

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 B = Change
 C = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
Worldwide

3. PROJECT NUMBER

936-3027

9363027/42

4. BUREAU/OFFICE
S&T/POP

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Population Development Planning II

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
12 31 95

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 84

B. Quarter 2

C. Final FY 94

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 84			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(800)	()	(800)	(34,808)	()	(34,808)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.	1.					
	2.					
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	800		800	34,808		*34,808

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) PN						34,808		34,808	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						34,808 *		34,808 *	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

- 1) Strengthen technical capabilities of local planning institutions to understand population-development links and to incorporate population considerations in development planning.
- 2) Foster dialogue between planners and policy makers encouraging LDC policies based on this understanding.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
 0 5 8 6 0 5 9 2

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)

* S&T/POP is expected to provide \$24,457. The remaining \$19,357 is expected to come from Regional/Mission contributions.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Steven W. Sindring

Title

Director
Office of Population

Date Signed

MM DD YY

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

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I. Project Background

A. Policy Development Division Projects

The Office of Population's primary goal is to enhance the freedom of individuals in LDCs to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children and to encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity. To this end the Office supports voluntary family planning service delivery programs which make safe and affordable contraceptives available to all couples desiring them. Often, however, access to family planning services is restricted by government policies and regulations. The Policy Development Division (PDD) of the Office of Population sponsors a variety of activities which assist developing country policy makers, planners, and researchers in understanding the impact of rapid population growth on economic development and in designing policies and instituting programs which address population growth issues.

Policy formulation is certainly a complex process and policy change is invariably incremental, especially when it concerns politically sensitive issues such as population. Where government positions are unclear, PDD projects attempt, in a sensitive and appropriate manner, to generate interest in population and development issues; and to encourage decision making groups to recognize the consequences of rapid population growth and to appreciate the health and economic benefits derived from voluntary family planning programs. Where government positions have been established, PDD activities encourage the implementation of family planning programs and attempt to strengthen official commitment to these programs. Since donor assistance is both limited and temporary, institutionalization of population programs is the ultimate goal of assistance activities.

PDD projects have three major objectives: (1) raising policy makers' awareness of population-development links, (2) strengthening indigenous capacity for evaluating population-development trends, and (3) increasing understanding of population-development interactions through research. These objectives are related and build on one another. For instance, policy-makers are best able to set rational population policies when population-development links in that country are understood. This requires both social science research and policy analysis focusing on the population circumstances and development problems faced in the country.

Awareness-raising is best achieved when local research and planning institutions routinely study these relationships and effectively communicate their findings to policy-makers. By building indigenous institutional capabilities, population monitoring, evaluation, planning, and policy-making can continue when donor assistance is no longer available.

Each PDD project emphasizes a single objective, but invariably contributes to others. The Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development II (RAPID-II) project demonstrates to planners and policy makers through a computer graphics presentation the impact of alternative population growth patterns on future size, composition, needs, and productive capacity of that population. While directed at awareness-raising objectives, this project by working with LDC technical units also serves institution-building objectives. The Demographic Data for Development (DDD) project enhances the capability of local statistical and population institutions to use existing demographic data. The Integrated Population and Development Planning (IPDP) project provides research, training, and technical assistance to LDC planning ministries, enabling planners to understand the role of population in development and to introduce population factors into development planning. The project described herein (IPDP-II) is the follow on project to IPDP and continue the same activities and thrust. Both DDD and IPDP focus on institution-building, but also contribute to awareness-raising and research support objectives. Finally, Population Policy Research projects support research by leading international social scientists, particularly those from LDCs. These projects focus on PDD research objectives, but in supporting the work of researchers in LDCs, contribute to institution-building objectives as well.

B. Assistance to LDC Planning Institutions

AID's assistance to LDC planning institutions grew out of research evaluating the effect of rapid population growth on economic development. These research studies led to the development of computerized economic-demographic models which later evolved into a set of discrete economic models isolating rapid population growth's impact on particular economic sectors. These general models were eventually adapted to country-specific settings focusing on sectors of special importance to those countries.

A basic recommendation advanced in the 1974 World Population Conference's Plan of Action helped channel these model development efforts into an applied assistance activity.

Specifically, the Plan urged that population considerations be integrated into development planning. In response, AID undertook activities to enhance the technical skills of planners. These activities included training planners in economic-demographic analytic techniques and sponsoring collaborative studies on population-development planning issues. This support was limited to a few countries until 1979 when the Integrated Population Development Planning (IPDP) project was initiated.

C. Integrated Population and Development Planning

The IPDP project has been administered by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) over a five-year period. The purpose of the original project as defined in the project paper is to:

- 1) incorporate demographic considerations in the development planning process of selected LDCs in Africa, Asia, and the Near East; and
- 2) increase the awareness and sensitivity of LDC development planners to the potential impacts of population growth on alternative resource allocations for socioeconomic development.

This has been accomplished through assistance activities aimed at strengthening the technical skills of planning institution staffs directly or by supporting adjunct research bodies which provide planning- and policy-relevant information.

IPDP activities include training, technical assistance and research support. The actual configuration of assistance activities for a particular country has been determined through project development activities, where contractor staff work out a plan with officials from USAID missions and host government planning and research institutions.

IPDP training activities have taken a number of forms. US-based short-term training in the use of mainframe and microcomputers for planning-related research (often offered in conjunction with IPDP research support) has been extended to some twenty-five LDC technicians. Most of the training has taken place at RTI, though training has also been offered through Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina, Bureau of the Census, and Control Data Institute.

In addition, IPDP has supported nine planners in a one-semester program in population and development planning at the University of Michigan. Country-based training seminars in population-development planning and, more recently, in microcomputer applications for planning have been or will be held in nine countries. IPDP has also conducted two regional seminars (one on population-development planning issues and a second on microcomputer applications for planning) for francophone Africa planners in Lome, Togo. Finally, IPDP has sponsored two (and is planning a third) US-based, interregional conferences on integrating population into development planning. About thirty high-level LDC planners and policy makers have attended these conferences which feature presentations by leading international researchers on population-development links, planning, and policies. These conferences have been useful as awareness-raising activities, but have also engendered interest in and demand for further project activities.

IPDP has lent technical assistance in the course of performing various training and research support activities. The project has also developed a number of microcomputer planning models which have been useful both for generating interest in population issues and for enhancing technical capabilities in planning institutions. The Arusha Regional Planning Model projects population growth over a fifteen-year period and evaluates the implications for education, employment, nutrition, and health demand. The model was developed for Tanzania, but has since been adapted for planners in Mauritania and Tunisia. The Egypt Education Planning Model enables detailed planning for future provision of education (in terms of quantity and quality) and is based on a model developed by UNESCO. This model was presented at a recent Egyptian seminar on population-development planning and is now being adapted for use in Senegal. The Thailand Family Planning Cost-Benefit Model relates expenditures on family planning programs to births averted by the program and then estimates resulting public expenditure savings for social services. The model demonstrates the high rates of return on investments in family planning programs and shows planners the importance of increasing financial support to the program. The model has recently been adapted for use in Nepal and Sri Lanka.

IPDP has sponsored nine research projects which focus on population development questions. The project solicited research proposals from various LDC institutions. Selection was made in collaboration with AID/W staff and based on an evaluation of the relevance of the research to population-development planning objectives.

Where non-planning organizations have been involved, project staff have worked to assure that the research addresses an issue of concern to planners in that country. IPDP has worked with university research groups (i.e., Botswana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Thailand), government-related research units (i.e., Nepal and Sudan), statistics offices (i.e., Jordan and Senegal), population boards (i.e., Egypt and Somalia), and planning ministries (i.e., Bolivia and Sri Lanka). Project staff have provided technical assistance throughout all phases of research and has supported local research costs through subcontractual arrangements. Subcontracts have averaged about \$20,000, ranging from \$6,700 to \$35,100.

The IPDP project was funded at a level of \$ 4.6 million over its five-year term. Demand for project activities, however, has exceeded the level of effort set in the original contract. This has necessitated an amendment to the contract to allow an additional \$1.1 million in supplemental funding to be added to the contract. The general strategy employed in that project is carried forward in IPDP-II and is more fully described below.

D. IPDP Project Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation of the IPDP project was conducted in 1982. The evaluation team was impressed with the high quality of the IPDP staff and commended the project on its accomplishments. The team visited three countries where the project had worked.

In Rwanda, the project had, at the time of the evaluation, only begun initial project development activities. IPDP had assisted the Futures group in conducting RAPID presentations and had, through contacts made during these presentations, brought planners to attend conferences on population-development links in Dakar, Lome, and Baltimore. The evaluation team recommended that the project take advantage of the potential in Rwanda for effective policy work and build on these initial activities in the final years of the project. IPDP has, since that time, worked closely with USAID and Ministry of Plan officials in planning a two-week seminar focused on population-development relationships and use of microcomputers for planning purposes. There are tentative plans for this seminar to be followed by a series of seminars focusing on population-development planning within specific economic sectors (e.g., health, education, and manpower).

In Senegal, the team found that the IPDP project was well liked and well respected within the USAID mission and within the

National Population Commission and Bureau of the Census. Project staff have worked closely with high-level technicians from both organizations through conferences, training, technical assistance, and research support activities. As a result of these activities, CONAPOP sponsored a conference in 1982 on "Issues in Population Policies in Senegal" and in 1983 on "Integrating Population into Development Planning". The project is planning to work further with these two groups in adapting an education planning model for use in Senegal.

In Mauritania, where poor health conditions, intense ethnic rivalry, and a general perception of under-population make policy work difficult, the project has successfully worked with planners. Interest in population-development planning was initiated through an IPDP-sponsored interregional conference. Since then, project staff have worked with Ministry of Plan staff in adapting the ARUSHA regional planning model to Mauritania. While attention to population growth issues among policy makers will take time in Mauritania, these planning activities provide a foundation for generating interest in population-development interactions.

The evaluation team's recommendations centered on cost-saving measures: focusing on fewer countries, discontinuing interregional conferences, soliciting no new research, conducting in-country rather than US-based training, and seeking supplemental funding sources. The project has adhered to these recommendations; it has operated efficiently and gained supplemental support from regional bureau and mission sources. (Approximately \$1 million has been added to support supplemental activities in FY 84 through Africa Bureau, Near East Bureau, Sahel Institute, and Egypt Mission sources.)

The evaluation team also suggested:

- heavier emphasis on activities which foster dialogue between planners and policy makers.

- increased reliance on in-country training of mid-level technicians in planning ministries over US-based training of individuals.

- expanded use of microcomputers in developing technical skills of planners.

- support only for research relating directly to training and technical assistance objectives.

-more assistance to AID missions to educate and inform staff of population trends and implications for development.

Experience gained through the IPDP project has underscored the importance of technical assistance activities. Enhancing competence among planners in evaluating population-development links is fundamental for sound population policy development. The impact of these activities on policy are by no means immediate, but developing indigenous capabilities will certainly have future and ongoing benefits.

II. Project Description

A. Project Design

The design for IPDP-II resembles the IPDP project, as originally conceived, in many ways. Differences are due to lessons that have been learned and technologies which have been developed over the course of the original project. The mix of project activities has shifted in three ways--all of which are incorporated in the follow-on project description. First, IPDP experience has highlighted the usefulness of periodic high-level interregional conferences for raising awareness of population-development links and creating interest in population-development planning models. Second, IPDP has responded to microcomputer technology advances by developing planning models for microcomputer processing and, where appropriate, transferring microcomputers and planning software to planning ministries as part of its assistance work. This development has resulted in a shift of emphasis from supporting research units in conducting planning-relevant studies to providing direct assistance to planning institutions. Finally, there has been a shift away from conducting training and research in the US in favor of in-country activities. Conducting these activities in-country meet institution-building objectives and enables project staff to reach a greater number of people. This shift is again due in large part to microcomputer advances which permit data processing to be done in LDCs without great cost, extensive support staff, and power failure interruptions.

B. Project Goal

The goal of this and other Office of Population projects is to enhance the freedom of individuals in LDCs to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children and to encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity. The project will contribute to this goal by making LDC planners and policy makers more fully aware of population and development relationships and by encouraging policies and programs which promote voluntary family planning service delivery.

C. Project Purpose

The IPDP project has a dual purpose:

- 1) to strengthen the technical capabilities of planning institutions to understand population-development links and to incorporate population considerations in development planning; and
- 2) to foster dialogue between planners and policy makers encouraging government policies that are based on this understanding.

The rationale underlying this stated purpose is founded on the relationship between population growth and economic development. Rapid population growth has profound consequences for development goals of LDC governments. While LDC planning institutions are concerned with meeting development goals in various sectors (e.g., education, health, agriculture, employment, housing and social services), planners often lack both a basic understanding of population-development links and the requisite tools for properly evaluating these links. Hence, planning often proceeds without properly accounting for population change and its consequences. Further, given their low level of technical skills and the rudimentary nature of plan modeling, planners often have difficulty in commanding the attention of policy makers.

The project responds to these problems through activities aimed at strengthening local technical capabilities to understand population-development interrelationships, to evaluate the implications of rapid population growth on various economic sectors, and to communicate these implications to policy makers and other technical and non-technical audiences. These

activities include training, technical assistance, and policy-related research support. Training is meant to cover basic economic and demographic concepts and analytic techniques, economic-demographic interrelationships, and population-development planning methods. Technical assistance includes development and transfer of technologies (i.e., microcomputer hardware and software) and training and follow-up support in the use of these technologies. Research support will be lent to institutions for conducting focused studies on population issues of special concern to planners and policy makers in the host country. These assistance activities will involve central or subnational planning institutions or, where appropriate, research units which are attached or otherwise support the work of planning institutions.

While development consequences of rapid population growth can be communicated directly to policy makers, and indeed are through other PDD projects, this sort of institution-building activity has both immediate and ongoing benefits. Arguments to policy makers for recognizing and dealing with rapid population growth are most effective when the links are acknowledged (if not actually outlined) by local planners. At a later stage, this support to planning institutions will enable ongoing monitorship of population-development trends, evaluation of population growth implications for economic sectors, and communication between planners and policy makers. While initial investment in institution-building is considerable, there is a more considerable long-term benefit in continuing attention to population-development links.

D. Project Activities

A series of discrete project activities are described below. These activities are distinct enough to provide structure to assistance work, but broad enough to allow tailoring to suit the specific needs of host government planners and policy makers. The exact configuration and timing of these activities will be worked out by the contractor in consultation with PDD staff, Regional Bureau staff, USAID mission staff, and host country collaborators. The workplan will draw from the experience and achievements of the original IPDP project and will be coordinated with activities of other PDD projects.

Activities are expected to focus on between fifteen and twenty countries from among the four AID geographic regions. In addition to these primary countries, the project will respond to

ad hoc requests for assistance from between ten and fifteen countries. Given the low level of technical capabilities of planners and the lack of defined population policy and effective population programs in Africa and Near East regions, project activities will be concentrated in countries from these regions. Potential project countries include:

<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>NEAR EAST</u>	<u>ASIA</u>	<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>
Botswana	Algeria	Burma	Bolivia
Kenya	Jordan	Nepal	Dominican Rep.
Liberia	Morocco	Pakistan	Equador
Mauritania	Tunisia	Philippines	Guatemala
Nigeria	Turkey	Sri Lanka	Haiti
Rwanda	Yemen	Thailand	Honduras
Senegal			
Somalia			
Sudan			
Tanzania			
Togo			
Upper Volta			
Zimbabwe			

Country selection will be based on the following criteria:

-high priority country for population and policy activities; judged by its demographic conditions, AID's assistance commitments, prior PDD investments and experience, and policy situation.

-project activities are consistent with PDD strategy for the country.

-existence of a central planning institution or an institution having strong planning interests.

-strong interest in project activities by host government and USAID mission.

The evaluation of these criteria will be made by the contractor in close consultation with PDD and Regional Bureau staff.

Project activities can be grouped under three broad headings: training, technical assistance, and research support. Certainly these are not exclusive categories; training invariably includes technical assistance components, informal training is included in technical assistance activities, and both normally accompany

research support activities. The configuration of assistance to a particular country will be determined through a project development process.

1. Project Development

Once the contractor has identified a country to receive project support, an assistance strategy will be devised. This strategy will be designed in consultation with PDD and Regional Bureau staff. Where the project has been active in the recent past, this strategy will be the basis for a proposal which will be submitted to the USAID mission for comments and approval. Where the project has not previously worked, where a substantial period of time has passed since the project last worked, where there have been substantial changes in host country organization, or where there are significant changes in the proposed strategy, project development will include a special trip to the host country. Here, contractor staff will meet with USAID staff and local planning and research institutions to determine assistance needs of planners and policy makers and design a strategy for project assistance activities to meet these needs.

The strategy will outline both the configuration and timing for assistance activities. The strategy should take account of past and ongoing policy activities of both the IPDP and other PDD projects. Where special needs are identified which can be best met by other PDD contractors, the contractor will propose this involvement to PDD staff and, if appropriate, incorporate this assistance into the general strategy and coordinate these related activities.

2. Training

Training activities are aimed at developing local capabilities to understand population-development links, to project population growth and evaluate its consequences for various economic sectors, and to communicate planning results to policy makers and other audiences. Training will include a range of topics relating to population-development planning. Appropriate topics include, but are not restricted to:

- basic economic and demographic concepts and analytic techniques.

- population-development relationships.
- population-development planning methods.
- population-development policy issues.
- microcomputer operations and analysis/planning applications.
- techniques for projecting population change and evaluating implications for economic sectors.
- techniques for evaluating the benefits of family planning programs.
- techniques for facilitating communication between researchers, planners, and policy makers.

The format for training will be determined by the particular needs of the planning institution or research unit. Where population-development awareness and technical skills are found to be especially low, US-based short-term training programs may be appropriate. Where there are more advanced levels of understanding and technical skills, more advanced country-based seminars may be called for. Where numerous countries within a region have highly skilled planners, regionally-based seminars may prove to be both cost-effective and a useful forum for planners to share experiences and problems. Finally, past experience has underscored the value of regular interregional seminars on population-development planning which enable high-level LDC planners and policy makers to discuss population-development planning and policy issues with each other, AID staff, and leading international researchers.

Participants for training activities will be selected from planning institutions, adjunct research units and, where appropriate, from the ranks of policy makers (as in the case of interregional seminars). The final selection of participants will be made in consultation with PDD, Regional Bureau, and USAID staff and based on the experience of project staff in working with LDC planners. The training provided in this project will be evaluated under the general project evaluation described below. A roster of trainees will be maintained both by the contractor and AID/W and will be shared among all PDD contractors. The contractor will provide follow-up to the trainees through correspondence and in-country visits throughout the life of the project to ensure fullest benefits to the project.

a. US-based Short-term Training

US-based short-term training is anticipated for between ten and twenty planners for each year of the project. The training is expected to last a single academic term; it may be provided by

an academic or non-academic institution. Training will focus on basic demographic and economic concepts, population-development links, population-development planning techniques, and population policy. If the training takes place at a site other than that of the contractor, it is expected that the trainees will spend one to two weeks at the conclusion of the training term with contractor staff working with project-developed planning approaches and modeling. Trainees are expected to be selected from the technical staffs of central planning institutions or from technicians having planning responsibilities in sector ministries and other government bodies.

b. Country-based Training

Five to ten country-based training seminars are anticipated for each year of the project. These seminars will, on average, train ten to fifteen planners, require two trainers, and last approximately two weeks. Topics for these seminars include those mentioned above, although it is expected that more advanced training sessions might be regionally-based. Participants at these seminars will most frequently come from the technical staff of central planning institutions, but where appropriate will also include technical staff from sector ministries, adjunct research units, statistical offices, and subnational planning offices.

c. Regionally-based Training

One or two regionally-based training seminars are anticipated for each year of the project. These seminars will train about fifteen planners; on average, five will be invited from the host country and ten invited from neighboring countries. These seminars will require three trainers, and last about two weeks. These seminars will become more common in the later years of the project, when highly-skilled planners have been identified within the region and when more advanced levels of training is planned. These seminars will enable planners from neighboring countries to share experiences and insights. Topics will center on advanced planning methods, detailed microcomputer planning models, and more effective communication with policy makers. Regions for these seminars include: French-speaking West and North Africa; English-speaking East, Central and South Africa; Arabic-speaking Near East; Asia; and Latin America.

d. Interregional Seminars

Five bi-annual interregional seminars are planned over the course of the project. Twenty-five to thirty-five high-level LDC planners and policy makers will be invited to attend the seminars. The seminar will require five contractor staff members and ten expert speakers. The seminars are planned for the US and will last for about two weeks. Topics for these seminars may include demographic trends, determinants, and consequences, the influence of population growth on specific economic sectors, population-development planning concepts and methods, impact of population policies on population growth and development, and the role of planning in the policy-making process. The seminars will focus on population-development relationships, planning, and policy making. Seminars may also include structured discussion sessions and small-group workshops focusing on specific planning and policy issues.

2. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance activities are intended to transfer to planning institutions and related research units technologies which enhance local capabilities to undertake population-development planning work. These activities are integrated into training activities and research support, in addition to being tasks unto themselves. Three forms of technical assistance can be identified: planning model development, planning model adaptation, and microcomputer transfer.

a. Planning Model Development

The contractor will develop two general planning models in each year of the project (in later years of the project, the development work might be a reworking of an earlier model). These models will focus on special development concerns identified by planners and policy makers. They will be based on a population projection and will focus on the growth consequences for specific economic sectors. These sector models should be related (perhaps with exogenous feeds from other models), though not necessarily fully integrated in a single grand model. It may be desirable to design an overall accounting-type model which compares projected costs for providing services to a growing population with expected increases in government revenues. Sectors to be modeled will likely include: education, health, manpower, agriculture, urbanization, housing, internal-external migration, and land use.

The IPDP-II models will differ from those developed under the RAPID-II project in their purpose, their focus and their time horizon. IPDP-II models serve as a tool for planning purposes and as such should be sufficiently detailed to provide reliable estimates of population change and consequent changes in sector requirements. While IPDP-II models should have presentational features, these capabilities are secondary to planning functions. IPDP-II models begin by assuming a specific population growth path and proceed to evaluate consequences, presenting various trade-off options to planners for dealing with sector-specific consequences of population growth. Finally, IPDP models will focus on a relatively short time period of five to ten years which is the time frame for most planning work. RAPID-II models, on the other hand, primarily serve presentational purposes. RAPID-II models begin by projecting two or three alternative population paths and then, assuming a fixed resource allocation, compare consequences of the alternative paths. RAPID-II models examine a lengthier (thirty-year) time period.

The models developed under IPDP-II should have the following features:

- integrate population projections, consequent sector-specific needs, and government development goals.
- be easily adaptable to other country settings.
- require minimal programming skills to operate.
- allow users to adjust model structure and parameters.
- have display capabilities to allow presentation of model results to policy makers and other audiences.

Aside from sector models, the contractor should be prepared to develop special models requested by mission, regional bureau, or PDD staff, such as the Thailand Family Planning Benefit-Cost model. The project may build upon models constructed under the IPDP project and, where appropriate, should utilize models developed through other international organizations (e.g., World Bank, ILO, and UN).

b. Planning Model Application

Once the general planning models have been developed, they will be adapted to specific country settings. In each year of the

project, five to ten model application activities are expected to take place. Applications will require at least three contractor visits to the host country. The contractor will need to assist planners in collecting appropriate data for use in plan modeling, to alter the general model to suit particular characteristics of the country, and modify the documentation for the software accordingly (including, in some instances, translating screens and documentation to the host country language). This assistance will also require training of planners in the use of the model and should include follow-up visits to assist planners in modifying the model to meet special needs. As part of this activity, microcomputer transfer and training in microcomputer processing may also be required.

c. Microcomputer Transfer

It is expected that as many as ten microcomputer systems will be transferred in each year of the project. In later years of the project, however, this transfer is likely to consist of enhancements to previously transferred systems. Microcomputer systems have been found to be particularly useful for strengthening the technical capabilities of planning institutions and research units where access to mainframe computer systems is often very limited. Microcomputers seem especially practical for plan modeling and detailed research analyses since these systems perform sophisticated calculations on reasonably large data sets at a very low cost. Microcomputer systems (and appropriate statistical and planning applications software) will be provided with training seminars and research projects. These systems should include the components and specifications required for the described task: input device (e.g., dual double-density disk drives), memory (e.g., 128 kilobytes), utility software (e.g., data management, spread-sheet, and statistical packages), monitoring and printing facilities, step-down transformer, and uninterruptable power supply.

3. Research Support

Research support activities are intended to serve both training and technical assistance functions. In countries where there are low levels of understanding and interest in population-development links, these research activities will contribute to awareness-raising objectives. Where there is interest in these links, but a lack of appropriate data for evaluating these

links, research support can include a data gathering component. Where data exist, but appropriate planning models have yet to be developed, research support may be given to local planning institutions or adjunct research units for model development work. Between three and six research studies are anticipated in each year of the project. The project will solicit research proposals from planning institutions and adjunct research units. Where a non-planning institution is the primary investigative organization, the project staff must ensure that the study addresses an issue which is of importance to planning institutions and that the study is designed in a way to be of value to planners. The research will be undertaken by the host country institution and be supported through a subcontractual arrangement. In addition, project staff will provide appropriate technical assistance through technology transfer, informal training, technical assistance during the various stages of research (including data collection, model development, and evaluation), and support for producing and disseminating the research document.

III. Project Implementation: Administrative Feasibility

A. Implementing Organizations

The work described in this paper is expected to begin in early FY 85 and end in late FY 94. The project will be undertaken in two five-year stages. Each stage is expected to be implemented through a cost-reimbursement-type contract with a primary organization. The primary organization is expected to be selected through the general competitive procedure, which may choose in turn to have sub-agreements to cover various parts of the workscope. Details of subcontracting arrangements must be included in the bidders' responses to the request for proposal expected to be issued in 1984.

The contractor for this project will need to demonstrate experience in the following areas:

- population policy development in LDCs.
- population-development planning models.
- training LDC natives in population-development interactions, planning, and policy.

-development of microcomputer applications software.

-language capabilities in English, French, and Spanish.

It is essential that the contractor have the experience and skills necessary to design innovative and tailored technical assistance and training programs in population-development planning which support AID's policy program.

B. AID Coordination

This project follows on the IPDP project and is designed to provide continuing support to LDC planning institutions through training, technical assistance, and research support to planners and researchers concerned with planning and policy issues. IPDP-II is highly integrated with other PDD projects. The project will be monitored in the Policy Development Division of the Office of Population. The contractor will work closely with PDD staff and other PDD project contractors in designing assistance plans for particular countries. In many instances, IPDP-II will build on the accomplishments, collaborate directly on specific tasks, or feed into the activities of other PDD projects.

The project will produce a set of population-development planning models which can serve a useful planning function as well as provide a useful communication medium to facilitate dialogue with policy makers. In this latter regard, the project can be most effective through collaboration with the RAPID-II project. For example, RAPID-II technical staff can assist in the design of presentational software for the planning models, while IPDP-II can, in turn, produce planning model software which can be incorporated into RAPID-II presentations.

The project will also rely heavily on demographic and economic data relating to host country development trends. In this regard, the project should benefit from DDD activities, drawing from DDD-developed demographic projection software, collaborating with DDD project staff on training activities, and, where appropriate, tapping the skills of DDD-trained LDC technical and research staffs. The project will also draw upon data collected and processed through various AID-supported projects, including the 1980 Round of Censuses, World Fertility Surveys, Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and the newly-designed Family Planning and Demographic Surveys project.

IV. FINANCIAL PLAN: AID Contribution

Table 1 shows the total estimated budget for the project over its ten-year term broken down by line item categories. Over the life of the project, \$ 34.8 million in funding is estimated to support project activities at the level specified earlier in this paper. Over the first five years of the project, \$ 15.0 million in funding will be required. These estimates are based on historic data drawn from IPDP and other PDD projects on demand for project activities and their associated costs.

These estimates assume a six percent annual rate of inflation on all project costs. They assume a 90 percent overhead on labor, an 11 percent general and administration (G & A) assessment on all costs, and a 7 percent fixed fee. The configuration of line item costs for personnel, consultants, travel, computer equipment, other direct costs, and subcontracts is based on estimated costs of discrete project activities (including anticipated staffing requirements for undertaking these activities) and a ten-year implementation schedule for these activities.

Table 1 also shows separate totals for projected funding levels provided by Science and Technology Bureau/Office of Population (S&T/POP) and estimated add-on funding levels provided by Regional Bureau and USAID Mission (REGIONAL/MISSION) sources. S&T/POP source funding for the project is estimated at \$ 24.5 million over the ten-year term of the project and at \$ 10.6 million over the project's first five years. This projection is based on anticipated needs for project research and development work which have world-wide application and on anticipated needs for project activities in countries which have no bilateral funds or which are otherwise unable to support project activities. S&T/POP funding for the original five-year project amounted to \$ 4.6 million. The increased level of funding over this ten-year follow-on period reflects the growing demand for project assistance in regions where the project has worked, the broadening of the project's scope to include work in the Latin American region, and the effects of inflation on project costs.

REGIONAL/MISSION source funding for the project is estimated at \$ 10.4 million over the ten-year term of the project and at \$ 4.4 million over the project's first five years. This projection is based on anticipated demand for additional activities in particular regions (especially in Africa and Near East regions) and in countries having bilateral funds. Regional Bureaus and USAID missions will be encouraged to provide

TABLE 1.
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR IPDP-II: FY 85-94 *
WITH S&T/POP AND REGIONAL/MISSION SOURCE TOTALS
(in thousands)

Line Item	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	5YR-TOTAL	10YR-TOTAL
Personnel	585	597	657	671	738	753	829	847	932	951	3,247	7,560
Overhead (90%)	526	537	591	603	664	678	747	762	839	856	2,923	6,804
Consultants	58	51	66	57	74	64	83	72	93	81	305	697
Travel	499	441	561	496	630	557	708	626	795	704	2,627	6,017
Computer Equip	194	215	218	241	245	271	275	304	309	342	1,113	2,614
Other Direct Costs	276	208	310	234	349	263	392	296	440	332	1,378	3,100
Subcontracts	191	202	214	227	241	255	271	287	304	322	1,076	2,515
Gen & Admin (11%)	256	248	288	278	323	313	363	351	408	395	1,393	3,224
SUBTOTAL	2,585	2,499	2,905	2,808	3,264	3,155	3,667	3,545	4,121	3,983	14,061	32,531
Fixed Fee (7%)	181	175	203	197	228	221	257	248	288	279	984	2,277
GRAND TOTAL	2,766	2,674	3,108	3,004	3,492	3,376	3,924	3,793	4,409	4,261	15,045	34,808
S&T/POP TOTAL	1,981	1,841	2,226	2,069	2,501	2,325	2,810	2,612	3,158	2,935	10,618	24,457
REG/MIS TOTAL	785	832	882	935	991	1,051	1,114	1,181	1,252	1,327	4,427	10,351

* Personnel: Based on an average of 137 person-months work per year, of which about 75 percent is for professional staff.
 Consultants: Based on an average consulting rate of \$ 200 per day and a requirement of 17 person-months consulting work per year.
 Travel: Based on an average round-trip fare for international travel of \$ 1,718 and for domestic travel of \$ 281; and an average per diem for international cities of \$ 86 and US cities of \$ 73.
 Computer Equipment: Based on an average cost of \$ 7,957 for microcomputer hardware (including processor, monitor, printer, step-down transformer, and uninterruptable power supply) and basic utility software.
 Other Direct Costs: Includes costs incidental to conducting training seminars, supporting trainees while in US, producing planning models, and conducting research.
 Subcontracts: Based on an average subcontract amount of \$ 30,000 to support LDC institution research activities.

Inflation: Assumes six percent annual rate of inflation.

supplemental funds to support these activities through regional and bilateral funds (including Economic Support Funds and Sahel Development Funds). REGIONAL/MISSION funding for the original five-year project amounted to \$ 1.1 million. This represents about twenty percent of total project funding. An increased proportion (about thirty percent) of funding from REGIONAL/MISSION sources is anticipated given AID's trend toward increased funding of regional and bilateral projects.

A. Project Activities

Project activities can be sorted into four major output categories: project development, training, technical assistance, and research support. Estimated total expenditures for each category of activities broken down by budget line items are shown in Table 2. Separate expenditure totals are listed for activities supported by S&T/POP and REGIONAL/MISSION sources. Over the project's ten years, about four percent of expenditures will be devoted to project development activities--all of which is expected to be supported through S&T/POP funds.

Approximately forty percent of expenditures will be devoted to training activities. Although this percentage is similar for each funding source, the mix of training activities differs somewhat. S&T/POP is expected to fund all five interregional seminars, while REGION/MISSION funds are expected to support regionally-based seminars more heavily.

About twenty-five percent of expenditures will be devoted to technical assistance activities. Again, there is little difference in this percentage between funding sources. However, S&T/POP is expected to support all model development activities. A higher percentage of REGIONAL/MISSION funds are expected to support model application activities.

Finally, about thirty percent of project expenditures will be devoted to research support activities. This percentage differs little between funding sources.

B. Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for project-related activities is plotted in Table 3. Activities begin with the drafting, review, and approval of the Project Paper which is expected to take place within the first two quarters of FY 84. The project

TABLE 2.
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR IPDP-II: BY MAJOR OUTPUT CATEGORY *-
WITH S&T/POP AND REGIONAL/MISSION SOURCE TOTALS
(in thousands)

Line Item	Project Development	Training	Technical Assistance	Research Support	GRAND TOTAL
Personnel	461	2,480	2,642	1,977	7,560
Overhead	415	2,232	2,378	1,780	6,804
Consultants	0	249	279	168	697
Travel	216	3,380	1,383	1,037	6,017
Computer Equip	0	1,058	889	667	2,614
Other Direct Costs	35	2,590	307	168	697
Subcontracts	0	0	0	2,515	2,515
Gen & Administration	124	1,319	867	914	3,224
SUBTOTAL	1,251	13,308	8,746	9,226	32,531
Fixed Fee	88	932	612	646	2,277
<hr/>					
GRAND TOTAL	1,338	14,240	9,358	9,872	34,808
S&T/POP TOTAL	1,338	10,257	6,280	6,581	24,457
REG/MIS TOTAL	0	3,983	3,077	3,291	10,351

- * Project Development: estimates assume five activities per year.
 Training: estimates assume eighteen trainees for US-based program, seven country-based seminars, two-three regionally-based seminars, and zero-one interregional seminar per year.
 Technical Assistance: estimates assume two model development and ten model application activities per year.
 Research Support: estimates assume six research projects per year.

TABLE 3.
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR IPDP-II

Activity	FY 84 1/2/3/4	FY 85 1/2/3/4	FY 86 1/2/3/4	FY 87 1/2/3/4	FY 88 1/2/3/4	FY 89 1/2/3/4	FY 90 1/2/3/4	FY 91 1/2/3/4	FY 92 1/2/3/4	FY 93 1/2/3/4	FY 94 1/2/3/4
A. Documentation											
1. Review/Approval PP	X X										
2. Prepare/Process PIOT	X					X					
3. Prepare/Process RFP	X					X					
4. Select Contractor	X X					X X					
B. Project Development											
	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X
C. Training											
1. US-based Short-term		X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
2. Country-based Seminar		X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
3. Regionally-based Seminar		X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
4. Interregional Seminar		X		X		X		X		X	
D. Technical Assistance											
1. Model Development	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X
2. Model Application	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
E. Research Support											
	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X
F. Project Evaluation											
1. Intensive Evaluation				X					X		
2. Management Review		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

documentation process continues with the preparation and processing of a PIO/T and RFP, to take place within the second quarter of FY 84. Technical and cost evaluations of contractor proposals will occur during the third quarter and be completed with a five-year contract award by the fourth quarter of FY 84.

The initial five-year project is expected to begin at the start of FY 85 and extend through the fourth quarter of FY 89. The implementation schedule for various project assistance activities differ somewhat. Activities which prepare for specific assistance work (i.e., project development and model development) begin at once, but are discontinued prior to the project's end. Conversely, activities which require more preparation (i.e., training activities, model application, and research support) lag behind the project's start date, but may continue until the very end of the project's term.

An intensive outside review of the project is scheduled for the third quarter of the third year of the project. An internal management review of the project is expected to take place in the final quarter of each year of the project. The management review held in FY 88 will include an extensive review of project performance and evaluation of future requirements for planning assistance. At this time, the appropriate procurement procedure for the follow-on five-year project will be determined in consultation with the Contract Officer.

During FY 89, documentation for the follow-on five-year project will be prepared and processed and a contractor chosen for this project. Project assistance activities are expected to be implemented under a schedule identical to the first five-year project. A mid-term evaluation will again take place in the third quarter of the third year of the project and management reviews will be conducted in the final quarter of each year of the project.

V. Evaluation Plan

An intensive mid-term outside review will be conducted for each of the five-year projects. The review will have two parts:

- 1) an evaluation of project activities, focusing on their technical quality and effectiveness in meeting project purposes;
- 2) an evaluation of project management, focusing on contractor adherence to AID management regulations in the administration of project activities.

The purpose of the evaluation is to identify technical and administrative problems in carrying out project activities which inhibit the fulfillment of project purposes. The evaluation will include a series of recommendations for guiding the project in its final two years so that effective activities and efficient procedures may be continued and less effective activities and less efficient procedures may be adjusted or discontinued. The evaluation will also provide guidance to S&T/POP in its evaluation of continuing need for project activities and its determination of the support level and configuration of activities for a follow-on project. The evaluation will be conducted by an independent team selected by the Office of Population and funded through an outside evaluation contract. The team will be composed of two professionals with expertise in population-development relationships and familiarity with AID activities and one professional with expertise in contract management.

In addition to the mid-term evaluation, there will be an annual management review of the project. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure a regular internal review of project activities, which can provide direction to the project in meeting its purposes and in coordinating with other Office of Population activities. This review will be conducted by the project manager in the Office of Population and be presented to appropriate staff within the S&T Bureau.

VI. Conditions, Covenants, and Negotiating Status

A. Equal Employment Opportunity

Women and minorities will be actively recruited to serve in key roles associated with this project's activities. All applicants will be judged solely upon their professional qualifications.

B. Abortion-Related Activities; Involuntary Sterilization; Biomedical Research

This project is consistent with AID policies, and with Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act and Section 525 of the Appropriations Act, 1982 which provide that funds will not be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions or to pay for the performance of involuntary

sterilizations as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations or to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; or to lobby for abortion.

C. Subcontracting

The contractor may subcontract with domestic or foreign researchers or research organizations for activities relating to project objectives. All subcontracts will be reviewed by the Office of Population and approved by the Contracting Officer.

D. Negotiating Status

There are no host country actions to be taken prior to executing this project.

**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project:
From FY 84 to FY 94
Total US Funding: \$ 34,808,000
Date Prepared: December, 1983

Project Title & Number: POPULATION DEVELOPMENT PLANNING II

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																								
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>1) Enhance the freedom of individuals in LDCs to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children.</p> <p>2) Encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>1) LDC couples' actual and desired fertility are consistent; safe affordable contraceptives available to all couples desiring them.</p> <p>2) Steady economic and social development is not hindered by excessive population growth.</p>	<p>Census information, vital statistics, demographic surveys, family planning service statistics, and sector assessments.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <p>1) Couples wish to voluntarily choose the number and spacing of children and will utilize acceptable means of family planning.</p> <p>2) Excessive population poses a threat to sustained economic and social development.</p>																								
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>1) Strengthen technical capabilities of local planning institutions to understand population-development links and to incorporate population considerations in development planning.</p> <p>2) Foster dialogue between planners and policy makers encouraging LDC policies based on this understanding.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>1) LDC official government statements and policies will address population-development issues.</p> <p>2) LDC planning institutions will routinely include population variables in development planning.</p>	<p>Analysis of public policy, speeches, and press coverage; allocation of resources for official planning activities; review of planning models and planning documents produced by planning institutions.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <p>1) Political climate allows official discussion of population issues and incorporation of population variables in development planning.</p> <p>2) Resources are available for continued support of planning activities.</p>																								
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1) Planners trained in population-development links.</p> <p>2) Detailed and useful planning models.</p> <p>3) Research studies focusing on special population-development problems.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="679 1020 1137 1186"> <thead> <tr> <th>OUTPUT</th> <th>5YR</th> <th>10YR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trained planners</td> <td>200</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General models produced</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Models adapted</td> <td>35</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research projects</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OUTPUT	5YR	10YR	Trained planners	200	400	General models produced	10	12	Models adapted	35	70	Research projects	20	40	<p>-AID documentation -Contractor records and reports -Research study reports -Evaluation reports</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>1) Government officials will participate in seminars and research activities.</p> <p>2) Adequate data base on which to base plan models.</p> <p>3) Possible to subcontract for local research.</p>									
OUTPUT	5YR	10YR																									
Trained planners	200	400																									
General models produced	10	12																									
Models adapted	35	70																									
Research projects	20	40																									
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>1) Training courses, seminars, and conferences.</p> <p>2) Technical assistance activities; model development, models adaptation, micro transfer.</p> <p>3) Research support.</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="679 1298 1137 1529"> <thead> <tr> <th>INPUT</th> <th>5YR</th> <th>10YR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>US course</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In-country seminars</td> <td>32</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US conference</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model development</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model adaptation</td> <td>35</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microcomputer transfer</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research support</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	INPUT	5YR	10YR	US course	5	10	In-country seminars	32	65	US conference	3	5	Model development	10	20	Model adaptation	35	70	Microcomputer transfer	30	50	Research support	20	40	<p>-AID documentation -Contractor records and reports -Research study reports</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <p>1) Satisfactory contractor management of project.</p> <p>2) Collaborative working relationship between contractor, host country actors, USAIDs, and AID/W.</p> <p>3) Local resources and personnel available.</p>
INPUT	5YR	10YR																									
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