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INTEGRATED POPULATION-DEVELOPMENT PLANNING  
Project Number AID/DSPE-C-0062

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CENTER FOR POPULATION URBAN-RURAL STUDIES

Submitted to:

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A. Introduction

The Integrated Population and Development Planning Program (IPDP) is a USAID centrally funded project involving the Research Triangle Institute of North Carolina, as prime contractor, and the University of North Carolina, the Johns Hopkins University, and the Futures Group as subcontractors. IPDP's principal objective is to encourage planners in developing countries of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East to make fuller and more effective use of population data in development planning. Beginning in October 1979, IPDP was funded for a period of five years. The funded activities of IPDP include: (1) research studies on population-related development problems designed to meet immediate planning needs; (2) technical assistance to planners and USAID missions in population-related areas; (3) short-term and long-term training in the area of population and development planning; and (4) conferences and seminars on research findings and on research and planning methodologies in the population field.

The first year of IPDP has seen the project get off to a good start, with a strong demand for its activities and services having been registered by AID Missions and host country planners. Requests for technical assistance and/or research studies have already been made by planners and AID Missions in nine countries (i.e., Senegal, Mauritania, Ghana, Upper Volta, Egypt, Somalia, Jordan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) and research proposals have been submitted independently by researchers in a number of other countries (i.e., Kenya, Turkey, Thailand, Rwanda, Tanzania, Phillipines and India). Ultimately, the project hopes to involve planners and researchers from up to twenty countries in an integrated set of activities designed to promote IPDP's primary objective of encouraging a fuller and more effective use of population data in development planning.

During the second six months of the project, the period covered by this report, two major events have been held under IPDP, the Conference on Population and Development Problems in Sub-Saharan Africa, held in Lome, Togo (June 9-12), and the Seminar on Population in Development Planning, which was held in Chapel Hill (September 13-26). The Lome Conference brought together planners and researchers from ten African countries to discuss the population dimensions of Africa's most critical

development problems and to establish country-specific agendas for research on these issues. The Fall Seminar brought together twenty-two planners from fifteen countries to discuss and learn more about existing methods for incorporating demographic variables into planning. Both of these activities have contributed greatly to the process of launching IPDP in its first year.

The first year of the project has not been without problems, however. The Project Leader (Dr. James C. Knowles) did not come onto the project until March. By that time, due to the successful efforts of Dr. A.S. David, Project Manager until March, and Mr. John Burdick, AID/W CTO, IPDP was in full swing. The furious pace of activities during the past six months has slowed the development of the project's administrative infrastructure. The technical work of developing and processing research proposals and of carrying out methodology reviews has also moved more slowly than originally planned.

A major disappointment is the fact that IPDP's African Field Office has yet to be opened. Although Lome, Togo was selected early on as the site for the office and all was set for its opening in June, the resignation of Professor K.B. Dickson, IPDP's African Field Office Representative, to become Vice Chancellor of Cape Coast University (Ghana) made it necessary to postpone the opening of the Lome Office until a suitable replacement could be found for Professor Dickson. In addition to the delay in opening the Lome Office and the departure of Professor Dickson, the project suffered yet another setback when Dr. A.S. David, IPDP's Technical Assistance Director, accepted an assignment to go to Nepal for two years as advisor to the National Population Commission. These personnel issues should be resolved in the next few months.

#### B. Subcontractor Activities

The Carolina Population Center undertook a wide range of activities in support of IPDP during the period covered by this report. CPC accepted responsibility for preparing Country Issues Papers for a total of fourteen countries (Task Order No. 2). CPC also helped in pulling together population and development related documents for twenty-eight countries considered most likely to be involved in IPDP (Task Order No. 5). These documents are used to prepare Country Issues Papers (see below) and to

serve as background reading for project personnel traveling to these countries. CPC also sent Dr. Richard Udry, its Director, to participate in the Lome Conference (Task Order No. 4) and took the leadership in the initial planning for the Fall Seminar (Task Order No. 3). Working closely with RTI and Johns Hopkins University, CPC also prepared the curriculum for the Fall Seminar and staffed many of its sessions (Task Order No. 6). Coordination of these activities and efforts to develop IPDP research studies were also provided by CPC (Task Order No. 7).

The Population Dynamics Department of the Johns Hopkins University also carried out several different activities as a subcontractor to RTI. JHU took responsibility for preparing Country Issues Papers for Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Bangladesh (Task Order No. 2). Under Task Order No. 3, JHU also provided important inputs into the planning and teaching of the Fall Seminar and continued to explore possibilities for research studies under IPDP, particularly in the Middle East.

The Futures Group provided technical assistance to the National Planning Council of Jordan (Task Order No. 2) and demonstrated RAPID at both the Lome Conference (Task Order No. 3) and at the Fall Seminar (Task Order No. 5). The Futures Group also agreed to send a staff member to Mauritania to assist the Ministry of Plan in designing an economic-demographic projection model (Task Order No. 4). Unfortunately, this work had to be postponed at the last minute, due to a serious accident which occurred to Karen Allen, the Futures Group staff member expected to go to Mauritania (Ms. Allen has since joined RTI).

#### C. Project Management

IPDP expects to support up to 40 research studies in up to 20 different countries over the next four years. An even larger number of research proposals will undoubtedly have to be prepared and processed. The task of seeing each of these proposals through the initial development, revision and approval process and the process of monitoring and providing necessary managerial and technical support to each project would be impossible without having a carefully designed system for maintaining and retrieving information on the status of various projects and proposals. During the preceding six months the RTI project staff have worked to develop such a system.

Although not yet fully implemented, the Proposal and Project Monitoring System (PPMS) involves maintaining uniform documentation on each proposal and project. This information is updated as proposals and projects pass through various stages and is kept in a computer file, which will be able to present any and all of the stored information in whatever form is desired. For example, in any given month the computer will be able to list out project milestones, due dates for reports, travel plans, and payments which have to be made in the following month. It is anticipated that PPMS will greatly facilitate the process of monitoring the progress of proposals and studies and of providing needed support services to them.

### C. Methodology Reviews

Methodology reviews were initiated in two areas, economic-demographic models and cost-benefit analysis applied to population programs. In the case of economic-demographic models, the review was initiated in response to the Government of Mauritania's request for assistance to develop an economic-demographic projection model. The purpose of the review is to identify modeling techniques suitable for planning purposes in developing countries. The review will consider the options facing model builders with respect to such choices as: (1) price endogeneity; (2) supply versus demand-driven models; (3) source of parameter estimates; (4) degree of endogeneity; (5) degree of sectoral and regional disaggregation; (6) linkages between economic and demographic sectors; and (7) role of the foreign sector. It is expected that this review will be largely completed in the next six months.

The second methodology review, which is in response to proposals received from Nepal and Sri Lanka, will consider the methodological issues involved in applying cost-benefit analysis to population programs (especially family planning programs). It will attempt to update earlier work in this area by Warren Robinson, who has agreed to act as a consultant to IPDP, and will consider the possible significance to population program evaluation of the considerable refinements which have occurred in the past ten years in the field of project evaluation, especially as applied to projects in developing countries. It will also consider the usefulness of cost effectiveness as an evaluation tool compared to benefit-cost analysis. This review will also be completed within the next six months.

It is anticipated that other methodology reviews will be undertaken during the next six months, including one on the available methodologies for evaluating resettlement schemes and one on the available methodologies for assessing the impact of population growth and population distribution on labor utilization. It is planned that the reviews will be widely disseminated to researchers and planners in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

D. Travel

There was a considerable amount of travel undertaken by IPDP staff during the six-month period covered by this report. Even more travel would probably have been undertaken during this period were it not for the fact that the Lome Conference and the Fall Seminar brought together planners and researchers from so many different countries, making it possible to hold discussions with them in one place.

Dr. James C. Knowles, IPDP Project Leader, stopped off in Dakar for a few days in April en route back to the U.S. from attending the ECA Conference of Planners, Statisticians, and Demographers in Addis Ababa (see first six-month progress report). Dr. Knowles discussed with USAID Mission officials in Dakar how IPDP could best provide follow up to the January RAPID presentations in Senegal, and he also held discussions with a number of Senegalese planners. Dr. Knowles also traveled to the Lome Conference in June and, on the same trip, visited Mauritania, Ivory Coast, and Mali. The visit to Mauritania led directly to requests from the USAID Mission for visits by IPDP project staff to develop proposals for research and technical assistance projects in Mauritania.

Dr. Abraham David, IPDP's Technical Assistance Director, visited Turkey, Nepal and Sri Lanka in April. In Nepal Dr. David took a leading role in the RAPID presentations. In all three countries visited by Dr. David, proposals were subsequently submitted for funding under IPDP. Although Dr. David had planned to attend the Lome Conference, he was unable to do so due to unforeseen family pressures.

Dr. Janet Griffith traveled to Dakar in June to attend the Senegambia Migration Conference. She remained in Dakar for several days after the Conference and had an opportunity to hold in-depth discussions with a number of planners and researchers. Her visit has so far resulted in one request for technical assistance (to the USAID Mission) and two proposals for research studies under IPDP.

Dr. John Tomaro traveled to Senegal in September at the request of the USAID Mission in Dakar to provide assistance in planning for the integration of Senegal's Family Planning Program into the program of the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Hal Minis traveled to Lome in September to finalize arrangements with the Government of Togo to open IPDP's African Field Office in Lome. While in Lome Mr. Minis also interviewed possible replacements for IPDP's African Field Office Representative at the University of Benin (Togo).

Finally, Dr. Nizamuddin (UNC), in conjunction with other travel under the University's POPLABS project, worked for several days in Somalia on a proposal for an IPDP study of nomad resettlement schemes in that country.

Projected IPDP travel during the coming six months is summarized in the table below:

Projected IPDP Travel, October 1, 1980 - March 31, 1980			
<u>Month</u>	<u>Traveler</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
October	John Tomaro	Mauritania	Project Development
October	Hal Minis	Senegal	Project Development
October	Robert Ray	Senegal	Project Development
October	Karen Allen	Mauritania	Technical Assistance
November	James McCullough	Ghana	Project Development
November	Lois MacGillivray	Togo	Lome Office
November	James Knowles	Tunisia	Exploratory
		Turkey	Conference
		Jordan	Project Monitoring
		Syria	Project Development
November	Karen Allen	Upper Volta	Technical Assistance
January	James Knowles	Senegal	Technical Assistance
		Mauritania	Technical Assistance
		Togo	Lome Office
January	Karen Allen	Mauritania	Technical Assistance
March	James Knowles	Nepal	Project Development
		Sri Lanka	Project Development

#### E. Personnel Changes

During the period covered by this report important changes in personnel occurred, involving two of the project's key personnel. Dr. A.S. David took a leave of absence for a period of two years to work as an advisor to Nepal's National Population Commission. Dr. David had been IPDP's Technical Assistance Director during the project's first year and had also acted as Project Manager for the first five months of

the project before Dr. Knowles arrived. Dr. David's primary role had been that of informing USAID Missions and planners in as many countries as possible about IPDP and of developing ideas for possible project activities in those countries. In this capacity Dr. David traveled to Senegal, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Tanzania, Rwanda, Turkey, Nepal and Sri Lanka and held numerous discussions with planners and researchers in the Triangle area and elsewhere. He was very ably assisted in this effort by Mr. John Burdick (AID/W), who was IPDP's Cognizant Technical Officer until July. Due largely to their efforts IPDP got off to a good start in a number of countries. It is expected that Dr. John Tomaro will replace Dr. David as IPDP's Technical Assistance Director.

This period also witnessed the resignation of Professor K.B. Dickson as IPDP's African Field Office Representative. Dr. Dickson resigned to take up the position of Vice-Chancellor of Cape Coast University in his native Ghana. Professor Dickson has agreed to continue as a consultant to IPDP. During the brief period of his employment at RTI, Professor Dickson's worked mainly on trying to set up the Lome office. RTI has not yet found a suitable replacement for Professor Dickson as African Field Office Representative. Initial plans to replace him with Professor Gu-Konu of the University of Benin (Togo) came to nought when Professor Konu was invited to go to France for two years as an Exchange Professor at the University of Paris.

The project also gained some new personnel during this period. Karen Allen came to RTI in September from the Futures Group to work mostly on IPDP. As an experienced economic-demographic modeler with solid demographic training and French fluency, it is anticipated that Ms. Allen will make a strong contribution to the technical work of the project. Mary Scott, also fluent in French, came on the project as administrative research assistant in August and played a major role in making travel and other arrangements for the Fall Seminar.

As IPDP moved into the more technical phases of its work the project began drawing much more widely on RTI's strong base of technical staff. Dr. Janet Griffith, a migration specialist, represented IPDP at the Senegambia Migration Conference. Dr. Babu Shah, a statistician, assisted Drs. El-Khorazaty and Khalifa in their work at RTI on the 1979 Egyptian Rural Fertility Survey. Dr. John Tomaro, a health and family planning

specialist, went on a technical assistance mission to Senegal at the request of the USAID Mission. Dr. Robert Ray, a spatial distribution specialist and Mr. Hal Minis, a regional planner, prepared for a mission to Senegal at the request of the Government of Senegal (Amenagement du Territoire).

#### E. African Field Office

It was originally planned to open an IPDP African Field Office during the first six months of the project. Although the site for this office (Lome, Togo) was selected during the first few months of the project, the opening of the office itself has remained an elusive goal. When Professor Dickson resigned, after only a few months on the job, it was decided to postpone the opening of the Lome Office until such time as a suitable replacement for him had been found. This process has taken longer than expected. In the meantime, RTI has taken the necessary steps to enter into an agreement with the Government of Togo to obtain its formal permission to open an IPDP office in Lome. Suitable office space has also been located, a waiver to purchase furniture and equipment locally has been obtained from AID Washington, and a number of Togolese have been interviewed for the position of office manager. It is anticipated that the African Field Office will be opened on December 1 of this year.

One of the main purposes of the African Field Office, and the main reason it was located in a Francophone country, was to signal RTI's commitment to work in Francophone West Africa. Despite the fact that the office has not been operating during the project's first year, it is clear that IPDP has made a strong start in a number of Francophone countries, notably Senegal and Mauritania, and more recently, Upper Volta. As the project moves into a phase of supporting research studies and providing technical assistance to host country planners, it is anticipated that the African Field Office will play a major role in: (1) identifying host country collaborators for research studies; (2) developing research proposals; (3) monitoring research studies; and (4) arranging for conferences and seminars.

#### Conferences and Seminars

Two major events were sponsored by IPDP during the period covered by this report, the Lome Conference (June 9-12) and the Fall Seminar

(September 13-26). Both events brought together planners and researchers from a number of countries, providing for a free exchange of ideas and an opportunity for project staff to discuss future activities under IPDP. The Lome Conference brought together twenty planners and researchers from ten African countries (i.e., Senegal, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda) for a period of four days, while the Fall Seminar, which took place over a period of twelve days in Chapel Hill, brought together twenty-two senior-level planners from fifteen countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East (i.e., Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Upper Volta, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Jordan, India, Nepal, and the Phillipines).<sup>1/</sup> Prospective participants from Mauritania, Liberia, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka had to cancel plans to attend the Fall Seminar at the last minute. Simultaneous translation facilities were utilized at both events, and this made it possible to have serious discussion between Anglophone and Francophone participants.

The purpose of the Lome Conference was to reach a better understanding of population and development problems in Africa and of the obstacles planners and researchers face in working to integrate population into development planning. Another goal of the Lome Conference was to identify research studies and training requirements for possible IPDP support. The Conference was largely successful in providing a forum for discussion (a summary of the Lome Conference discussions is attached to this report). Its success as an instrument for generating future project activities can be gauged by the fact that three of the Conference participants have already submitted research proposals. Two requests for training assistance have also been received. The Lome Conference has also led directly to a request for broad-ranging support to the Secretariat of Senegal's National Commission on Population.

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<sup>1/</sup>A list of participants to both the Lome Conference and the Fall Seminar is appended to this report.

The Fall Seminar's purpose was to review the available methodologies for integrating population into development planning and to provide a forum for participants to exchange their own ideas and experience in this area. The sessions of the Fall Seminar (attached) were taught by a faculty of approximately twenty internationally-known scholars, each of whom lectured in area(s) of his or her special interest (see attached lists of Fall Seminar schedule and faculty). A large quantity of reading material was also provided to the Seminar participants (see attached lists) and this was subsequently mailed to the participants' home countries for future reference.

Although undoubtedly successful in its basic objectives, the Fall Seminar left room for improvement. The schedule was too crowded, with not enough time available for reading and informal discussions; and there was clearly a need for more case study material. Despite these shortcomings it was clear that most of the participants left the seminar with a better appreciation of the central role which population and demographic data play in planning and of the fact that integrating population into planning does not presuppose a commitment to a particular population policy. It is premature to assess what contribution the Fall Seminar will play in generating requests from planners for assistance under IPDP, but it is expected that the contacts made through the Seminar should prove extremely useful in this regard.

In addition to these two major events, IPDP also provided partial support, in the amount of U.S. \$7,000, for a Seminar on The Role of Population Characteristics in the Development Strategy, which was held at the University of Liberia (Monrovia) from June 23-27. This Seminar was sponsored by the Population Dynamics Program of the University of Ghana (Legon) and drew participants from several Anglophone African countries, in addition to Liberia (i.e., Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and the Gambia).

There was a general consensus expressed at the Lome Conference in favor of holding national seminars on population and development issues and on appropriate methodologies for incorporating population into planning. Requests for a series of national seminars to be sponsored by IPDP are already anticipated in the next few months from Senegal and Nepal.

#### G. Training Booklet

Information has been assembled on both short and long term population and development training programs both in the U.S. and in foreign countries. These include most of the major university programs as well as programs offered by such non-university organizations as the U.S. Census Bureau, the World Bank and the United Nations. The information gathered includes the types of degrees offered, course descriptions, entrance requirements, special programs for foreign students, and information on the availability of financial aid. This information is being put into a manual which will be available for distribution to USAID Missions and other interested parties. It is expected that the training manual will be available for distribution during the next six months, and it will be updated periodically during the course of the project.

#### H. Country Issues Papers

In order for IPDP staff to discuss intelligently and eventually identify/prioritize country-specific, researchable topics in population and development which have thus far been overlooked or inadequately studied, RTI and its collaborating institutions are preparing 20-30 page issues papers for countries IPDP expects to work in. These papers are to serve as briefing material for project personnel travelling to target countries and are designed to help them in evaluating the relevance of research proposals. Subsequent editions will be revised and expanded on the basis of travel, workshops, seminars and other activities over the course of the project. Each paper includes six sections, as follows:

1. Background. A brief history of the country, a description of its political structure, along with a brief discussion of its salient geographic, economic and demographic characteristics.
2. Population/Development Issues. The principal development problems which the country currently faces and the various population dimensions of each problem. For example, if the country faces chronic balance of payments deficits, and its exports are primarily agricultural, then a basic issue may be the relationship between population growth and agricultural export expansion.
3. Past Research. A review of what is already known about the issues identified in Section 2, focusing especially on country-specific research.

4. Current Research. A description of ongoing or projected research projects which are expected to provide information on the issues identified in Section 2, giving names of researchers, institutional affiliation, sources of funding, and expected date of completion.
5. Research Needs. An identification, on the basis of Sections 2-4, of those issues which have so far been neglected or inadequately covered, trying to provide some ideas of priority.
6. Research Capabilities. An assessment of the country's capability for carrying on research of the type identified in Section 5, including personnel, institutions, and facilities (e.g., libraries, computer facilities, availability of canned programs).

RTI has drafted Country Issues Papers for Senegal and Morocco and plans to produce others for Mauritania, Upper Volta and Nepal. Johns Hopkins has agreed to produce Country Issues Papers for Tunisia (completed), Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Bangladesh (Task Order No. 2), while the University of North Carolina is preparing Country Issues Papers (under Task Order No. 2) for the following countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, and Sri Lanka. The initial versions of most Country Issues Papers are expected to be completed in the next six months. They will then be widely distributed to USAID missions and others for comment.

#### I. Research Studies

IPDP plans to support up to forty research studies in up to twenty countries during the five year-period for which it has been funded. A number of proposals have already been received and are in various stages of development and review. During the past six months procedures have been worked out with AID Washington and RTI's sub-contractors about how to process and develop research proposals. Basically, the process involves, as a first step, a technical review of each proposal by RTI and by AID's Population Policy Development Division, as well as an informal review by AID's Contract Office. The recommendations of this preliminary review process are then communicated to the person(s) or institution responsible for the proposal and, if there is sufficient interest to warrant the additional effort, a revised proposal is requested. A suggested format for proposals under IPDP, if not previously utilized, is sent along with the request for revisions. The process of working up

a revised proposal may or may not entail sending project staff to the host country, depending on individual circumstances. After the second draft is received, a sub-contract agreement is drafted by RTI (or by the subcontracting institution directly involved) and a somewhat more formal review process is initiated within AID Washington, involving a research review committee, including persons outside the Population Policy Division and AID's contract office.

A country by country description of the research proposals submitted and their current status is provided below:

Country: EGYPT  
Institution: Population and Family Planning Board  
Title: Evaluation of the Impact of Rural Development Program Interventions on Fertility: Egypt  
Investigator: Dr. Nabil El-Khorazaty/Dr. Atef M. Khalifa  
Scope of Work: Analyze the 1979 Egyptian Fertility Survey data to determine impact of the Population Development Project on rural fertility.  
Budget: Total \$17,980 (Sub-contract \$11,580)  
Period: 7 months  
Start up Date: Revisions pending

Country: GHANA  
Institution: Carolina Population Center  
Title: Labor Underutilization in Ghana: The Case of the Eastern Region  
Investigator: Dr. Kwaku A. Twum-Baah  
Scope of Work: Use survey data collected from 15 towns in Ghana's Eastern Region to examine relationship between rural-urban migration and labor underutilization.  
Budget: \$19,000  
Period: 12 months  
Start up Date: October, 1980  
Status: USAID Review pending

Country: GHANA  
Institution: Manpower Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Accra  
Title: Regional Patterns of Employment and Labor Force Participation in Ghana  
Investigator: Mr. R. W. Kwami, Acting Executive Director  
Scope of Work: To estimate employment and labor force by region; to estimate growth rates in the labor force by region, age, and sex; and to project employment and labor force by region and by occupation.  
Budget: not yet available  
Period: 27 months  
Start up date: February 1, 1981  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: INDIA  
Institution: Population Centre  
Title: Demographic Impact of Some Developmental Activities  
Investigator: Dr. Prem Talwar  
Scope of Work: Collect and analyze survey data to determine impact of urban housing program, adult literacy program, and completion of health infrastructure program on fertility and mortality as indicated by their impact on KAP and intermediate variables.  
Budget: \$18,162  
Period: 21 months  
Start up Date: ASAP  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: KENYA  
Institution: Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi  
Title: The Impact of Population Growth on Universal Primary Education in Kenya  
Investigator: John O. Oucho/Joseph M. A. Ottieno  
Scope of Work: To project enrollment, school facilities and teachers on a national, regional, and urban-rural basis in light of proposed nine-year compulsory primary education by 1984.  
Budget: \$39,282  
Period: 24 months  
Start-up Date: ASAP  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: NEPAL  
Institution: Integrated Development Systems, Ltd. Kathmandu  
Title: A Cost Benefit Study of Fertility Decline in Nepal  
Investigator: Dr. Devendra Raj Panday  
Scope of Work: Measure the benefits and costs of Nepal's FPP using an investment planning model, similar to the one used for India by Stephen Enke.  
Budget: \$34,167  
Period: 7 months  
Start up Date: ASAP  
Status: Revisions pending

Country: NIGERIA  
Institution: University of Benin  
Title: Population, Employment and Living Conditions  
in Rapidly Growing Urban Areas  
Investigator: Dr. Pius Sada  
Scope of Work: Analyze survey data from three towns of Southwestern  
Nigeria to determine the structure of population,  
employment and living conditions under conditions  
of rapid urbanization.  
Budget: \$10,000  
Period: 6 months  
Start up Date: November, 1980  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: PHILLIPINES  
Institution: University of the Phillipines  
Title: Family Planning Program Characteristics and Level  
of Development as Factors Determining Contraception  
Investigator: Dr. Vicente Pageo  
Scope of Work: Analyze both aerial and survey data for the  
Phillipines to identify the major factors  
determining contraceptive use.  
Budget: N/A  
Period: 24 months  
State up Date: March, 1981  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: RWANDA  
Institution: I.P.N., Butare  
Title: A Study of Socio-Psychological Behavior of  
Rwandans in Relation to the Demographic Situation  
of Rwanda (translated from French)  
Investigator: Pascal B. Ndengejeho  
Scope of Work: Carry out a KAP survey in 10 prefectures  
of Rwanda. The analytical framework is not yet  
clear.  
Budget: \$11,500  
Period: 5 months  
Start up Date: July 15, 1980  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: RWANDA  
Institution: Université Nationale du Rwanda  
Title: Population and Rural Development in Rwanda  
Investigator: Pancrace Twagiramutara  
Scope of Work: Determine relationships between the rural sector and the smaller towns and rural agglomerations which are developing in Rwanda and determine how rural population growth and distribution affects this process.  
Budget: \$5,000  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: SENEGAL  
Institution: Amenagement du Territoire  
Title: Spatial Analysis of Population Data for Land Use Planning  
Investigator: Mamadou Thiam  
Scope of Work: Analysis of data on the geographic distribution of Senegal's population for purposes of mapping the population; identifying infrastructure development needs, and defining problems with population distribution that need to be addressed in the Senegal development plan.  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: SENEGAL  
Institution: Commission Nationale de la Population  
Title: Migration and Employment in the Terres Neuves Project Area  
Investigator: Abdoukarim Diop  
Scope of Work: Analyze data on migration and employment from a survey of resettled persons in the Terres Neuves area of Senegal  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: SENEGAL  
Institution: Bureau Nationale du Recensement  
Title: Demographic Growth and the New Orientation of Agricultural Labor towards the Informal Sector  
Investigator: N'Diappe N'Diaye  
Scope of Work: Analyze 1978-1979, Demographic/Labor Force Surveys to determine the importance of informal sector employment, the characteristics of its employees, and the extent to which the informal sector has absorbed migrants from the agricultural sector following the droughts.  
Budget: \$12,300  
Period: 9 months  
Start up Date: October, 1980  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: SOMALIA  
Institution: Settlement Development Agency, Government of Somalia  
Title: The Demographic and Socio-economic Implications of the Settlement Schemes for Nomadic Population in Somalia  
Investigator: Director General, SDA  
Scope of Work: Document and analyze the Somali experience in setting nomads and the personal experiences of the settled nomads. Compare the socio-economic and demographic status of settled nomads with unsettled nomads and examine the impact of nomad settlement schemes on the environment.  
Budget: \$75,486  
Period: 17 months  
Start up Date: 1 October, 1980  
Status: Revisions pending

Country: SRI LANKA  
Institution: Demographic Unit, University of Colombo  
Title: A Regional Population Projection Model for Sri Lanka with Applications to Education and Health Care  
Investigator: Dr. Dayalal Abeysekera  
Scope of Work: Develop a regional population projection model for Sri Lanka to project effects of Mahaweli River Development Program on the demand for education and health services by region.  
Budget: Not yet available  
Period: 16 months  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: USAID Review pending

Country: SRI LANKA  
Institution: Ministry of Plan Implementation  
Title: The Effect of Current Fertility and Mortality Rates and Population Growth Patterns on the Future Living Conditions of the Settlers in The Mahaweli Diversion Area  
Investigator: D. P. Wijegunasekera  
Scope of Work: Conduct a baseline survey to use as a basis for projecting population growth in the area served by the Mahaweli Diversion Project.  
Budget: \$5,000 (approximate)  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: Late 1980 or early 1981  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: SRI LANKA  
Institution: Ministry of Plan Implementation  
Title: Cost Effectiveness of Sri Lanka's Sterilization Programme  
Investigator: D. P. Wijegunasekera  
Scope of Work: Measure the Impact of Sri Lanka's sterilization program on the country's future population growth and quantify the benefits accruing to the country from births averted.  
Budget: \$5,000 (approximate)  
Period: 1-2 years  
Start up Date: Late 1980 or early 1981  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: SYRIA  
Institution: Demographic Studies Center, University of Aleppo  
Title: The Impact of Demographic Variables on Rural Savings  
Investigator: Dr. Ahmad Al Ashkar  
Scope of Work: Not yet available  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Proposal expected

Country: TANZANIA  
Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Dar-es-Salaam  
Title: The Impact of Absenteeism and Labor Turn-over on Production Costs in Tanzanian Industries  
Investigator: Dr. Issa K. S. Musoke  
Scope of Work: Measure the costs of absenteeism and labor turnover in Tanzanian industries and carry out a survey to determine to what extent these phenomena are explained by such factors as age, sex, marital status, duration of employment, social obligations, skills and educational background.  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: TANZANIA  
Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Dar-es-Salaam  
Title: Agrarian Structures, Land-use and Population Growth: The Effects of Population Growth on Food Production in Tanzania  
Investigator: Dr. B. C. Nindi  
Scope of Work: N/A  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: THAILAND  
Institution: Institute for Population and Social Research  
Title: Demographic Impacts of Rural Development Related to Irrigation Project  
Investigator: Pramote Prasartkul  
Scope of Work: Conduct a survey of 2,000 households in two adjacent areas.  
Budget: \$28,210  
Period: 12 months  
Start up Date: ASAP  
Status: Received by RTI

Country: TURKEY  
Institution: Hacettepe Institute for Population Studies, Hacettepe University  
Title: Migration and Agricultural Employment Patterns in Selected Rural Areas  
Investigator: Dr. Sunday Uner  
Scope of Work: Examine to what extent the provision of agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas affects the rate of rural-urban migration.  
Budget: N/A  
Period: N/A  
Start up Date: N/A  
Status: Proposal expected

J. Technical Assistance

Providing technical assistance to host-country planners and USAID Missions, is one of several possible IPDP activities. During the six-month period covered by this report, IPDP provided technical assistance to the National Planning Council of Jordan and to the USAID Mission in Dakar (Senegal).

Jordan. Assistance to Jordan was provided by the Futures Group (Task Order No. 2) and involved making sectoral projections of the impact of rapid population growth using the RAPID model, updated to reflect data which were not available at the time of the RAPID presentations in Jordan. It is expected that the results of this planning exercise will be incorporated into Jordan's next five year plan. Dr. Yasser Sara, an economist with the National Planning Council, has also been trained in the use of the RAPID model.

Senegal. At the request of the USAID Mission in Dakar, Dr. John Tomaro from RTI spent several weeks in Senegal in September preparing a report entitled, "Population and Development in Senegal". This report emphasizes Senegal's need for an urban-base family planning program but cautions that program success will depend heavily on resolving organizational ambiguities within GOS ministries, building a national consensus for family planning, and establishing an integrated program within the maternal and child health services of the Ministry of Health.

In addition to the above, requests have already been received from a number of USAID missions for assistance during the next six months. These requests involve Mauritania, Senegal, Upper Volta, and Nepal.

Mauritania. The Director of Planning and Studies, Ministry of Plan, has requested a consultant for two weeks to advise on how a model could be developed to determine the impact of Mauritania's projected economic development on the supply and demand for human resources. The model would make use of planning data collected under Mauritania' USAID-funded RAMS project. Karen Allen from RTI has been proposed for this mission, and it is expected that the work will take place in late October.

Senegal. The USAID Mission Director has requested that RTI supply a population economist to participate in a two-week mission to assist in the development of a population section for the Mission's Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS). It is anticipated that the mission will

take place in January, 1981, and Dr. James Knowles, IPDP's Project Leader, has been proposed as RTI's representative.

Upper Volta. The USAID Mission in Ouagadougou has requested assistance from RTI in assessing appropriate forms of assistance to the Ministry of Plan's Statistics Division. The Mission is expected to take place in late November and Karen Allen is expected to carry out this work.

Nepal. The National Population Commission has requested three months of assistance from RTI to aid in developing documentation for the Commission's Information Service. Aid Washington's approval for this activity has not yet been obtained, but it is expected that, if approved, the assistance will be provided by Laurie Zivetz, an RTI employee already residing in Nepal.

CONTRACT EXPENDITURES

April 1 - September 30, 1980

	Projected <sup>1</sup>	Actual
Labor	81,749	79,125
On-Site	66,809	72,868
Off-Site	14,940	6,257
Indirect Technical Expense	59,626	63,125
On-Site (85%)	56,787	61,937
Off-Site (19%)	2,839	1,188
Consultants	14,000	4,400
Travel and Allowances	58,502	91,001
Other Direct Costs	14,063	36,524
Subcontracts	299,795	32,144
U.S. Collaborators	99,795	32,144
Host Country	200,000	(0)
Subtotal	527,733	306,319
OMASE (9%)	47,469 <sup>2</sup>	27,569
TOTAL COST	575,202	333,888
Fixed Fee (4.5%)	25,884	15,025
TOTAL	601,086	348,913

<sup>1</sup>From preceding progress report

<sup>2</sup>This figure was erroneously given in preceding progress report as \$20,514.

CONTRACT EXPENDITURES

First Year

	Projected <sup>1</sup>	Actual
Labor	141,736	129,431
On-Site	123,736	118,318
Off-Site	18,067	11,113
Indirect Technical Expense	108,609	102,680
On-Site (85%)	105,176	100,570
Off-Site (19%)	3,433	2,111
Consultants	14,700	5,100
Travel and Allowances	71,465	103,964
Other Direct Costs	20,340	41,890
Subcontracts	302,220	34,569
U.S Collaborators	102,220	34,569
Host Country	200,000	(0)
Subtotal	659,137	417,634
UMASE (9%)	59,122	37,587
TOTAL COST	718,259	455,221
Fixed Fee (4.5%)	32,322	20,485
TOTAL	750,581	475,706

<sup>1</sup>From RTI proposal, "Best and Final Offer" (September 21, 1979)

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE ON  
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES  
IN SUB-SAHARA AFRICA

9 - 12 June 1980  
Lomé Togo

The Conference on Population and Development Issues in Sub-Sahara Africa, sponsored by the Research Triangle Institute as part of its AID-funded Integrated Population-Development Planning (IPDP) program, brought together eight planners and ten researchers from ten countries (see Attachment for complete list of delegates and staff) to discuss:

1. The role of population variables in development planning and
2. The complementarity, existing or ideal, between development planners and population researchers.
3. To develop research projects and other activities under IPDP.

The conference took the format of round-table discussions which, with the help of simultaneous translation services, allowed for the exchange of ideas not only between planners and researchers, but between Franco-phone and Anglophone professionals. Informal discussions between staff and individual participants allowed for the narrowing of the more general issues raised in the formal sessions to country-specific applications of these issues.

Monday, June 9, 1980

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME. 7:00 p.m.

Professor Kwamina B. Dickson, Professor and Head of the Geography Department at the University of Ghana at Legon and IPDP's representative in Anglophone Africa opened the Conference with the introduction of His Excellency M. Anani Akakpo-Ahianyio, Minister of Foreign Affairs and

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Cooperation, Government of Togo. His Excellency the Minister welcomed the participants, recalling his own long-term interest in demographic issues and Togo's commitment to integrating population factors into its development plans.

Following these remarks, the meeting adjourned to the opening dinner, served at a restaurant within the Sarakawa Hotel.

Tuesday, June 10, 1980

FIRST SESSION. 10 a.m.

Chairman: K.B. Dickson,

Prof. Dickson, on behalf of the IPDP staff, briefly welcomed the participants again and introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Chukuka Okonjo, the head of the Regional Institute of Population Studies at the University of Ghana at Legon. Dr. Okonjo emphasized the need to coordinate development plans with the most basic presuppositions of development planning. He pointed out that although man ideally should be at the centerpiece of development, all too often the more quantifiable goal of modernization of the economy into a western-type industrialized state took his place, thereby dehumanizing the development process. Due to this de-emphasis on the human nature of development, demographers have been underutilized by planners in the preparation of short and medium term development plans. Dr. Okonjo proposed several frameworks for exchange between countries with different political structures and development strategies, emphasizing that more data were needed to estimate qualitative factors that would put man back at the center of development. Demographers and social scientists involved in population research were singled out as the researchers best able to design quantitative proxies for qualitative factors to be included in development models.

All of the above, Dr. Okonjo concluded, indicated the need for a larger role for population researchers in development planning in the future.

In response to the comment that many of his suggestions for the reorientation of development planning seemed to revolve around political changes, Dr. Okonjo pointed out that the implementation of the changes did not require revolution but a change in thinking.

Malcolm Donald and Karen Allen followed Dr. Okonjo's speech with a demonstration of the RAPID presentation as it had been prepared for Tanzania.

SECOND SESSION. 3 p.m.

Chairman: Dr. J.C. Knowles

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the RAPID presentation, as well as further remarks on Professor Okonjo's speech.

The points made in the course of the discussion included the following:

- a. RAPID does not view children as a blessing, and hence does not reflect African thinking.
- b. Population problems should be attacked indirectly, not with family planning, as suggested by RAPID. Economic development alone will solve Africa's population problem.
- c. Several participants noted that RAPID might be useful as a teaching device but not as a planning tool.
- d. Some recognized RAPID's usefulness as a tool to get planners to incorporate population variables into their thinking.
- e. Most participants felt RAPID did not tell them anything they did not already know.
- f. Several participants felt that RAPID reflected a static, nineteenth century view of development which did not adequately reflect the role of technological progress.
- g. The view was expressed that fertility should fall as health and survival rates improved.
- h. Participants felt that RAPID boiled down to an appeal for family planning and that this simply would not work in Africa.

Dr. Knowles also took time during the afternoon session to explain the format of the conference: the general nature of the round-table discussions and the use of informal small group meetings outside the formal sessions to propose country-specific applications and opportunities for IPDP technical assistance.

Wednesday, June 11

Chairmen: Mr. A. Diop, morning session

Mr. J. Oucho, afternoon session

Wednesday's sessions were devoted to a general discussion of population/ development issues and to the problems involved in bringing planners and researchers together. The major points made were as follows:

- a. Planners believe the quality of data is poor and therefore tend to ignore the work of researchers.
- b. Data collected by researchers are frequently out of date and are, therefore, of limited use for planning. Researchers do not plan their data collection to coincide with planning periods.
- c. Planners and researchers often work with conflicting data, and this makes it harder to work together.
- d. The real problem in planning is to convince the politicians, who frequently do not pay attention even to the planners.
- e. Several participants mentioned infertility as an important but neglected population concern in Africa.
- f. Another important concern was the urban/rural mortality differential, which reflects the very unequal distribution of health services in most countries.
- g. The Rwandan participants noted that population density was a particularly serious problem in their country.
- h. The Tanzanian participants reported that the Arusha Conference had been a useful way to bring planners and researchers together and had resulted in a set of joint projects and an agenda for population research. Many participants agreed that country-level conferences would be very useful as a means of opening up a dialogue between planners and researchers.

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- i. Many participants lamented the ineffectiveness of planning for the rural population and the absence of any model showing how to bring about rural development. Tanzania's efforts to bring development to the rural areas were praised by a number of participants.
- j. Several participants expressed interest in learning more about how population could be integrated into planning.
- k. It was noted that population redistribution policies were not very practical in Africa because of ethnic tensions.
- l. It was noted by some participants that formal structures (commissions) were sometimes useful as a means of bringing planners and researchers together. A number of participants from Francophone countries in particular described existing structures which served this purpose.
- m. Conferences in which researchers read highly technical papers to audiences of planners should be avoided. The researchers should ideally come and listen to the planners.
- n. Most participants felt that a national population policy was not in itself very useful. The effective implementation of various population-related programs was considered more useful and as constituting a de facto policy.
- o. In addition to holding conferences to bring planners and researchers together, several other means of encouraging population in development planning were suggested. These included employing demographers in planning units, preparing manuals for planners showing how to incorporate population into planning, and international cooperation to learn how other countries have incorporated population into planning.
- p. Some participants complained that statisticians frequently prepare survey questionnaires without consulting with planners and researchers, with the effect that the data are often not useful.
- q. Several participants regretted that their countries still rely on expatriates to prepare their development plans and felt this represents a failure on the part of national researchers to establish close working relationships with planners.
- r. The valuable potential role of vital registration data in providing planners with up-to-date data was noted, but it was also recognized that the implementation of such systems had not been successful in Africa.

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Thursday, June 10, 1980

Chairman: Dr. R.K. Gaisie

The major part of both morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday was devoted to outlining research and technical assistance needs on a country-by-country basis. These needs may be summarized as follows:

Cameroon

1. Technical assistance in "adjusting" birth and death rates in light of new data.
2. A better understanding of methodologies for integrating population variables into development.

Ghana

1. Research project on labor force use particularly in two northern regions. Would like additional data collection to be part of project.
2. The role of women in rural fertility decisions.

Ivory Coast

1. Research on "harmony" between savannah and forest regions.
2. Determinants of migration, particularly in northern region; impact of agricultural modernization.

Kenya

1. The impact of internal migration on sending and receiving areas.
2. The demand for primary education and its relationship to population growth and distribution.

Liberia

1. Determinants of male fertility, impact on family size, use of family planning services; impact of polygamy.

Rwanda

1. Verification of recently collected demographic data.
2. Impact of government policy on birth control; including impact of polygamy and the role of children.

### Senegal

1. Internal migration, particularly with respect to resettlement projects involving transfers of population from north to south.
2. Analyzing WFS for Senegal particularly attitudes towards contraceptives and alternative family sizes.

### Sierra Leone

1. Effect of population growth rate on attainment of announced development objectives.
2. Causes of internal migration.

### Tanzania

1. Impact of villagization on rural-urban migration, use of education and health services, and agricultural production.

### Togo

1. Series of small projects to show planners the impact of development plans on population.
2. Analysis of resettlement programs.

At the conclusion of these summaries Professor Kelley was invited to comment on the proposed research studies. He indicated that the research themes were all relevant to the scope of the project. He could not comment on specific research since none of it was in sufficient detail to permit critique or evaluation at this point. However he cautioned against developing research projects under this program which would involve major data collection efforts. Small data collection efforts to fill crucial data gaps might well be productive and possible.

Professor Kelley's major comments involved ways in which project proposals should be developed. Each should state quite tightly the specific research questions to be answered, and how specifically a policy-maker could use the answers to these questions. Data should be described in sufficient detail so that the persons reviewing the proposals can appraise the outcomes, and provide useful feedback. An indication

of the research methodologies (statistical procedures) should be outlined. Finally, some statements about possible constraints on the research should be provided, with suggestions on how these might be minimized or eliminated.

Professor Udry was also invited to comment on the research proposals. He outlined the resources available at CPC, its 40 staff members, its physical facilities, and its population contacts around the world. He noted the particular expertise CPC has in African research but emphasized their staff would be most interested in collaborative research projects and would expect to learn from their host country collaborators as part of this process.

In line with the stated format of the conference, much substantive work was done outside the formal discussions. Many details about proposal/project development were elaborated in private discussions. Dr. Knowles explained that IPDP did not have funds for extensive surveys, that projects were expected to be in the US\$ 20-30,000 range, and that it was possible for IPDP projects to cover one phase or aspect of a larger project. He emphasized that IPDP was intended to provide resources for projects of limited scope which were targeted to meet the immediate needs of planners. Some of the Conference participants felt that the financial constraints on the size of projects would limit their potential usefulness to planners. Mr. Burdick explained the procedures for processing research proposals and the role of USAID Missions in this process.

Several participants expressed interest in knowing more about how population could be integrated into planning. Dr. Knowles explained that the Fall Seminar to be held at UNC was intended to address this

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issue, and he explained that it was aimed at senior planners with broad planning responsibilities (i.e., not planners already working in the population area). The conference participants reacted positively to the idea of the Fall Seminar but made several suggestions, as follows:

1. That the Seminar not be limited to heads of planning units, since they were frequently not involved directly in the planning process, having mainly administrative responsibilities and tended not to report adequately on what they learned after returning home.
2. That the seminar include researchers as well, so that the researchers would be in a position to implement whatever methodologies were identified by planners as being most useful.
3. That the Seminar not exclude planners working in the population field, since the subject of appropriate methodologies for incorporating population into development planning was a subject which was not well understood in most countries.

In closing, many participants expressed the view again that national seminars bringing planners and researchers together would be an extremely valuable way to bring about a useful working relationship between them and to promote the incorporation of population in development planning. Several participants thanked the Conference organizers for providing a unique opportunity for planners and researchers from different regions of Africa to exchange ideas and get to know one another personally.

Conference on Population and Development Issues  
in Sub-Sahara Africa

List of Participants

NAME (NOM) POSITION AND HOME ADDRESS  
(Fonction et Address a Domicile)

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NDOUMBE-MANGA Samuel  
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Nigeria

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Conseiller Technique  
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Mbakhar NDOYE

Demographer a l'Unite de Population  
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PARTICIPANTS IN SEMINAR ON POPULATION IN DEVELOPMENT  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
September 13-26, 1980

CELESTIN BADO

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HUSSEIN ELABE FAHIE

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PA-LOUIS F. GOMEZ

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HORACE KOLIMBA

Principal Secretary, Prime Minister's Office Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania

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Director of Planning, Ministry of Development and Economic Planning,  
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MRS. P.P. TRIVEDI

Advisor, Planning Commission, Government of India, Yojana Bhawan,  
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FRANCOIS ZOUNGRANA

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SCHEDULE FOR SEMINAR ON POPULATION IN DEVELOPMENT, SEPTEMBER 14-26, 1980

Modifications in the schedule may be made and announced according to need.  
 Technical leaders for each session are named after topic headings below.

<u>Saturday, 13th</u>	Arrivals
<u>Sunday, 14th</u>	
10:30	Meet at Carolina Inn Lobby
11:00-12:00 Noon	Introductory meeting with Seminar staff
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	1. <u>Population Dynamics</u> : demographic concepts and definitions, patterns, trends (John Kantner)
3:40- 5:15 P.M.	
7:00- 9:00 P.M.	Reception and dinner at Carolina Inn
<u>Monday, 15th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	2. <u>Population Projections (A)</u> : basic concepts and methods for general projections (Oleh Wolowyna)
10:40-12:00 Noon	
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	3. <u>Primary Data (A)</u> : basic types of sources, methods, problems, strengthening. Direct and indirect estimation methods. (Bradley Wells)
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	
Night	Free
<u>Tuesday, 16th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	4. <u>Primary Data (B)</u> : continuation, discussion (Wells)
10:40-12:00 Noon	5. <u>Uses of Demographic Data in Planning</u> (Richard Bilsborrow)
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	6. <u>Population Projections (B)</u> : special purpose projections (Wolowyna) " (continued)
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	
6:30- 8:30 P.M.	Reception-buffet for participants and faculty
<u>Wednesday, 17th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	7. <u>Population-Development System</u> : conceptual framework, elements and linkages (Ismail Sirageldin)
10:40-12:00 Noon	
2:00- 3:30 P.M.	8. <u>Determinants: Fertility</u> (Sirageldin)
4:00- 5:30 P.M.	9. <u>Determinants: Health and Mortality</u> (Abdel Omran)
7:30- 9:00 P.M.	10. <u>Health and Mortality</u> (George Myers)
<u>Thursday, 18th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	11. <u>Determinants: Migration and Urbanization</u> (John Harris) " (continued)
10:40-12:00 Noon	
1:30	Depart from Carolina Inn for Research Triangle Institute
2:15- 4:30 P.M.	12. <u>Applications to Planning and Policy</u> (Panel and discussions) <u>Reception</u> at Research Triangle Institute Return to Carolina Inn
4:30- 5:30 P.M.	
8:00- 9:30 P.M.	13. <u>Women in Development Planning</u> (Gloria Scott)
<u>Friday, 19th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	14. <u>Models of Population-Development Interactions</u> : RAPID (Malcolm Donald)
10:40-12:00 Noon	15. <u>Models</u> (continuing): <u>BACHUE</u> (James Knowles)
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	16. <u>Models: Uses, limitations</u> (Panel) <u>General discussions</u>
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	
7:00- 9:00 P.M.	Reception-buffet for participants and faculty

<u>Saturday, 20th</u>	Whole day free, with opportunities for shopping or excursions
<u>Sunday, 21st</u> Morning	Free
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	17. <u>Sectoral Planning: Health</u> (David Dunlop)
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	" " (continued)
7:30- 9:00 P.M.	18. <u>Political Aspects of Population Data Collection and Use</u> (Group discussion)
<u>Monday, 22nd</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	19. <u>Sectoral Planning: Education</u> (Richard Bilsborrow)
10:40-12:00 Noon	" " (continued)
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	20. <u>Sectoral Planning: Food and Agriculture</u> (William Reed)
3:20- 5:00 P.M.	" " (continued)
7:30- 9:00 P.M.	<u>Group discussions</u> (participants and staff)
<u>Tuesday, 23rd</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	21. <u>Sectoral Planning: Employment</u> (Warren Robinson)
10:40-12:00 Noon	" " (continued)
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	22. <u>Inter-Sectoral Planning and Population Aspects</u> (Robinson)
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	" " (continued)
7:30- 9:00 P.M.	23. <u>Overview Discussions</u> (Sirageldin and group)
<u>Wednesday, 24th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	24. <u>Special Project Planning: purposes, demographic aspects,</u> <u>cost-benefit analysis</u> (Barry Popkin)
10:40-12:00 Noon	
2:00- 3:20 P.M.	25. <u>Organizing to Incorporate Population Considerations in Planning:</u> <u>functions, structure, staff, relationships, in participants'</u> <u>situations; problems and possible next steps</u> (David Horlacher)
3:40- 5:00 P.M.	
7:30- 9:30 P.M.	26. <u>Research Needs and Approaches: What are possible priority needs</u> <u>in participants' own situations</u> (Horlac Bilsborrow, A. Thavarajah, S. L. N. Rao)
<u>Thursday, 25th</u>	
9:00-10:20 A.M.	27. <u>International Aspects: relationships of exchange, assistance;</u> <u>within region, interinstitutional; and with international</u> <u>agencies; suggestions for action.</u> (Agency representatives and participants)
10:40-12:00 Noon	
2:00- 3:30 P.M.	28. <u>Overview Discussions; Evaluation</u>
4:00- 7:00 P.M.	Individual consultations
7:00- 9:00 P.M.	Reception and dinner for participants, faculty, and guests
<u>Friday, 26th</u> Morning	Departures

SEMINAR ON POPULATION IN DEVELOPMENT

September 13-26, 1980

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## SEMINAR ON POPULATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 13-26, 1980

### Reference Materials

Background materials are listed below by the subject headings covered in various Seminar sessions. Copies of these documents are provided to participants for immediate review, and to be available for reference use at later times.

Recommended reading for each session also includes pages relevant to particular topics from the General Reference documents initially listed below (noted as GR).

During Seminar presentations, additional materials provided include (1) topical outlines, and (2) handout-type illustrations of points for discussion.

### General References (GR)

1. Population and Development Planning by Warren C. Robinson. 1975. The Population Council, New York.
2. Population and Development: A Survey, by Robert H. Cassen. 1976. World Development 4 (10/11):785-835.
3. Population in Development Planning by Richard E. Bilsborrow. 1976. Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Session 1. Population Dynamics: demographic concepts and definitions, patterns, trends (John F. Kantner)

4. Demography Lectures. February 1969. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.
5. Population Handbook, International Edition. 1980. Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D. C.
6. Demography for Agricultural Planners, by K. D. S. Baldwin. May 1975. Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, Rome.

Session 2. Population Projections (A): basic concepts and methods for general projections (Oleh Wolowyna)

7. Computational Methods for Population Projections: With Particular Reference to Development Planning by Frederic C. Shorter. 1978. The Population Council, New York.
8. Methods of Projecting the Economically Active Population, Manual V. 1971. United Nations, New York. (Table of Contents only)
9. Methods for Projections of Urban and Rural Population, Manual VIII. 1974. United Nations, New York. (Table of Contents only)

Sessions 3 and 4. Primary Data (A) and (B): Basic types of sources, methods, problems, strengthening. Direct and indirect estimation methods (H. B. Wells)

10. Demographic Data Collection, A Summary of Experience by William Seltzer. 1973. The Population Council, New York.
11. Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 27. 1964. United Nations, New York.
12. Principles for A Vital Statistics System, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19. 1964. United Nations, New York.

Sessions 3 and 4 (continued):

13. Collection of Birth and Death Data: POPLAB Approaches, by J. M. Sullivan, A. L. Adlakha, R. E. Bilsborrow and A. R. Cross. April 1980. International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill).
14. Recent Trends in the Methodology of Demographic Surveys in Developing Countries, by A. L. Adlakha, J. M. Sullivan, and J. R. Abernathy. August 1980. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
15. A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analyses in Sample Surveys by PopLab Staff. 1978. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill
16. The CELADE Demographic Survey Method by Jorge L. Somoza. March 1976. Manual Series No. 18A. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
17. The Conventional Population Census by H. S. Shryock, Jr. and Conrad Taeuber. 1976. Manual Series No. 25. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
18. Data Collection Systems: National Dual Record and Related Systems by H. B. Wells. 1974. Manual Series No. 15. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
19. The 1978 Colombia National Household Survey: A Summary of Results, by PopLab Staff. 1980. Manual Series No. 1. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
20. The Single-Round Retrospective Interview Survey by Anders S. Lunde. 1976. Manual Series No. 24. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.
21. Methods for Measuring Population Change: A Systems Analysis Summary by F. E. Linder. 1970. Public Health Service Publication No. 1000, Series 2-No. 32, pages 13-18.
22. Report and Proceedings of The United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization. Statistical Papers Series M, No. 16. 1953. United Nations, New York. 4 pages.

Session 5. Uses of Demographic Data in Planning (Richard E. Bilsborrow)

23. The Preparation of an Inventory of Demographic Data for Social and Economic Planning by R. E. Bilsborrow. 1974. PopLabs, UNC at Chapel Hill.

Session 6. Population Projections (B): Special purpose projections (Wolowyna), (continued). See references under Session 2.Session 7. Population-Development System: Conceptual framework, elements and linkages (Ismail Sirageldin)

24. Demography and Development in the 1980s by Nancy Birdsall, et al. 1979. Pages 211-295. In World Population and Development (edited by Philip M. Hauser). Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York.

Session 8. Determinants: Fertility (Ismail Sirageldin)

25. A Framework for Analyzing the Proximate Determinants of Fertility by John Bongaarts. 1978. Pages 105-132. In Population and Development Review 4 (1).

Session 9. Determinants: Health and Mortality (Abdel Omran)

26. The Epidemiologic Transition, A Theory of the Epidemiology of Population Change by Abdel R. Omran. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly XLIX (4), October 1971.
27. Health, Population and Socio-Economic Development by H. Hansluwka. 1975. Pp. 191-247. In Population Growth and Economic Development in the Third World (edited by Leon Tabah). Ordina Editions, Dolhain, Belgium.

Session 10. Health and Mortality (George C. Myers)

- 27a National Resources and Life Expectation, by D. N. W. Chao. August 1979. Carolina Population Center, UNC at Chapel Hill.

Session 11. Determinants: Migration and Urbanization (John R. Harris)

28. Urbanization in Developing Nations: Trends, Prospects, and Policies by Michael P. Todaro. 1979. The Population Council, New York.
29. City Size and National Spatial Strategies in Developing Countries. April 1977. The World Bank, Washington, D. C.

Session 12. Applications to Planning and Policy (Panel and discussions)

- 29a World Population Policies, ed. by J. S. Singh for U.N. Fund for Population Activities. 1979. Praeger, New York. Chapters 2, 4 and 5.

Session 13. Women in Development Planning (Gloria Scott)

30. Integrating Women into Development. August 1975. The World Bank.
31. Recognizing the "Invisible" Woman in Development: The World Bank's Experience. October 1979. The World Bank.
32. Women in Rural Development by I. Palmer. 1980. International Development Review XXII (2-3):39-45.
33. Women's Reality: Critical Issues for Program Design by T. Abdullah and S. Zeidenstein. 1979. Studies in Family Planning 10 (11/12): 344-352.

Session 14. Models of Population-Development Interactions: RAPID (Malcolm Donald)Session 15. Models (continuing): BACHUE (James C. Knowles)Session 16. Models: Uses, limitations, general discussions

34. Large-Scale Simulation Models in Population and Development: What Use to Planners? by W. B. Arthur and G. McNicoll. 1975. Population and Development Review 1 (2):251-265.
35. Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Development. 1977. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, U.N. Bangkok.
36. BACHUE-Kenya: A Brief Overview by Richard Anker and James C. Knowles. 1980. Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, N. C.

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Session 17. Sectoral Planning: Health (David W. Dunlop)

37. Planning for Health and Development: A Strategic Perspective. 1979. Family Health Care for U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C.
38. Measuring the Performance of Family Planning Programs. 1977. World Bank.

Session 18. Political Aspects of Population Data Collection and Use (Group Discussion). Not held.Session 19. Sectoral Planning: Education (Richard E. Bilsborrow)

39. A Quantitative Model for the Integration of Population and Education Planning by R. E. Bilsborrow. (Xeroxed paper)

Session 20. Sectoral Planning: Food and Agriculture (William E. Reed and David Franklin)

40. Population and Agricultural Development: Selected Relationships and Possible Planning Uses. 1977. FAO. (Xeroxed extract)
41. Nutrition and Food Needs in Developing Countries. 1979. The World Bank.
42. The Economic Dimensions of Malnutrition in Young Children. 1978. The World Bank.
43. A System for Monitoring and Evaluating Agricultural Extension Projects. 1977. The World Bank.

Session 21. Sectoral Planning: Employment (Warren C. Robinson)

44. The Intermediate Sector, Unemployment, and the Employment-Output Conflict: A Multi-Sector Model. 1978. The World Bank.

Session 22. Inter-Sectoral Planning and Population Aspects (Warren C. Robinson)

45. In Search of Population Policy, Views from the Developing World: African Seminar on Population Policy, Nairobi, Kenya, 1973, pp. 55-71. 1974. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.

Session 23. Special Project Planning: purposes, demographic aspects, cost-benefit analysis (Barry M. Popkin)

46. Benefit-Cost Analysis in the Nutrition Area: A Project in the Philippines, by Barry M. Popkin, et al. Social Science and Medicine (in press, 1980)
47. Identification and Appraisal of Rural Roads Projects. 1979. The World Bank.

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Session 23 (continued):

48. The "Effects Method" of Project Evaluation, by Bela Balassa plus A Reply to Bela Balassa, by Marc Chervel, and The "Effects Method" of Project Evaluation Once Again, by Bela Balassa. Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 38 (November 1976) and 39 (November 1977).
49. Economic and Social Analysis of Projects: A Case Study of Ivory Coast by J. F. Linn. May 1977. The World Bank.

Session 24. Organizing to Incorporate Population Considerations in Planning: functions, structure, staff, relationships, in participants' own situations; problems and possible next steps (Mau Thanh Luu, David M. Horlacher, Moye W. Freymann)

50. The Role of a Population Unit in Development Planning, by M. T. Luu. 1979. (Xeroxed paper)
51. Population and Planning for Development, by Stephen Baldwin. 1980. POPULI 7 (1):25-29.
52. Proceedings of the Interregional Seminar on Organization and Administration of Development Planning Agencies. 1974. United Nations, N.Y.
53. The Organization of Public Administration for Planned Development; Machinery and Process for Planning; Budgeting and Planning; Institutional Building Strategies. Extracts from Survey of Changes and Trends in Public Administration and Finance for Development, 1975-1977. United Nations, New York, 1978.

Session 25. Research Needs and Approaches: What are possible priority needs in participants' own situations (S. L. N. Rao, R. E. Bilsborrow, M. T. Luu, M. W. Freymann)

54. Priority Areas for Future Research on Demographic-Economic Interrelationships, by R. E. Bilsborrow. Paper prepared for UN/UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population-Development Modeling, Geneva, 1979.
55. Framework for A Population Policy System, by M. W. Freymann. 1979. Draft paper.

Session 26. International Aspects: relationships of exchange, assistance; within region, interinstitutional; and with international agencies; suggestions for action. (Rao, Luu, William Jansen)

56. Guidelines for External Assistance to National Population/Family Planning Programs, in Population Program Administration, A Summary of Shared Experience. 1972. UNC at Chapel Hill.
57. Draft Terms of Reference for the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, Addis Ababa, April 1980, U. N. Economic Commission for Africa. (Selected pages: Contents, 11-14, 35-36, 46-64).

Session 26 (continued):

58. The Nature of International Assistance, Chapter 10; and International Cooperation, the Need for ... In Population and Other Matters, Chapter 11. In International Population Assistance: The First Decade, by R. M. Salas. 1979. Pergamon Press.
59. A Mandate on Behalf of the Poor? by Ravi Gulhati. 1977. The World Bank.
60. The Elements of Institution Building, by M. J. Esman. 1972. In Institution Building and Development, ed. by J. W. Eaton. Sage Publications, Beverly Hill, California.