts for the activities outlined earlier in the PROP. Without these resources, no residual competence will be created and the activities the project is designed to stimulate will collapse after the completion of the project.

In those instances where primary data collection is necessary, the host country will furnish the resources (interviewers, training, transportation, forms, etc.) necessary.

The host country will make data already collected available to the contractor (and host country counterparts) for the analysis ^{outlined} ~~called for above.~~ earlier in the ~~PROP~~ PROP.

Much of the computerized data analysis will be performed in the host country (again to insure that residual competence in this area is created). In most instances these local computer costs will be met by the host country.

C. Other Donor Inputs

No other donor inputs are required for this project, although the magnitude of the need is such, that additional resources could be utilized effectively in this area.

D. Assumptions above the Management and Availability of Inputs

- 1) The host country commitment will be sufficient that their inputs will be made available. *U of C. reports play a catalytic role*
- 2) Present contractor key personnel are retained. ✓
- 3) Much of the work outlined above can be accomplished on a TDY basis (rather than through the use of a full-time long-range advisor).

Project
V. Rationale

Add section a Rationale as in POPCARS

To date the major focus of the LDC Population-Family Planning effort has been on getting action programs started. Because of

the strong belief in the service--delivery approach and the immediacy of the population ^{problem} program, this was often accomplished before host country commitment had solidified and in advance of effective program planning and evaluation. As a result, there remain considerable doubts as to the impact of family planning programs. This is not to say that there are not strong indications in many countries that these programs have ~~not~~ effected birth rates, but that many critics feel that no concrete "proof" has been available. Further, even though indepth impact analysis has been available for a few countries (Korea, Taiwan, etc.), these are usually dismissed on the grounds that the countries are "not typical" or "more developed." Analysis of the impact of F.P. programs must be carried out on a wider basis (all programs should have some idea of the impact they are having).

Other than differential priorities (focus on implementation rather than on measurement), there are three reasons behind ~~the above~~ the lack of impact ~~data~~ information,

(, Most of the LDC's have not developed completely the traditional mechanisms for the collection of demographic data (primarily census and vital rates data). Survey and related data collection approaches have not been sufficient to fill this gap.

2 Of the data which do exist, very little of it has been analyzed in an effective or timely manner. This is especially true with respect to the measurement of program impact.

3 Many F.P. programs are just now reaching the level of maturity necessary for a measurable impact on fertility.

This project will concentrate on the problem areas of primary data collection (survey and related methods) and of data analysis.

The adverse effects of the lack of information ~~outlined above~~ have been both significant and widespread. These effects can be expected to increase as time passes if the substantial resources invested in F.P. programs ^{are not demonstrated to} produce ~~no concrete~~ results. The following problems have or will arise.

1, Host country resource inputs will suffer. Within individual LDC's the priority of the family planning effort is usually determined by politicians or economic planners. In many instances they do not have commitment ^{to} and confidence in the family planning effort. Without their backing population programs will not obtain the local funding and support they need. One approach to increasing

the commitment of host country decision makers is to demonstrate, for their country, the impact of the family planning effort on fertility.



2 In a related vein, these decision makers demand not only accounting for past performance (impact) but require concrete future plans persuasively linked to future results. In most LDC's this linkage is not effectively made.



3 Beyond increasing local commitment, demographic impact factors are crucial in the development of effective program strategy. All too often the program strategy is based on factors which do not relate that closely to demographic impact (e.g., the focus may be on contraceptives with high use-effectiveness to the detriment of achieving broad coverage and acceptance). More knowledge ^{of} ~~as to~~ the impact on fertility of various aspects and types of F.P. programs should lead to improved programs.

4 Finally, the availability of resources from the donor community could be impaired by the lack of concrete measures of the demographic impact of family planning programs. Similarly to the countries themselves, the donor organizations receive their funds from external sources. Again, these sources are

quite concerned that the funus they provide have a significant impact. Certainly in the past several years PHA/POP has been under considerable pressure from Congress, OMB, and other AID groups to demonstrate the demographic effect of their population efforts. Without these demonstrations, funding will undoubtedly suffer.

VI. Course of Action

A. Implementation PLAN

This project is an ongoing activity, so many of the usual start-up delays and problems will not be encountered. The staff is in place, LDC contacts have been established, much of the methodological work is already underway, one long-term technical assistance site has been in operation over a year (Indonesia) with a full time advisor (Peter Way), one round of population and F.P. target projections has been completed. This PROP represents a continuation of these initiatives, accompanied by an increased emphasis on the measurement of the demographic impact of family planning programs. As a result, many of the operational strategies developed earlier in the project will be retained.

The early stages of the project will see the completion and testing of methodological developments in the analysis of Private Sector Performance IE&C Programs, Birth Intervals, Net Migration. Intensive

work will be initiated in developing approaches to the measurement of the demographic impact of F.P. programs.

Travel to locate and establish sites for impact analysis and long-term technical assistance will be ongoing at the time of the extension of the project. It is expected that this will take no more than 6 months (with the search for the 3rd long-term site to follow). Intermittent support (TDY) will be provided to the long-term sites over the life of the project. This approach can provide specific technical skills when and where they are needed in a cost effective manner. The impact study sites and likely the second long-term technical assistance site will not have full-time advisors. This approach is necessitated by the low level of resources flowing into the project. They will be serviced entirely on a TDY basis.

Additional methodological development in fertility measures and general evaluative and analytical software will take place in the 2nd year of the project, with any testing to occur subsequently. Methodological development will taper off in the final year of the project with an increased emphasis on field implementation of the approaches developed earlier.

One round of population and family planning target projections for ~~about 100~~⁹⁴ LDC were finished in 1974. Two more similar exercises are scheduled before the end of the project, one round to be done early in 1976 and the next late in 1977. These subsequent rounds will incorporate more recent data and permit improvements in the analysis and the format of the presentation. It is expected that ~~in addition to the bulk generation of these programs,~~ the contractor will ^{provide additional assistance to} assist host countries who request "tailor-made" projections. This latter will again be accomplished via TDY, with an attempt to do the processing in the host country. Where this is not possible, the projections will be made in Chicago using the specifications supplied by the local government. In the latter case it would be preferable to have a local counterpart in Chicago to participate in the work and learn the methodology. *Again, the above reflects an attempt to build up host country capability.*

Logical Framework

Narrative Summary

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

Means of Verification

Important Assumptions

Program Sector Goal:
Enhance LDC capabilities in the design, operation, evaluation of family planning programs

Measures of Goal Achievement:
- Rational ~~etc~~ application of demographic + program data to the program decision making process

Effect: Monitor use of data in decision making (fostering pop. policy and impact program strategy) through local USAID's

Assumptions for Activity Goal Triangle:
1. countries want ~~any~~ ^{any} will use ~~data~~ ^{data}
2. country will ~~invest~~ ^{invest} resources in this effort
3. countries will use data for improvement of F.P. effort

Project Purpose:
Improve the availability of demographic and program data to LDC pop. programs for the measurement of the demographic impact of those programs.

Conditions which indicate purpose of project has been achieved, End of Project Status:
- ~~Information on demographic impact of pop. programs is widely available to host country institutions capable of continuing work.~~
- Methodology for impact measurement specific to pop. programs exists and is widely known.

Number of countries with studies on impact of pop. programs with LDC/W review ~~of technical content.~~
- Number of such studies carried out primarily or exclusively ~~primarily~~ by the host country USAID's with AID/W technical review,
- AID/W technical seminar on impact analysis to review methodology (include external consultants)

1. countries will provide local resources (particularly individual consultants)
2. some base of trained personnel already exists in host countries
3. the Approaches used can be generalized to other countries
4. other technical assistance resources will be devoted to this area.

Output 61:
1. ~~10~~ ¹⁰ technical assistance sites
2. FDY Technical Assistance
3. ~~10~~ ¹⁰ technical development (with internal analysis, fertility measures from census + survey, ~~demographic~~ research software, measures of nat. migration, F&C evaluation, private pop. evaluations, demographic impact of F.P. programs)
4. Population and Target Projections

Magnitude of Outputs:
1. number of sites initiated with ~~preliminary~~ qualitative review + assistance
2. number of ~~existing~~ TTY visits and number of impact related studies which results also qualitative review
3. Number of manuals, ~~and~~ timeliness of their publications, and quality of manuals
4. ~~Number~~ ^{Number} of countries covered and quality of projections

1. USAID's and AID/W site visits
2. USAID's reports and sample follow-up visits by AID/W technicians
3. AID/W (and selected field) review of all manuals (include external consultants)
4. Review of projections by covered USAID's + AID/W regional + technical staff

1. Host countries are interested in external assistance and will serve as test sites for new methods
2. Improved approaches to the measurement of the impact of pop. programs can be developed.
3. Much demographically data already exist in the LDC's, which can be used to address the impact question

Inputs
2.465 man months personnel
154 mm professional/technical
87.5 other
related computer, travel, overhead costs

	Implementation Target			Typical quantity	All years
	FY76	77	78		
personnel	17,000	14,300	12,000		232
computer	21	21	21		63
Months	13	12	5		30
Travel	16	15	15		45
Overhead	57	16	52		129
Total	16,300	14,400	16,500		534

More
1. Local resources will be made available, particularly cost
2. Present contractor key personnel are retained
4. The studies technicians could be utilized can be guided by TTY personnel rather than needing full time advisors.