

PD-AAF-680
Project Title: Fostering Family Planning Policies and Programs Through the International Planned Parenthood Federation

Project Number: 93-11-580-838

Grantee: International Planned Parenthood Federation

93-0838-152
Grant No. AID/csd-1837

Representatives: Sir David Owen, IPPF/London
Ambassador James Riddleberger, IPPF/Washington

Project Monitor: Irene B. Walker

A.I.D. Reference Center

Assistant Project Grants Administrator: Richard Metcalfe

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Extension 20242

Extension 20242

1. Project Goals and Justification

It is the objective of this project to enhance the development of family planning policy and action programs in friendly developing countries and thereby improve the relationship between population and economic growth rates and help to alleviate unsatisfactory economic and social conditions. To help achieve these objectives, the project is designed to use the established channel of the IPPF an international non-profit voluntary organization with headquarters in London, England for providing initial and/or supplemental assistance as approved by the Grantor to family planning associations (FPAs) and institution affiliates where there is the need and receptivity for such assistance. IPPF uses the funds made available under AID/csd-1837 to supplement its contributions from other government and private sources. A.I.D. grants account for approximately 35 percent of total IPPF disbursements 1968 through 1970. The funds under this grant are used by IPPF to help support approved programs and projects and needed U.S. commodities for its affiliates on a world-wide basis, except in Latin America where program and project financial support is provided under an earlier regional grant to the Western Hemisphere Office of IPPF.

IPPF member affiliates are private locally autonomous organizations operating under the federation's constitution and by-laws, are usually registered with the local government and often enjoy government encouragement or at least limited tolerance, even where the country has not yet begun to establish a national population policy or action program. As such policies and programs are formulated and take effect, which IPPF and its affiliates encourage and assist, the FPA modifies its program to complement and supplement these efforts. Before A.I.D. funds became available only a very few countries had population policies or action programs designed to curtail too rapid population growth rates. At least a half-dozen or so countries are now entering this stage. In keeping with understandings reached earlier, the international and private character of IPPF is observed. IPPF proposals are carefully reviewed and coordinated with the relevant Regional Bureau, population officer and desk, Mission/Embassy and other offices as appropriate to assure that the use of A.I.D. funds is appropriate and does not duplicate what may be done by A.I.D. under other projects or by other donors. To preserve the private and international character of IPPF, A.I.D. has agreed not to publicize the attribution of A.I.D. funds to individual programs.

2. Major Issues to be Resolved

There are no major issues to be resolved. A.I.D. and IPPF have worked together to establish an appropriate framework for assuring the soundness of IPPF programs and the use of A.I.D. funds and the stimulation of contributions from other governments and private sources.

IPPF is currently taking steps to advance its programming cycle by six months to take appropriate cognizance of its complex and geographically extensive and time-consuming relationships with donors and affiliated organizations. To help implement this action, which we have encouraged, IPPF is requesting that A.I.D. provide \$3.9 million additional in FY 1970 funds (\$1.3 more than the \$2.6 million approved in the OYB but consistent with General Draper's request to Dr. Hannah in September 1969.) Obligation of the \$2.6 million was held up pending the receipt of IPPF's report for CY 1969. Additionally, A.I.D. was interested in reviewing IPPF-A.I.D. disbursements in relation to the 60:40 target formula.

The IPPF CY 1969 report is expected to be available prior to the April 23 review meeting. The ratio of A.I.D. to total IPPF funds on a disbursement basis is well within the 40 percent. This ratio would continue to be honored with the obligation of the \$3.9 million, since a portion of the FY 1970 funds, although required for commitment in CY 1970, would not be disbursed until CY 1971.

3. Evaluation of the Grantee's Performance

The Grantee's performance has been satisfactory and its contributions to policy and program development and implementation have been a significant stimulus to family planning programs and concerted action on population problems generally and worldwide. IPPF has submitted its reports on a timely basis. Its proposals and reports have been comprehensive and detailed. The CY 1969 report is expected momentarily. Increased emphasis in the CY 1970 and CY 1971 programs is on planning, implementation and administration improvements. Additional guidelines, workshops, seminars and specialized training are in progress to aid these efforts. These developments have been encouraged and assisted by a series of A.I.D. reviews and recommendations, a number of which are reflected in amendments to the A.I.D. grant.

Relevant Missions and Embassies have been given copies of the grant and of approved programs and subsequent reports. Each is asked to review and comment on IPPF proposals. These actions have generally been constructive. Occasionally it has been necessary to remind new population officers of the international and multi-donor character of IPPF and A.I.D.'s agreement not to publicize the attribution of A.I.D. funds to individual programs.

4. Accomplishments

The IPPF program has continued to expand. Its international and private character is attractive to local governments and peoples. New programs are developing in several Asian and African countries (e.g., Laos, Vietnam and Senegal). The more advanced programs in several other countries (e.g., Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines and Ghana) are beginning to have effect in terms of national policy and action programs. Thus, local FPAs are heavily involved in both developing and advanced programs. Depending on the stage of effort in each situation, the FPA stimulates and complements government efforts tailoring its program to meet the indicated needs particularly for non-government personnel, the provision of supplementary program and project support and commodities, continuing to be a pace setter for demonstrations clinics, the extensions of programs to unreached areas, developing information, educational and motivational materials and action programs and encouraging local political, technical and financial support. In most countries, the demand for family planning services is substantially ahead of government action. To help bridge this gap, IPPF is expanding its Headquarters, regional office and local representative staffs and is further strengthening and refining its program development, information, educational, management and evaluation capabilities and staff at all levels. More than 30 additional personnel are being recruited, a new regional office has been established for north Africa and the eastern Mediterranean area, local FPAs are adding full-time professional and administrative personnel while also expanding the training and use of larger numbers of voluntary personnel. Additional guidelines are being prepared and an increased number of workshops, seminars and individual training is being sponsored to further professionalize program planning, implementation and evaluation activities. Special emphasis is being given to systematic and adequate accountability locally for IPPF assistance and locally contributed resources. IPPF headquarters, regional office and subgrantee accounts have been subjected to audit by qualified independent auditing firms.

IPPF has been in the forefront in the development of commodity specifications for contraceptives and medical kits to be used in family planning clinics. It has been an important provider of contraceptives, accounting for nearly 40 percent of total A.I.D.-financed oral contraceptives through December 31, 1969.

By mobilizing local leadership, IPPF has been able to function successfully and expand in many politically and culturally sensitive situations. Where it has not been possible to use A.I.D. funds, IPPF has used non-A.I.D. resources and is continuously seeking to broaden and increase its contributions from additional government and private sources. IPPF programs are thus actively engaged in helping to build the base for new and expanded government sponsored family planning programs.

5. Recommended Course of Action

It is recommended that the project be continued and the additional FY 1970 funds requested, as indicated above, provided.

A.I.D. should continue to encourage and assist IPPF in its efforts to increase the effectiveness of its programs including the agreed improvements in program plans and administration.

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INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION INCOME FROM
NON-A.I.D. SOURCES, ACTUAL 1967-1969 AND ESTIMATED FOR CY 1970
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	Cumulative Totals
GOVERNMENTS					
UK - MOD	145	120	253	480	998
SIDA (Sweden)	437	492	670	584	2,183
Norway	20	--	--	--	20
Holland	7	--	--	--	7
Denmark	97	72	86	104	359
Japan	--	--	100	100	200
Canada	--	--	--	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Total (Excluding A.I.D.Grants)	<u>706</u>	684	1,109	1,768	4,267 <u>1/</u>
PRIVATE SOURCES					
United States	2,553	3,498	2,743	3,300	12,094
England	206	186	80	154	626
Local Income-FPAs	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,560</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>3,055</u>	<u>9,865</u>
Total Private	<u>4,259</u>	<u>6,244</u>	<u>5,573</u>	<u>6,509</u>	<u>22,585</u>
Total (Excluding A.I.D.Grants)	<u>4,965</u>	<u>6,928</u>	<u>6,682</u>	<u>8,277</u>	<u>26,852</u> <u>2/</u>

1/ Income from private sources through CY 1969 is actual; CY 1970 is both actual and estimated, as follows: US actual; Sweden actual -- may increase; Denmark actual; Japan actual commitment -- check not yet received, but assured; Canada, not finalized. Additional government contributions are in prospect from Finland, Norway, and West Germany. The West German contribution may not be made until CY 1971.

2/ Income from private contributions is actual except for local FPAs, which is both actual and estimated. The U.S. private contribution consists primarily of firm donations from Planned Parenthood - World Population and the Victor-Bostrom Fund.

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18-20 LOWER REGENT STREET LONDON SW1

January 1970

The International Planned Parenthood Federation unites ~~sixty-four~~ family planning associations throughout the world. Its work is based on the belief that knowledge of planned parenthood is a fundamental human right; and that a balance between world population and natural resources is a necessary condition of future human happiness, economic progress and peace. Therefore, the Federation aims to advance knowledge and practice of contraception everywhere. Encouragement is given for the integration of family planning in health and social welfare programmes in developing countries, where medical facilities are being expanded, as well as in countries where contraception has previously been left outside public health programmes.

Founded in 1952 by family planning associations in six countries, the Federation has steadily increased its world-wide membership to the present 64 national associations. As it has grown in size so too has it grown in influence. As a non-governmental organization, the IPPF has been accorded consultative status by the major United Nations specialized agencies. Previously completely dependent on funds raised from voluntary sources, the Federation received two-thirds of its 1969 income of \$8 million from five governments, the United States of America, Sweden, Britain, Japan and Denmark. However, the policies and activities of the Federation are directed by public spirited men and women from all parts of the world who are elected by the Federation's five constituent regional councils to its Governing Body. This group lays down guidelines for the work carried out by the Secretary-General and his professional staff at the London headquarters and in the field. The regional offices of the Federation are located in Tokyo, Singapore, Bombay, London, and New York, and the Federation also has representatives for Africa in Nairobi and Accra.

The Federation provides member associations and the general public with information on all aspects of world population developments; assists in the formation of new family planning associations in non-member countries; supports the training of medical and para-medical personnel in the practical implementation of contraceptive services; and promotes and organizes international and regional meetings and conferences concerned with the exchange of ideas on these subjects. The Federation also encourages appropriate scientific research in biology, demography and sociology; methods of contraception; studies of fertility and sub-fertility; and family life and sex education.

The IPPF at present has member organizations in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Okinawa, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland (Canton de Vaud), Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein

March 18, 1970

TA/POP, R. T. Ravenholt

Share of the Total IPPF Worldwide Program Funded by A.I.D.

As indicated in the attached tabulation (Tab A), IPPF in its use of A.I.D. funds has stayed within the 40 percent formula devised by Sir Colville, the former Secretary General of IPPF, to assure that the Federation would not, in fact, or appear to, be dominated by the U. S. Government. While the IPPF's use of A.I.D. funds on a dollar basis has increased substantially from year to year since the initial A.I.D. grant was made, the contributions of other donors have also increased at least proportionately. Percentage-wise, A.I.D. funds have accounted for 38 percent or less of total IPPF disbursements in any one year, and 34 percent over the 1967-1970 period. The 35 percent figure for CY 1970 (Tab A) assumes the obligation of \$6 million in A.I.D. funds in FY 1970, of which \$3.4 million has been provided to date (\$1.65 million under AID/csd-1837 and \$1.75 million for LA-523). Documents are in process to make the additional \$2.6 million available for AID/csd-1837).

IPPF has used the A.I.D. contribution as an incentive to attract increased contributions from other government and private contributors. Over the past year, IPPF has succeeded in securing contributions from several additional countries, notably Japan and Canada, and in obtaining considerably increased contributions from previous donors such as the United Kingdom and Sweden. Several governments which had made occasional contributions are now expected by IPPF to make funds available annually.

While not increasing the total funds available for IPPF's use directly, the developing countries will also benefit from increased emphasis on population assistance in the bilateral programs of several foreign government contributors, notably Sweden, United Kingdom, Japan and Canada.

IPPF is continuing its fund raising drive under the chairmanship of General Draper.

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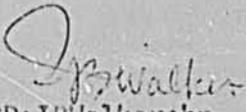
Member associations in the LDCs are also raising increased funds locally. Such funds were reported to IPPF for the first time in 1969. (See Tab B)

The table at Tab B also provides a regional-breakdown of total IPPF disbursements for Programs and Projects and the totals for A.I.D.-financed commodities world-wide.

P.S. "I have asked Irene to try to obtain the details with respect to all sources of IPPF funds, at least for FY 70.

RTR"

Attachments


TA/POP/PGD: JBWalker:hn

Best Available Document

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A.I.D. Funded Share of the IPPF Worldwide Program
On a Disbursement Basis, Actual and as Budgeted
CY 1967 Through CY 1970

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Cumulative 1967-1970</u>
I. Total IPPF Program					
A. Total IPPF Disbursements, including A.I.D. Funds <u>1/</u>	4,487	6,647	10,151	16,983	38,268
B. Total IPPF Disbursements of A.I.D. Funds <u>2/</u>	900	2,343	3,892	5,961	13,096
C. A.I.D. Funds as % of Total IPPF Disbursements	18 -	35	38	35	34 <u>3/</u>
II. IPPF Disbursements by Region and Purpose	See Tab B				
III. A.I.D. Disbursements by Grant Source					
1. Grant to IPPF (AID/csd-1837) <u>4/</u>					
a. Programs & Projects	--	793	1,142	2,211	4,146
b. Commodities	800	600	1,500	2,000	4,900
Subtotal	800	1,393	2,642	4,211	9,046
2. Grant to IPPF/Western Hemisphere (LA-523) <u>5/</u>					
a. Programs & Projects	100	950	1,250	1,750	4,050
Total A.I.D.	900	2,343	3,892	5,961	13,096

1/ The Victor-Bostrum Fund for the International Planned Parenthood Federation Report No. 12, Winter 1969-70 Budget Allocations, p. 25. (See Tab B)

2/ Ibid and IPPF London (D.Lubin, Controller) CY 1969 preliminary CY 1970 as budgeted.

3/ EXCLUDING 1967, since AID/csd-1837 became effective only in September 1967, the comparable calculation would be $\frac{12,196,186}{38,781,000} = 36\%$

4/ AID/csd-1837 provides assistance for programs and projects in all areas except Latin America and commodities worldwide.

5/ LA-523 finances programs and projects only; commodities are provided under the worldwide grant AID/csd-1837.

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GRANT BUDGET (In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Project Title: Fostering Family Planning Policies and Programs

Initial Funding Date: October 1967

Project Number: 931-11-580-838

Estimated Final Obligation Date: FY 1975

Grant Number: AID/csd-1837

Funding Anniversary Date: Annually as additional funds are required

Grantee: International Planned Parenthood Federation

Project Monitor: Irene B. Walker, TA/POP/PGD Extension 20242

Budget Categories	Cumulative Obligations 12/31/69	Subgrant Status 4/16/70		
		Approved	Pending Approval <u>2/</u>	Balance <u>3/</u>
Total	9,150	5,863	2,185	1,102 <u>4/</u>
<u>Subgrants</u> Programs & Projects	4,550 <u>1/</u>	2,415	1,353	782
Commodities	4,600 <u>1/</u>	3,448	832	320

1/ Program vs. commodity apportionment as stipulated in the grant as amended.

2/ CY 1970 proposals currently undergoing review for approval; excludes additional new and supplemental programs for CY 1970 now under development in IPPF. includes

3/ Cumulative obligations, less approved and currently pending subgrants. Balance/funds available for Headquarters assistance, and CY 1970 programs.

4/ This amount includes \$400,000 to be applied to a portion of IPPF Headquarters expenses.

TA/POP/PGD
April 1970