

PROJECT DATA SHEET

PD-~~AAU~~-963
Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE
3

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

3. PROJECT NUMBER

936-3046

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 30 characters)

Demographic Data Initiatives

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Worldwide

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

S&T/POP

36

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY

1 2 3 1 9 9

**

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

(Under "B:" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY

8 7

B. Quarter

2

C. Final FY

9 6

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(1,229)		(1,229)	(47,332)		(47,332)
(Loan)						
Other U.S.						
1. Buy-ins						
2						12,526
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	1,229		1,229	47,332		47,332

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	420	420				19,636		19,636	
(2)									
(3) (Buy-ins)								(5,054)	
(4)									
TOTALS						19,636		19,636	

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

410

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

410

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

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To strengthen the capacity of LDCs to use population and family planning information in designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programs.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
0 3 9 0 0 3 9 5

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 \$14.6 million during the first five years and \$34.8 million over the ten-year life of project. The remaining \$12.5 million for the ten years is expected to come from Regional Bureau/Mission contributions.

** PACD and Final Obligation dates apply to amount approved in this action.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

Director, Office of Population

Date Signed

MM DD YY
11 09 86

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

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Country: Interregional

Project: Demographic Data
Initiatives

Project No.: 936-3046

1. Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the centrally funded project, Demographic Data Initiatives, involving planned obligations not to exceed \$19,636,000 in grant funds over a five-year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

2. The purpose of the project is to assist LDC policymakers in developing policies and programs consistent with their own development goals. The project has two major components designed to: 1) support activities which heighten the understanding of population issues among LDC policymakers and strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to analyze population, health, and development relationships; and 2) assist LDC institutions to plan, implement, process, and analyze population censuses.

3. The contracts and agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the officer(s) to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following terms and conditions stated below, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services.

a. Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the cooperating country* or the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the cooperating country or the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

*Each country where research, training, technical, or other assistance takes place under the project shall be deemed to be a cooperating country for the purpose of permitting local cost financing of goods or services for the activity being conducted in such country.

b. The aggregate cost of all goods and services procured under each subcontract or subagreement in a cooperating country may not exceed \$750,000.

c. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

Clearances:

JW S&T/POP/PDD:ESMaguire *96m* Date *12/16/86*
S&T/POP:DGillespie *12/16/87* Date *1/16/87*
S&T/PO:GGower *12/16/87* Date *12/16/87*
GC/LP:STisa *12/16/87* Date *2/3/87*

N. C. Brady
N. C. Brady
Senior Assistant Administrator

Feb. 24, 1987
Date

S&T/POP/PDD:JGCrowley:12/12/86:mds:Wang:5270X:59677

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

January 22, 1987

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SENIOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, S&T

FROM: S&T/POP, Duff G. Gillespie *DGG*

SUBJECT: Authorization of the Demographic Data Initiatives
(DDI) project, 936-3046

ACTION: Your approval is requested to authorize S&T/POP funding in the amount of \$19,636,000 for the first five years of the Demographic Data Initiatives (DDI) project, 936-3046.

DISCUSSION: A.I.D.'s experience demonstrates the vital role of policy development activities in stimulating countries to adopt population policies and to support voluntary family planning programs. Over the past fifteen years, many LDC governments have adopted national policies for lowering rates of population growth and have implemented and directly supported voluntary family planning programs. The increased interest in, and commitment to, population issues by LDC governments is based, in part, on the improved availability of demographic information and its integration into the policy and planning processes. There remains, however, a substantial need throughout developing regions, especially Africa, for up-to-date demographic data and the tools necessary to apply this information to the development and implementation of population policies and programs.

The DDI project is the Office of Population's principal mechanism to provide LDCs with assistance in collecting population census data and with the tools required to analyze the relationships between population, health, and development. DDI will place greatest emphasis on countries at the initial phases of establishing population policies, where demand for assistance is greatest. In countries where policies are in place, DDI will provide key inputs for effectively implementing existing policies and for enhancing the self-sufficiency of voluntary family planning programs, through private as well as public sector efforts.

The DDI project serves as an umbrella project designed to meet changing needs in policy development. It contains many innovative features while at the same time consolidating a number of existing activities. The project has two important components:

1. RAPID III combines the most effective elements of several existing projects into a single, streamlined program. RAPID III will continue to support activities which heighten awareness of population issues among public and private sector policymakers and will strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to analyze population, health, and development relationships. Financial planning will be a new focus added to the already established awareness-raising and economic-demographic planning activities.
2. Census and Data Support has two elements. The first, support for LDC censuses, will continue AID's long and impressive history of assistance to LDC governments in the collection of essential baseline information for population and development planning and evaluation. The primary focus will be the 1990 round of censuses in Africa where the need for AID support is critical. The second element will consolidate existing data compilation efforts so that one institution will become the repository of all demographic and family planning data collected with AID support.

Implementation of the DDI project will be phased. RAPID III will begin in FY 87, subject to the availability of funds. Census and Data Support will be initiated in FY 88 when the existing authority for the RSSA with the U.S. Bureau of the Census expires. Of the total five-year budget of \$19.6 million, S&T funding is estimated at \$14.6 million. It is expected that "buy-ins" from other bureaus and USAID missions will provide the remaining \$5 million.

This project paper was prepared in consultation with regional bureau staff and in response to field needs. Over the past year, the Office of Population has queried the field on two occasions soliciting reactions to the project paper. Responses have been extremely positive with widespread support for both components. Of the 42 missions responding, 86 percent foresee demand for RAPID III assistance and 62 percent indicated need for census assistance. Of the 28 missions with the potential to "buy-in" to central projects, two-thirds indicated a strong interest in "buying-in" to RAPID III. Comments from all regional bureaus and PPC have been incorporated into the project paper. The Population Sector Council reviewed the project on September 18 and recommended it for approval (see Attachment C).

While a ten-year project paper has been reviewed and endorsed, we are requesting authorization for the first five years at this time. The five year authorization (a) reflects no commitment on your part to go beyond five years and (b) will encompass activities which can be accomplished in five years.

CERTIFICATION OF THE PROCUREMENT PLAN: The certification required in accordance with your memorandum dated November 15, 1985, entitled: Increasing the Use of Minority Organizations and HBCUs, is included as Appendix H of the project paper. A major portion of the project (\$7,822,000) is for continued support to the U.S. Bureau of the Census (\$5,722,000) and the East-West Population Institute (\$2,100,000). Both organizations fall outside the scope of the Gray Amendment. However, the remaining \$11,814,000 is authorized for other organizations to be determined through the competitive process. Full consideration will be given to optimum involvement of "Gray-type" organizations in the selection of these contractors.

JUSTIFICATION TO CONGRESS: An Advice of Program Change has been drafted and is in process.

RECOMMENDATION: That you sign the attached Project Authorization.

Attachments:

- A. Project Authorization
- B. Project Paper. 935-3046
- C. Minutes of the Population Sector Council Meeting

Clearances:

S&T/POP/PDD:ESMaguire	draft	Date	12/17/86
S&T/POP:BCase	<i>lye</i>	Date	1/8/87
S&T/PO:GGower	<i>HA</i>	Date	12/23/86
GC/CP:STisa	<i>Sika</i>	Date	2/3/87
S&T:DBrennan	<i>DB</i>	Date	2/24/87
S&T/POP:J. Dumm	<i>JD</i>	Date	1/13/87
S&T/POP/PDD:JGCrowley:12/12/86:mds:Wang:5264X:59677			

POPULATION SECTOR COUNCIL
MINUTES

Date and Place: September 18, 1986, 9:30 a.m.
1406 N.S.

Participants: S&T/POP, Duff G. Gillespie (Chairman)
AFR/TR/P, J. Van der Vlugt
ANE/TR, Charles Johnson
LAC/DR, Maria Mamlouk
PPC/PDPR, Anna Quandt
S&T/POP, Betty Case
S&T/POP/PDD, Elizabeth Maguire
S&T/POP/PDD, John Crowley
S&T/POP/PDD, Scott Radloff
S&T/POP, Carl Hemmer (Executive Secretary)

Agenda Issues:

1. FY 86 Reprogramming Actions: Dr. Gillespie thanked Council members and their colleagues for successful efforts to reprogram the UNFPA contribution and exceed the 85 percent obligation level by the end of August.

2. Resolution on REDSO/ESA Staffing for Population and Health: Dr. Gillespie explained that the resolution, approved also by the Health Sector Council, had to go through SAA/S&T to the Administrator. The transmittal memo is currently awaiting SAA/S&T signature.

3. Social Marketing Issues: Dr. Gillespie noted the Administrator's continuing interest in this area and called the Council's attention to the meeting on social marketing scheduled for October 24.

4. Preliminary Review of Demographic Data Initiatives project paper: Ms. Maguire summarized the special features of the new project and indicated how the project paper builds on experience with current policy projects, consolidates activities that need to be continued, adds capacity for program evaluation and research and ensures a more rapid turnaround of data to meet policy and program needs. Council members offered preliminary comments and urged that the project rationale be reviewed in terms of current Agency policy..*

Next Meeting: The next regular meeting of the Council is scheduled for Thursday, October 16 in room 809B SA-18, at 10 a.m.

Distribution:

S&T/POP Senior Staff
S&T, N. C. Brady
D. Brennan

USAID Population Officers
S&T/MGT, E. Caplan

Population Sector Council Members & Attendees

*Sector Council members were subsequently polled and unanimously recommended approval of the project.

VI

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVES - PROJECT PAPER

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Population, Bureau for Science and Technology, proposes a new ten-year project, Demographic Data Initiatives (DDI), 936-3046. The Office seeks authorization for the first five years at an estimated cost of \$19.6 million.

In light of more than two decades of experience in policy development, this proposed project is both innovative in addressing the interests of LDCs and responsive to the critical need to streamline and consolidate AID activities, thereby achieving substantial cost savings. The project incorporates the most successful elements of past projects (tools to analyze and illustrate population and development relationships) with a new focus on stimulating increased reliance on private sector service delivery systems. The project also includes continued limited support for the collection of census and survey information but with an increased attention to reducing bottlenecks to the production of timely data, which is critical for planning population and development assistance. The proposed assistance under this project has widespread support from the field. It promises to enhance substantially the capacity of LDC institutions to formulate, implement, and evaluate population policies and family planning programs.

AID's experience demonstrates the vital role of policy development activities in stimulating countries to adopt population policies and to support family planning programs. Over the past fifteen years, many developing country governments have adopted national policies for lowering rates of population growth. More still, for family health as well as for economic development reasons, have implemented and provided financial support for family planning programs. Nevertheless, 45 of the 83 AID-assisted countries have yet to adopt population policies and 28 have yet to provide direct financial support for family planning programs.

The DDI project is the Office of Population's principal mechanism to provide LDCs with the tools needed to analyze the relationships between population growth and development, and in so doing strengthen the environment for voluntary family planning programs. DDI will place greatest emphasis on countries at the initial phases of establishing population policies, where demand for policy assistance is strongest. In countries where policies are in place and where programs are given financial support, DDI will provide key inputs for effectively implementing existing policies and for enhancing the self-sufficiency of family planning programs, through private as well as public sector efforts.

The new Demographic Data Initiatives project serves as an umbrella project designed to meet changing needs in policy development. The project has two important components:

1. RAPID III combines the most effective elements of three existing projects (RAPID II, INPLAN and DDD/Westinghouse) into a single, streamlined program. RAPID III will continue to support activities which heighten awareness of population issues among public and private sector

policymakers and will strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to analyze population, health and development relationships. Financial planning will be a new focus added to the already established awareness-raising and economic-demographic planning activities.

2. Census and Data Support has two components. The first component, support for censuses, will continue AID's long and impressive history of assistance to LDC governments for the collection of essential baseline information for population and development planning and evaluation. The primary focus of activities will be the 1990 round of censuses in Africa where the need for AID support is most critical. The second component -- data compilation, analysis and archives -- will consolidate existing compilation efforts so that one institution (instead of the current three) will become the repository of all demographic and family planning data collected with AID support by the end of the first five years of the project.

Implementation of the DDI project will be phased. RAPID III will begin in FY 87. Census and Data Support will be initiated in FY 88 when the existing authority for the RSSA with the U.S. Bureau of the Census expires. Of the total five-year budget of \$19.6 million, S&T funding is estimated at \$14.6 million. It is expected that "buy-ins" from other bureaus and USAID missions will provide the remaining \$5 million.

Chart I

A. Components of Demographic Data Initiatives Project (DDI)

Component Title	Activities	Procurement	Duration	Cost (000)
RAPID III	- Analysis models	Contract	FY 87-91	\$13,914
	- Staff development	Contract	FY 92-96	\$18,780
Census and Data Support	- TA/Data archives	RSSA with BuCen	FY 88-96	\$14,638
	- Compilation/analysis			
East-West Population Institute	- TA	Cooperative Agreement	FY 88-91	\$2,100
	- Training		FY 92-97	\$3,703
Unsolicited Proposals		Contract	FY 88-97	\$1,496

B. DDI Budget by Funding Source

Funding Source	FY 87-91	FY 87-96
S&T Contributions	\$14,582	\$34,806
Regional Bureau/Mission Contributions	5,054	12,526
TOTAL	19,636	47,332

Chart II

Schedule for Demographic Data Initiatives
(Life of Project)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Projects being folded into DDI (end date)	_____										
INPLAN (9/87)	_____										
DDP/W (9/87)	_____										
ISI (9/87)	_____										
EWPI (1/88)	_____										
BuGen (1/88)	_____										
RAPID (5/88)	_____										
DDI Components	_____										
RAPID III	_____										
BuGen	_____										
EWPI	_____										
Unsolicited Proposals	_____										

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A summary of the DDI project's goals, inputs and outputs is provided in the Logical Framework, which appears as Appendix A.

A. Goals

The project goals are:

- 1) to enhance the freedom of couples in developing countries to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children; and
- 2) to encourage population growth rates that are consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

B. Purpose

The project purpose is twofold:

- 1) to raise awareness among national leaders of the relationships between population growth and development, and of the positive socioeconomic and health effects of lower fertility; and
- 2) to strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to use population and family planning information in designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programs.

C. Rationale

Over the past fifteen years, LDC leaders have come to recognize the implications of rapid population growth for their development prospects. Many leaders now recognize voluntary family planning programs as an effective intervention for improving maternal and child health, as well as for lowering population growth rates. Consequently, many LDC governments have established population policies and have initiated broad national family planning programs. This dramatic change in population policy can be attributed, in part, to improved information on demographic conditions in individual countries, to increased analyses of the implications of population growth for health and development, and to wider dissemination of information and analysis findings to key policymakers in LDCs.

Over this period, AID has supported the policy development process through data collection, analysis, and dissemination efforts. In particular, the RAPID, INPLAN, and DDD projects have provided key inputs to this process. These assistance activities have generated widespread demand in LDCs. A discussion of successes under these projects is presented in Appendix C.

The DDI project paper proposes to continue these essential programs by building on what has succeeded in the past and by responding imaginatively to the challenge of effectively implementing population policies. In the face of static or declining budgets for both governments and donors, policy development activities offer the potential for effectively reallocating resources to family planning at relatively low cost. As such, the proposed components of DDI will continue the Agency's longstanding approach to development by leveraging policy improvements into long-term, self-sustaining social and economic change.

The 10-year period covered by this project paper will be a decisive time for LDC population growth. The progress made in policy formulation in recent years promises to continue during this period. Many countries will be enacting national population policies for the first time. Many more countries will be designing implementation strategies to marshal resources and to develop cost-effective voluntary family planning programs. Most developing countries will continue to collect demographic information -- which will be analyzed and used in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Therefore, LDC population policy needs will continue to be strong in the period covered by the project paper.

Strong demand for continuing this assistance is reflected in reactions from AID missions to the DDI project paper. Over the past year, the Office of Population has queried the field on two occasions, soliciting reactions to the project paper. Responses have been extremely positive, with almost unanimous support for the proposed consolidation plan and broad interest in tapping components of the DDI project (see Appendix D). Of 42 missions responding, 36 foresee demand for RAPID III assistance and 26 indicated need for Census support. Of 28 missions having potential to "buy-in" to central projects, 18 indicated a strong interest in buying-in to RAPID III.

D. Project Components

The DDI project paper has two major components:

- RAPID III and
- Census and Data Support.

These components reflect a major consolidation of activities currently supported by the Policy Development Division (PDD). As shown in Appendix B, the DDI umbrella project combines the most successful features of seven ongoing projects (RAPID II, INPLAN, IUSSP, DDD/W, BuCen, EWPI, and ISI) into just two projects. This consolidation effort has substantial programmatic, administrative and budgetary advantages. It eliminates overlap which has existed between some projects (i.e. between RAPID II, INPLAN, and DDD/W and between ISI, DDD/W and BuCen). It assembles related policy activities under single project structures, thereby facilitating the design of assistance programs to individual countries. Also, it removes all but the highest priority policy activities.

At the same time, the new project adds important innovations designed to improve the availability and use of demographic and family planning data in policy and program planning, implementation and evaluation. These innovations include an emphasis on the transfer of newly-developed computer technologies which aid in producing demographic data. As such, demographic data will be prepared in a more timely and less costly manner. These innovations also include emphasis on analyzing policy implementation and financing strategies. In this way, policymakers will be better informed about future demand for family planning services and can plan more effectively for meeting future demand.

Most importantly, the proposed consolidation plan achieves major cost savings for the Office of Population. The average annual budget for the first five years of DDI is \$4.2 million compared to average annual totals of \$6.4 million for those projects being consolidated by DDI. This represents a one-third annual reduction of costs, despite the fact that the DDI budget plan builds-in a five-percent annual inflation factor. The reduction is realized through the economies of scale associated with having fewer management and staffing structures. They are also realized by continuing and improving upon the most effective aspects of current PDD projects, while eliminating less productive aspects of these projects.

1. RAPID III

a. Rationale

While great progress has been made in population policy development, much remains to be done in the next decade. Many countries, especially those in the Africa region, have yet to establish population policies or to provide direct financial support to family planning programs. Some like Niger and Zaire are about to take this important policy step, while others like Burma, Bolivia, and the Ivory Coast may take this step in the coming years. Other countries that have policies in place, such as Nigeria, Kenya, Pakistan, and Peru, have yet to fully implement them or to implement them in ways that effectively meet the growing demand for family planning services. Finally, in no instances have voluntary family planning programs become fully self-sustaining, either through expanding private sector service delivery mechanisms or through expanding financial support for public sector programs (achieved through shifting resource allocations or instituting cost-recovery mechanisms).

RAPID III is designed to meet these evolving policy development needs in LDCs. Activities supported under RAPID III will contribute to the policy development process in LDCs in the following ways:

- create a receptive environment for initiating population and family planning programs;

- generate initiative among LDC leaders to establish population policies;
- strengthen commitment among LDC leaders to implement population policies and to find effective ways to deliver voluntary family planning services;
- strengthen commitment among LDC leaders to increase the allocation of local resources to voluntary family planning programs; and
- establish capacity among LDC planning institutions to evaluate regularly the implications of population growth for their national health and development goals.

By expanding the RAPID III audience to the private sector, the project will additionally:

- broaden the base of support for establishing and implementing national population policies; and
- increase receptivity in private sector organizations for initiating family planning programs.

RAPID III plays a critical role for achieving AID objectives in promoting viable and self-sustaining voluntary family planning programs. At a relatively modest cost, RAPID III is capable of leveraging considerable support -- both political and financial -- for voluntary family planning. It can, thereby, speed family planning program expansion and self-sufficiency.

b. Background

The design of RAPID III is based on PDD's experience under three of its principal projects: RAPID II, INPLAN, and DDD/Westinghouse. Recent external evaluations of these projects have underscored the need to continue key aspects of these projects. On the basis of these evaluations, PDD is extracting and modifying the most effective aspects of these three projects and combining them under a single project. Recommendations provided in the evaluations are incorporated in the RAPID III design. RAPID III also draws upon experience gained under two training programs conducted by IUSSP. The following paragraphs provide an overview of each project and note the elements of each that will be carried forward under the RAPID III project:

- RAPID II assists LDC planners and other technical staff in preparing information on the impacts of alternative population growth scenarios on national development. This information is presented to high-level policymakers through microcomputer-based graphics presentations. Demand for initial, updated, and

sub-national RAPID presentations continues to be high. Support for preparing and especially for transferring presentation models will be a principal emphasis of the RAPID III project.

- INPLAN assists LDC planning offices in incorporating demographic factors in development planning work and in considering implications of rapid population growth on various development goals. The project has supported various training programs, the development of microcomputer-based planning models, and planning-relevant research projects. Demand for INPLAN assistance from missions has been extremely high, as evidenced through correspondence and through levels of buy-ins (which have totaled more than \$1.2 million). While RAPID III will discontinue research support activities, it will continue to support certain training and modeling activities, with an emphasis on efforts that have greatest policy relevance.

- DDD/Westinghouse assists LDC statistical and research offices in analyzing demographic data and in presenting it in formats useful to policymakers and planners. The project has supported country-based training activities, processing and analysis of survey data, and application of demographic estimation and projection methodologies. These activities have been fundamental in improving institutional capabilities and producing information for guiding policy. RAPID III will continue each of these activities, but will employ them only as part of broader assistance programs leading to identifiable policy outcomes.

c. Activities

RAPID III will support assistance activities in two broad areas: policy models and staff development. The assistance program for a particular country will be designed during an initial project development activity, which will include: program justification, implementation strategy, timeframe for activities, and dissemination plan. Component activities are described below.

(1) Policy models will provide to technical-level staff (including researchers, development planners, and financial planners) of key private and public sector policy institutions the necessary tools for evaluating local demographic conditions in terms of the health and development prospects of that nation. In the past, AID has striven to develop microcomputer-based models in a way that facilitates their transfer to new countries and users. This has been accomplished by relying on existing commercial software where feasible and by developing models that are flexible and "user-friendly". Many of the policy models planned under RAPID III already have been developed under existing PDD projects (see Appendix E for a summary of these modeling activities). Activities in most cases will involve the application of existing models to new country settings. Support will take place through the application of the following types of policy models: RAPID models, planning models, and financial/program planning models.

- RAPID models are interactive microcomputer-based graphic display models which demonstrate the effects of alternative population growth scenarios on national health and development goals. These models have been developed in a generalized form with new "user-friendly" features so that they are easily adapted to accommodate new data and new country applications. One such application might focus on the links between fertility and child survival. RAPID III will emphasize the transfer and widespread use of this valuable technology.
- Planning models are interactive microcomputer-based models which incorporate demographic variables into sector planning. These models enable planners and policymakers to evaluate the impact of population growth on sector development under different policy and program assumptions. A versatile programming environment for these models has been developed under the INPLAN project which facilitates its transfer to new settings. RAPID III will focus only on the highest priority models which have the greatest programmatic impact. The evaluation of the INPLAN project now underway will assist in identifying the most useful models to retain under the new project.
- Financial/Program planning analyses encompass two types of models. These analyses will form a new emphasis of RAPID III, designed to inform policymakers of the cost-effectiveness and financial benefits of family planning programs. The first assesses the expected health and financial benefits of family planning and expected public expenditure outcomes of lower population growth rates (i.e., cost-benefit model). The second evaluates current and future demand for family planning and program cost requirements (i.e., target-setting model.) These analyses will enable governments to validate the cost-effectiveness of family planning expenditures and to plan more realistically for future demand for family planning services.

Common to all models are techniques for estimating demographic parameters and projecting future population size and characteristics. A number of projection routines have been developed under various AID-funded projects. RAPID III will allow the selection of a single, broadly-accepted projection routine that will form the basis for all AID-sponsored modeling work. This approach has certain management advantages and will also result in cost savings to AID.

Each policy modeling activity will include a component for disseminating findings to appropriate public and private sector audiences. Dissemination activities, while a component of earlier PDD modeling projects, will be a major emphasis under the RAPID III project. Dissemination will take place through seminars, workshops, and policy reports.

As appropriate, modeling support will include a limited level of assistance in tabulating survey data sets. However, data tabulations will be undertaken only when the data are central to a particular modeling activity and only when no other suitable data are available.

(2) Staff development activities will increase understanding of population, health and development relationships and will strengthen skills for evaluating the implications of rapid population growth on health and development. Training programs supported under INPLAN, DDD/BuCen, DDD/Westinghouse, and IUSSP projects are listed in Appendix F. Two general forms of training, aimed at a different audiences, will be undertaken in RAPID III: awareness-raising seminars and analysis-oriented training.

- Awareness-raising seminars are designed to increase understanding among high-level planners and policymakers in both public and private sector institutions of the implications of population growth for national health and development prospects. These seminars will also focus on key issues for policy formulation and program implementation. Seminars will be conducted in three general formats:
 - Country-based RAPID seminars will provide short fora (ranging in length from one hour for presentations to heads of state to two days) for high-level national leaders to review alternative population growth scenarios through the presentation of the RAPID model.
 - Regionally-based seminars will assemble national leaders for one to two weeks to review population, health, and development issues of importance to the particular AID geographic region. Seminars will be organized around presentations by U.S., international, and regional experts on population-related subjects. RAPID and other analysis models will provide background information for presenting and discussing these issues. The highly successful All-Africa Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Development, which was supported in part by RAPID II, is one example of a form these seminars can take.
 - U.S.-based seminars will assemble senior-level planners and policymakers from all AID geographic regions to review population, health, and development issues. Seminars will be modeled after the highly-successful INPLAN Seminars for Senior Planners. Seminars will be organized around presentations by U.S. and international experts on population and development-related subjects.

- Analysis-oriented training will strengthen the skills of technical staffs in planning and policy institutions. These training activities form a part of RAPID III's technology transfer effort, with emphasis given to transferring methodologies for analyzing links between population, health, and development. Areas of concentration will include: (a) demographic and economic concepts; (b) demographic estimation and projection techniques; (c) integration of population in planning; and (d) financial analysis and planning for family planning program implementation. Training will be conducted in two general formats:
 - Country-based workshops will train mid-level technical staffs of planning and policy institutions in demographic, planning, and policy analysis techniques. These workshops will last for one to two weeks and will complement policy model application work.
 - U.S.-based courses will provide intensive short-term training (up to four months) in population and development planning techniques, financial analysis, and policy analysis. Courses will be offered following either the format of the University of Michigan's semester-long program in Population and Development or RTI's Applied Population and Development Planning program. New formats may be developed which combine successful elements of each of these programs.

d. Relation to Other Projects

RAPID III will work closely with other projects in PDD's portfolio. It will draw upon data produced under the Demographic and Health Surveys and Bureau of Census projects. RAPID III will also coordinate with Bureau of Census in conducting data user workshops, as described later in the paper. It will produce information which can be more broadly disseminated under the IMPACT project. It will also draw upon business analyses produced under the TIPPS project to illustrate the potential for privatization of family planning service delivery programs.

RAPID III will work most closely with the Technical Support project. These two projects deal most immediately with LDC policy issues, but in complementary ways. RAPID III is principally concerned with raising awareness and increasing political and financial commitment to voluntary family planning programs and is aimed at high-level policy audiences. On the other hand,

Technical Support is oriented toward improving the implementation of population policies and is aimed more specifically at institutions that oversee program implementation. While having different orientations, it is critical that these two projects share analysis findings and develop cohesive strategies in countries where both projects are engaged.

RAPID III will also share information and coordinate activities, where appropriate, with relevant UNFPA, ILO, and World Bank staffs. The project will draw upon experts in these organizations to give presentations at U.S.-based and regional seminars for senior policymakers.

e. Outputs

Over the ten years of project implementation, RAPID III will provide for the following outputs:

- 46-54 applications and presentations of the RAPID model.
- 28-36 applications of planning models and 28-36 applications of financial/program planning analyses.
- 10-14 regional and 2-4 U.S.-based awareness-raising seminars.
- 36-44 country-based workshops and 14-18 U.S.-based training courses.

2. Census and Data Support

Support for the 1990 Round of Censuses

a. Rationale

Population censuses provide essential and comprehensive data on the size, growth, distribution and characteristics of national populations. Such data, both in themselves and as a sampling frame for subsequent sample surveys, are the basis for sound policymaking, development planning and project design. In addition, censuses have frequently been important stimuli for awareness of the impact of population growth on development.

b. Background

Historically, the Office of Population has supported LDC census operations in order to improve the flow of accurate and timely population data to policymakers. The support has concentrated on the provision of short-term technical assistance and training, and the compilation and analysis of demographic data through agreements with the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BuGen). Although not the only donor providing support to LDC censuses, AID does play a unique role. Neither of the other major funding agents, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) or the World Bank, has a single mechanism which provides LDC statistical offices with experts in all phases of

census operations on short notice. Through its relationship with BuCen, AID can provide technical assistance pertaining to any aspect of census operations, including cartography, questionnaire design and review, data processing, and analysis of data, soon after a request for assistance is received. This flexibility in providing technical assistance increases the efficiency and effectiveness with which census data are collected, processed and used.

In addition, because this mechanism is centrally managed by S&T/POP, AID can provide census assistance to developing countries which do not have bilateral population programs. This is especially important in Africa where there are comparatively few bilateral population agreements and where institutional capabilities for successfully conducting censuses are weak. The field visits conducted by BuCen provide an important opportunity to confer with USAID Missions and host country government statistical offices. Missions are able to learn first hand about BuCen skills and areas of expertise. Assessment visits such as those recently undertaken in Mali and Niger assist USAIDs and host governments by determining local capabilities to undertake data collection activities, developing and scheduling a program of technical assistance, and budgeting activities.

BuCen activities funded by the RSSA also allow work to get underway while regional or bilateral funding is secured. In the case of the Gambia, technical assistance which was recently provided under the terms of the current RSSA resulted in the production of more than eighty population and housing data tables. Although the census had been completed in 1983, the Central Statistical Office itself had been able to produce only four tables by 1986 due to lack of skilled manpower. Subsequent data production and analysis will be funded by an AID regional project, but BuCen was able to initiate in-country activities while awaiting the processing of funding authorizations. Similarly, the RSSA funded a visit to Burkina Faso which resulted in the design of a microcomputer configuration suitable for census processing. Actual costs of the equipment and training will be covered by regional funds. In some cases, as in Algeria, a brief visit supported by the RSSA resulted in the scheduling of activities to be co-funded by the government.

AID and BuCen staff are also making an effort to coordinate with other agencies providing census support. In September 1985, the Committee on Interagency Coordination of Census Support in Sub-Saharan Africa was formed to promote coordination among the major donors to census assistance. Representatives from BuCen, AID/W, World Bank and UNFPA meet regularly to identify funding shortfalls in given countries, coordinate field missions, and identify bottlenecks to the provision of technical assistance, equipment or support. BuCen has taken a lead role in coordinating committee activities, developing a document identifying support activities by country, participating in joint country assessments and joint authorship of a review of "Implementation Issues and Recommendations".

In large measure due to technical assistance and training offered in previous census rounds, the capability to conduct censuses has become well established in most Latin American and Asian countries. Although there continues to be a need for specialized training and institution-building in these regions, the need for BuCen assistance is greatest among the African nations. The majority of African countries has conducted only one population census since their recent independence. Due to personnel turnover, scarce fiscal resources, and limited access to computer technology capable of speeding data processing, there continues to be a high demand for the services of the BuCen.

In addition to transfer of knowledge and skills, BuCen has been experimenting with the use of microcomputer technology to process demographic data. The use of microcomputers holds the potential to revolutionize data processing in developing countries. They can also greatly increase the availability of critical demographic data so important to the development and formulation of sound population and development policies. When compared with mainframe computers, microcomputers are found to be less expensive, more durable, more easily maintained, less vulnerable to extreme environmental conditions, more readily mastered by unskilled technicians, and increasingly able to handle large volumes of data once managed only by complex mainframes. This technological advance can be parlayed into skills enhancement of statistical office personnel and faster turnaround in availability of data, at a relatively low cost to donor organizations.

Several important lessons emerge from our experiences with the 1980 Round of Census Project (1978-1982) and the Demographic Data for Development Project (1982-1987).

- Insufficient prior planning for census operations by LDC governments has resulted in postponement of enumeration, lack of equipment and/or trained personnel at critical points in the census process, lengthy delays in data processing, and poor quality data.
- Delays in processing and tabulating census data reduce the policy and planning relevance of the data, and consequently there is often limited integration of census data into policy and planning processes.
- Coordination and collaboration among donors supporting LDC censuses are limited and usually occur on an ad hoc basis.

AID's contribution to the 1990 round of censuses can address these issues through a number of important actions:

- Promote coordination among data producers and data consumers (beginning at the census planning stage and continuing through data processing, analysis and dissemination) in order to facilitate integration of census data into policy and planning processes.

- Assist LDC governments to undertake comprehensive multi-year census planning and budgeting.
- Concentrate assistance and training on those activities which will enhance the quality and timeliness of the census results and which will contribute to development of local institutions.
- Provide editing, tabulation and project management software and documentation as well as technical backup to national statistical offices.
- Use the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) and initial processing of a sample of enumeration forms to improve the timeliness and use of partial census results.
- Provide critical assistance to the 1990 round of censuses in Africa given declining UNFPA support.
- Continue donor coordination efforts begun by the Committee on Interagency Coordination of Census Support in Sub-Saharan Africa.

c. Activities

Under this project paper BuCen will undertake activities in five broad areas: needs assessment, technical assistance, software support, training and coordination activities.

(1) Needs assessments. Under the terms of the present RSSA, BuCen staff have carried out several assessments of census offices in Africa (including Botswana, Mali, Senegal and Niger). It is expected that there will be sustained demand for this activity, given that in the African region about fifteen countries plan to conduct censuses by 1990, and an equal number are expected to schedule censuses between 1990 and 1995 in order to maintain a decennial schedule (see Appendix G).

At the request of USAID Missions and host-country governments, BuCen will undertake a limited number of assessment visits. These visits will determine the capacity of local institutions to conduct all phases of census activities; assist in developing multi-year census plans and in identifying data needs of potential data consumers; and develop a program of technical assistance as warranted. Based on each assessment, BuCen will prepare a report which outlines future assistance, including recommendations for training and essential commodities (e.g. cartographic and computer equipment). In addition, the reports will document actual and expected contributions of other donors and the host government to the extent they are known.

(2) Technical assistance. Short-term technical assistance will be provided for a wide variety of census tasks, including but not limited to: census planning; cartographic development and updating; questionnaire design and development of computer edit specifications; and installation and operation of data processing software, such as CONCOR (CONSistency and CORrection), CENTS-4 (CENSus Tabulation System, version 4), and CONTROL.

In an innovative move, BuCen will help LDCs develop and implement techniques which can be used to process a sample of the census returns. Processing a sample of the census returns will speed the use of census data in policy and program planning. This task is now being done in Burkina Faso and will result in the availability of preliminary census data within one year of enumeration; it is now planned that these data will be immediately incorporated into a RAPID II presentation for Burkinabe officials. Of course, processing sample census results does not replace the need to produce tabulations based on all returns. Detailed information of population characteristics at the subnational level can only be obtained from processing the full census.

(3) Software support. A new component of the proposed RSSA is software support. During the past twenty years, BuCen has been involved with the development of computer software to assist LDCs in census and survey processing. The most recent versions of these packages are CONCOR and CENTS-4, which are now installed in more than 100 statistical offices in developing countries. During the past year, BuCen supplied 29 copies of software and documentation to statistical offices in Africa alone.

CONCOR and CENTS-4 are known for their flexibility, portability, efficiency, and support. In addition to census data, they are used to process contraceptive prevalence surveys, agricultural surveys, health surveys, and others. BuCen has developed versions of software suitable for use on the various computers of nine manufacturers. Recently the packages were made available for use on microcomputers. Efficient programming allows processing unlimited data volume to be completed in a reasonable timeframe. BuCen has consistently responded quickly to user's questions and problems.

Under the terms of the proposed RSSA, BuCen will undertake three sets of software support activities:

- Through support to existing users, BuCen will respond to users' problems, notify users of new releases of the software, answer general inquiries regarding other software packages not developed by BuCen, and monitor computer configurations in statistical offices so that software modifications will not have adverse effects.

- Distribution of software to new users in statistical offices will continue including distribution of current documentation and training materials. When versions are not available to run on specific computers, BuCen will research the feasibility of using previously prepared versions.
- Maintenance of software will include keeping current the computer specific code, installation guides and program and documentation files associated with the software programs developed by BuCen.

BuCen will also continue its program of software development. Design of a project management software package is underway, which will facilitate tracking the flow of census or survey questionnaires as they move through check in, data entry, verification and editing stages.

In appropriate countries, the newly-developed Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) will be installed to process census data. IMPS is a microcomputer-based software package recently developed by the Bureau of the Census, which, for the first time, links together in one microcomputer system the capacity to enter, edit, tabulate and analyze census and survey data. This system will reduce greatly the data entry and processing bottlenecks which generally plague LDC census operations, and it will increase the efficiency of the data processing stage. BuCen will continue to enhance the IMPS package by downloading mainframe software, making the elements of the system "conversational" with each other, adding new components, and introducing easy-to-use help tools for the user.

IMPS will be of particular value in countries with relatively small populations, and with limited resources, both fiscal and manpower, to install, maintain and operate large mainframe computer systems. IMPS is presently being used to process census data in Burkina Faso and is slated to be used by Senegal for the processing of the 1987 Census. Senegal and Liberia are also using IMPS to process data collected in their respective Demographic and Health Surveys. In some instances, BuCen may need to upgrade local microcomputer configurations in order to make full use of IMPS.

(4) Training. Training in census procedures and operations will generally be provided through on-the-job training or in topical, task-oriented workshops, designed to suit the needs of individual countries or to address regional concerns. Under the terms of the present RSSA, BuCen has conducted eight workshops funded wholly or in part by S&T/POP (see Appendix F). Additional workshops have been sponsored through bilateral agreements with local USAID Missions. Workshops generally last 2 to 4 weeks, and can be designed to cover such topics as: census planning; cartography; questionnaire and table design; enumeration procedures; data processing; and data analysis.

(5) Coordination. In addition to assessment, technical assistance and training activities, BuCen will participate in efforts to improve coordination and collaboration among the donors providing LDC census support. BuCen's involvement will include: serving on coordinating committees, maintaining close communication with host country and donor field offices, and participating in joint assessment and assistance missions such as was recently completed in Niger. In addition, BuCen will provide necessary support in efforts to coordinate donors' activities at decisionmaking levels, over and above the collaborative activities taking place at the technical level. This may include preparation and distribution of documents prepared by the committee, as well as occasional travel to participate in joint planning meetings.

Finally, BuCen will collaborate with other Policy Development Division Cooperating Agencies (CAs) to organize "data consumer" workshops in LDCs as census data become available. These workshops will demonstrate the uses of census data and analysis in policymaking and development planning and evaluation.

d. Outputs

Over the nine-year period covered in this project paper, the following outputs are expected:

- 21-27 assessment visits will be made over the life of the project.
- 40-50 technical assistance activities will be undertaken, and microcomputer enhancements can be made in up to 14-18 LDCs to help process a census or a sample of the census.
- 32-40 training workshops on census planning, operations and data processing will take place in LDCs.
- 8-10 data consumer workshops will be held in collaboration with other Policy Development Division CAs.
- 400-500 copies of CONCOR, CENTS-4 and CONTROL will be distributed, and 400-500 requests for information and assistance will be processed.
- The Census Support Status Report will be distributed and updated quarterly, and appropriate BuCen staff members will participate in 8-10 international census coordination conferences.

Data Compilation/Analysis and Archives

a. Rationale

Partly as a result of AID-supported demographic projects, the amount of population data available from developing countries has increased substantially during the past decade. These data constitute a valuable resource for planning, managing and evaluating population programs and other development assistance activities. Continued use of the data requires timely and easy access; thus there is a continuing need to maintain a centralized data archive and data retrieval system housed within a single organization.

b. Background

AID has funded the compilation and analysis of demographic data by a variety of organizations, often simultaneously. Under the present Demographic Data for Development project, AID is supporting compilation activities at BuGen and Westinghouse. The Center for International Research (CIR) at the Bureau of the Census compiles primary source demographic data through its numerous contacts in statistical offices around the world. The data are tested and evaluated for validity and reliability. They are then incorporated into the International Data Base and are published. These data are often used by AID/W in preparation of Congressional Presentations. Westinghouse compiles demographic and population policy data from secondary sources and maintains them on computerized data bases. Westinghouse has produced numerous country reports on demographic and population policy status. In addition, both the BuGen and Westinghouse data bases are used to respond to frequent ad hoc requests for information from AID/W, USAIDs, and other CAs.

AID also supports the archiving of World Fertility Survey data through an agreement with the International Statistical Institute (ISI). Under the terms of the Demographic and Health Surveys Project (DHS), Westinghouse maintains the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) data tapes. Some collaboration has taken place between the two institutions with ISI preparing standard recode tapes and documentation for several CPSs.

Both the compilation and archiving tasks will continue, but will become more streamlined, systematic and cost-effective under this new project. Over the next several years, as other agreements draw to a close, activities will be brought together under the aegis of a single, unified data compilation and distribution system. It is expected that having a single organization responsible for archiving the WFS, CPS and DHS data tapes will facilitate access to and use of the data for policy and program planning.

Recent changes in the structure and management of BuGen's CIR in conjunction with its established expertise in data handling and evaluation indicate that CIR will be an appropriate institution to undertake this task. CIR's data base will be modified to emphasize current demographic estimates rather than benchmark estimates which, although very important to identify trends and

patterns of change in a given county, are often outdated and inappropriate for use in current project planning. In addition, CIR is revising its annual work schedule so that the availability of data will be timed to coincide with the publication schedule of the Population Reference Bureau's World Population Data Sheet. The data can be incorporated into the Data Sheet, reducing the multiplicity of population estimates and demographic indicators currently published.

c. Activities

As part of its data compilation activities, BuCen will undertake three complementary tasks which a recent evaluation found to be important:

1. Update and maintain computerized demographic estimates and family planning data on an annual basis; and respond to ad hoc requests for information from AID/W, USAIDs, and AID Cooperating Agencies.
2. Publish concise periodic reports summarizing demographic and family planning characteristics and trends; and
3. Maintain a permanent archive of data tapes from the WFS, the CPS, and eventually the DHS.

(1) Data Files. The demographic and family planning data will be maintained and updated on computerized files which will be fully documented. These files will include both the primary data traditionally collected and evaluated by BuCen as well as data from secondary sources such as the United Nations. In the demographic files special attention will be paid to including information of interest to the Office of Population (e.g. age specific fertility, age specific and component population projections). Data from these files will be used to respond to ad hoc requests by AID and AID CAs for demographic information. These requests, channeled through the AID Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO), will be fulfilled by the production of tables, charts or graphs, or by providing microcomputer diskettes. A description and index of the files will be distributed to AID/W offices and to USAIDs.

(2) Reports. In order to disseminate more widely the demographic data compiled and maintained by BuCen, reports will be published highlighting key population characteristics and trends. The reports will be concise and attractively formatted and will include current estimates of fertility, mortality, and population growth and contraceptive prevalence.

(3) Data Archives. Under the third task of creating and maintaining a permanent data archive, BuCen will serve as the principal AID repository of data tapes from the WFS, the CPS, and eventually, the DHS. However, until the current agreements with ISI and the Westinghouse/DHS end, BuCen will simply serve as an additional repository for the WFS, CPS and DHS data tapes. During this period AID will work with all parties to ensure the smooth transfer of data tapes and accompanying documentation to CIR once the ISI and DHS projects have ended. Once the ISI and DHS projects end the archiving activities of BuCen will include: acquisition of standard recode tapes for all WFS and CPS

data sets; dissemination of printed and machine readable documentation; maintenance of records of methodologies used in all stages of data handling; and distribution of data in accordance with agreements made with countries concerned.

d. Outputs

Over the nine-year period covered by this project paper, the following outputs are expected:

- Demographic and family planning data files will be compiled, evaluated and maintained, and annual reports will be published summarizing the data.
- 50-60 ad hoc requests from AID/W and USAIDs will be filled each year.
- A data archive will be established and maintained, containing standardized data tapes from the World Fertility Surveys, the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and eventually, the Demographic and Health Surveys.
- 200-300 requests for tapes will be filled each year.

E. Regional Strategies

In general, the regional distribution of project resources will reflect PDD's Resource Allocation Plan (RAP). According to the current RAP, PDD expects about 50% of project resources to be devoted to work in Africa, 20% in Latin America, 20% in Asia, and 10% in the Near East. Over the next ten years, the distribution of project resources is expected to vary in accordance with changes in the RAP. In addition, priority countries designated in the Agency's Child Survival Program will be given special consideration in decisions regarding activity schedules.

Individual project components will vary somewhat from the overall regional allocation schedule, since activities supported by certain components may be more appropriate for particular regions.

Africa: Policy development needs are most pressing in Africa, and it is here that the resources of the RAPID III and Bureau of Census components of the DDI project will be concentrated. Africa suffers from a general scarcity of demographic data and analysis of existing data. Where data exist and have been tabulated, information often is not utilized in population planning and policymaking.

Some African countries will be undertaking censuses for only the second time in their history during the next decade. For these countries, technical assistance in key areas from BuCen will greatly facilitate the census process. There is a continuing need in Africa for awareness-raising and for

using demographic information in planning and implementing population policies. RAPID III will carry forward assistance in these areas which is currently provided through various PDD projects.

Asia and Near East: Policy development needs in the Asia and Near East region are varied. Some countries, like Yemen, have pronounced needs at every step of the policy development process. Others, like Indonesia and Thailand, are quite advanced in data collection and research capabilities, but may require support for policy planning.

While the regional needs are diverse, both project components can play an important role in assisting the policy process of Near East and Asian countries. For example, BuCen assistance will be important in those countries like Yemen and Burma with limited experience in undertaking censuses and where institutional capacity for planning and implementing censuses is extremely weak. RAPID III can provide critical support in these same countries where the policy development process is at early stages. RAPID III can also play an important role in countries which have mature family planning programs, such as Indonesia and Thailand, in undertaking financial analyses of the cost-benefits of family planning programs and of the requirements for meeting future demand for services.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Again, there is a wide variety of policy needs in Latin America. At one extreme are countries like Bolivia where policy development is at the earliest stages. At the other extreme are countries like Mexico that have effective policies and programs in place and require assistance only in adjusting policies and exploring alternative (and extended) service delivery mechanisms.

For a number of Latin American countries, such as Bolivia and Haiti, there is considerable need to strengthen government commitment to family planning. In most of the region there remains a critical need to improve the capacity of local institutions to use population and family planning data in designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programs.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Procurement

The DDI project provides a broad and flexible mechanism which enables PDD to be responsive to changing needs in LDC population policy development. It is anticipated that the DDI project will be implemented over the ten-year period (FY 87 - FY 97) under a minimum of three procurements, either as contracts, cooperative agreements, or Resources Support Services Agreements (RSSA).

The RAPID III project will be implemented through two consecutive five-year contracts. A contractual relationship between AID and the cooperating agency (CA) is advised since PDD wishes to determine the technical requirements for project work, to maintain a high degree of management control over project

direction and activities, and to be assured of receiving a specific level of project outputs. The CA for this project will be selected on the basis of cost and technical bids in response to a Request for Proposals (RFP).

In addition, up to nine unsolicited proposals will be supported under the RAPID III component of this project. This will provide S&T/POP with a mechanism to support proposals for demographic analysis or training which are consistent with the objectives of the DDI project and are of particular interest to AID. In the past, PDD has received periodic proposals for research (e.g., University of Illinois' review of development impacts on fertility and University of Michigan's study of the effectiveness of family planning programs in Asia) and training (e.g., IUSSP African Training for Advanced Demographic Techniques and University of Southern California's summer program in population policy evaluation) activities which respond to important needs in the policy development process and which are fully complementary with other PDD projects. Initial screening of all unsolicited proposals will be done by AID/W technical staff through S&T/POP's Research Review Committee and, where appropriate, AID missions. In a few instances, where the approved proposal is very closely related to a RAPID III activity (e.g. training workshop for african demographers), its implementation will be administered by RAPID III staff. All other approved proposals will be administered by S&T/POP/PDD.

The project paper also provides authorization for continued AID support to the East-West Population Institute (EWPI) for activities consistent with the Agency's population policy and program needs. These activities could include training, technical consultation, research, and dissemination to strengthen the capacity of Asian institutions to use population and family planning data for policy and program planning, implementation and evaluation. The financial plan for the DDI project assumes that substantial support for EWPI activities will come from the ANE Bureau and USAIDs in Asia. This assumption is based on the precedent set under the current EWPI agreement which is jointly funded (50/50) during the final three years by S&T and ANE Bureaus.

The DDI project will also support the continuation of the S&T/POP RSSA with the U.S. Bureau of the Census over a nine-year period with an annual workplan negotiated between the two government agencies. The facilities of BuCen are uniquely suited for carrying out the work described in this project paper. The scope of activities are not competitive with private enterprise, as no private organization has the expertise necessary to assist LDCs in all phases of census design, implementation and analysis and it would be ineffective and expensive to separate out the individual components of census activities. In addition, as a government statistical agency, the Census Bureau has the trust and confidence of LDC statistics offices which are necessary in order to work with sensitive demographic information.

Considerable technical expertise and international work experience are essential for undertaking the projects included under this Project Paper, given the nature of policy development. Firms capable of undertaking work

specified in this paper include U.S. government institutions, major U.S. universities and established private organizations.

PDD will nevertheless make a concerted effort to broaden the base of population policy development expertise by using wherever possible the services of minority and disadvantaged firms and HBCU's. This will be most feasible in the subcontracting process. Prime contractors will be encouraged to be responsive to the provisions of the Gray Amendment by, for example, drawing upon minority institutions for the hiring of staff and consultants, procurement of microcomputers and other equipment and services, data processing, document translation, printing of publications, and sponsoring workshops. Unsolicited proposals which are received from minority or disadvantaged organizations will be given the same consideration as any other unsolicited proposal. The proposal will be submitted for consideration by the Research Review Committee and judged on the basis of technical merit, programmatic, and policy considerations as well as financial and administrative considerations.

B. Microcomputer Transfer

It is expected that about sixty-five microcomputer systems will be transferred over the ten-year term of this project (up to forty-five under RAPID III and up to twenty under BuCen). Microcomputer systems have been found to be useful for strengthening the technical capabilities of developing country institutions. They enable institutions to undertake sophisticated statistical analyses and to provide detailed graphics presentations with low capital costs and minimal recurrent costs.

Microcomputer systems should include the components and specifications required for the described task and developing country environment: mass storage (dual double-density disk drives), random access memory (256 kilobytes), utility software (data management, spreadsheet, and statistical packages), monitoring and printing facilities, step-down transformer, and uninterruptable power supply. The CA will provide the appropriate equipment and replacement parts as needed.

Each system will be tailored to the specific task. Thus, some DDI activities will require additional mass storage (20 megabyte hard disk and/or 20 megabyte Bernoulli Boxes) and random access memory (512 kilobytes) capabilities (e.g. data analysis and planning models). Systems provided for presentation models will require color graphics capability. However, prior to transferring any microcomputer, each CA will be required to assess the existing computing facilities in the host institution to determine what, if anything, is needed for the planned activity. (These configurations are illustrative, and subject to change given expected developments in microcomputer technology during the term of this project.)

Under all projects, microcomputer transfer will be accompanied by training in equipment use and maintenance.

C. Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for the DDI project is presented in Chart II. Project Paper approval is expected to take place in the first quarter of FY 87. Procurement for RAPID III will begin in the third quarter of FY 87 and conclude with the awarding of a contract in the fourth quarter of FY 87. RAPID III activities will begin as the DDD/Westinghouse, INPLAN, and RAPID II projects are winding down. BuCen activities under a RSSA will commence in FY 88 when the current authority under the DDD project expires, and continue through FY 97.

During the second quarter of FY 92, preparation will begin for the follow-on procurement for RAPID III. The contract award for the follow-on project is expected to be made in the fourth quarter of FY 92. Project activities will begin at the start of FY 93 and continue through FY 97.

Outside evaluations will be held midway through each DDI project as needed. Internal management reviews are scheduled at the conclusion of each fiscal year of each project's life. The next-to-last management review for all projects will include an extensive review of project performance and evaluation of future requirements for assistance.

D. AID Monitoring and Coordination

The responsibilities of PDD and the involvement of each of the relevant AID offices in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the DDI project are outlined below.

S&T/POP: Primary technical and administrative responsibility for all DDI project activities resides with the Policy Development Division (PDD). PDD staff will define country and research priorities in close consultation with the regional bureaus and missions. PDD staff will provide continual guidance to CAs and will closely monitor progress in implementing project activities.

This will include making site visits, providing technical inputs, holding project debriefings, and conducting management reviews. Important project documents will be shared throughout the Office of Population, S&T/H, PPC, regional bureaus and missions. PDD will also organize, for interested AID personnel and representatives from other agencies, special presentations on project-produced analyses, dissemination products, and evaluation and research findings.

In addition, activities supported under this project will be coordinated with other S&T/POP and PDD projects. For example, BuCen will work closely with appropriate CAs as data from the 1990 round of censuses become available.

S&T/H, XA, M/SER, PPC, and Regional Bureaus: PDD staff will exchange information and ideas with S&T/H staff and contractors which relate to DDI project activities. To the extent practicable, the DDI project activities

CHART III

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVES PROJECT:
BY QUARTER (FY 86-97)

(Quarters)	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Project Components	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4	1/2/3/4
<u>A. DDI</u>												
1. Review/Approval PP	X	X										
<u>B. RAPID III</u>												
1. Prepare/Process PIOTs	X		X		X		X		X		X	
2. Prepare/Process RFPs		X					X		X		X	
3. Select CA			X				X					
4. Project Activities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Intensive Evaluation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Management Review				X		X		X		X		X
<u>C. Census Bureau</u>												
1. Prepare/Process PIOTs			X		X		X		X		X	
4. Project Activities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Intensive Evaluation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Management Review				X		X		X		X		X
<u>D. East-West Population Institute</u>												
1. Prepare/Process PIO/T			X		X		X		X		X	
2. Project Activities			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Intensive Evaluation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Management Review				X		X		X		X		X
<u>E. Unsolicited Proposals</u>												
	X		X		X		X		X		X	

will be coordinated with the goals and priorities of the Agency's Child Survival Program. In addition, PDD staff have involved and will continue to interact with other AID bureaus in the review of this project paper. For example, the Bureau for Management will be consulted on the plans for transferring microcomputers, including configuration, installation, and training.

PPC and Regional Bureau staff will be closely consulted in drawing up the various procurement documents over the course of the project. PDD staff and DDI contractors plan regular meetings with staff from these bureaus to review country priorities and appropriate DDI activities for specific regions and countries. Project documents, including trip reports, research publications, and semi-annual reports will be shared with appropriate bureau staff.

It is expected that regional bureaus will "buy-in" to component activities specific to a geographic region or priority sub-region area.

USAID Missions: As with all PDD projects, there will be close consultation with missions regarding the implementation of the DDI project. Mission responses to a description of DDI project components provided useful information which guided the development of this project paper (See Appendix D). Missions will continue to be consulted during the project implementation process.

All DDI country activities will require mission approval and often will be developed with mission inputs and guidance. All contractor/grantee travel to a particular country will require approval from the appropriate mission. In many cases, missions may wish to jointly or fully fund work provided under the DDI project. The Financial Plan for the DDI project (presented in the following section) anticipates that a portion of project activities will be supported through "buy-ins" from mission and well as regional sources.

Coordination with Other Donors: Staff will coordinate DDI activities with those of other donor agencies, including the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations.

IV. FINANCIAL PLAN

Table 1 shows the total estimated budget for the project over its ten-year term, by line item categories. Estimates for each project supported under DDI are presented in Tables 2 and 3. Over the life of the project, an estimated \$47.3 million in funding is needed to support project activities at the specified level of effort. Over the first five years of the project, \$19.6 million in funding will be required. Cost estimates are based on experience gained in activities supported under existing projects. Costs compare favorably with current costs of projects to be consolidated under DDI (See the DDI project consolidation plan in Appendix B.)

The financial plan assumes first year obligation in FY87 for the RAPID III. First year obligation for the Bureau of Census RSSA will be in FY88, since existing authority under the DDD project will support BuGen activities into FY 88.

Budget estimates assume a five percent annual rate of inflation on all project costs, except host-country subcontracts. For RAPID III, they assume a 95 percent overhead rate, a 10 percent general and administration (G & A) assessment on total costs, and an 8 percent fixed fee. For the RSSA, overhead is calculated at 20 percent and G&A is assessed at 31.22 percent. Line item costs for personnel, consultants, travel, computer equipment, other direct costs, and subcontracts are 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.

Over the life of the RAPID III project, about 25 percent of project activities are expected to be funded through "buy-ins" from regional and mission sources. This level is consistent with recent experience with the RAPID II and INPLAN projects. Both projects have received substantial support through regional bureau and mission buy-ins. The regional bureaus, along with a number of missions (see Appendix D), have already expressed a strong interest in buying in to the RAPID III project. Mission support for census assistance is funded generally through separate PASA agreements.

TABLE 1.
ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET FOR DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVES PROJECT
(in thousands US dollars)

Line Item	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	5 YEAR TOTAL	10 YEAR TOTAL
Personnel	257	1,107	1,162	1,221	1,282	1,098	1,413	1,484	1,558	1,636	5,029	12,217
Overhead	244	577	605	636	667	466	736	773	811	852	2,729	6,367
Consultants	35	92	93	106	102	45	110	119	136	131	429	978
Travel	175	671	592	754	615	359	854	755	965	785	2,809	6,530
Oth Dir Costs	66	279	280	311	303	229	356	358	396	387	1,239	2,965
Subcontracts	230	373	391	411	304	293	476	499	524	388	1,708	3,889
Computer	27	77	81	85	90	59	99	104	109	114	361	846
G&A	103	532	546	589	585	516	679	697	752	746	2,356	5,746
SUBTOTAL	1,138	3,708	3,751	4,115	3,948	3,066	4,733	4,787	5,252	5,039	16,660	39,337
Fixed Fee	91	190	189	212	193	116	243	241	271	246	875	1,992
EMPI Support	0	276	579	608	638	670	704	739	776	814	2,100	5,803
SAT CONTRIBUTION	922	3,256	3,303	3,611	3,490	2,790	4,155	4,216	4,609	4,454	14,382	34,806
REG/NIS CONTRIBUTION	307	918	1,215	1,324	1,289	1,062	1,524	1,551	1,689	1,645	5,054	12,526
TOTAL	1,229	4,174	4,518	4,935	4,779	3,853	5,679	5,767	6,298	6,100	19,636	47,332

TABLE 2.
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR RAPID III COMPONENT
(in thousands US dollars)

Line Item	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	5 YEAR TOTAL	10 YEAR TOTAL
Personnel	257	474	497	522	548	328	604	635	666	700	2,259	5,232
Overhead (95%)	244	450	472	496	521	312	574	603	633	665	2,183	4,970
Consultants	35	92	93	106	102	45	118	119	136	131	429	978
Travel	175	559	474	633	486	223	714	605	608	620	2,326	5,295
Oth Dir Costs	66	159	155	179	165	84	203	197	228	210	723	1,645
Subcontracts	230	373	391	411	304	293	476	499	524	388	1,709	3,899
Computer	27	58	60	63	67	35	73	77	81	85	275	627
OSA (10%)	103	216	214	241	219	132	276	273	308	280	994	2,264
SUBTOTAL	1,138	2,381	2,357	2,651	2,411	1,453	3,038	3,008	3,384	3,078	10,939	24,899
Fixed Fee (8%)	91	190	189	212	193	116	243	241	271	246	875	1,992
EXP! Support	0	276	579	608	638	670	704	739	776	814	2,100	5,803
RAT CONTRIBUTION	922	1,928	1,909	2,148	1,953	1,177	2,461	2,437	2,741	2,493	8,860	20,169
REG/MIS CONTRIBUTION	307	918	1,215	1,324	1,289	1,062	1,524	1,551	1,689	1,645	5,054	12,526
TOTAL	1,229	2,847	3,125	3,471	3,242	2,239	3,985	3,988	4,430	4,138	13,914	32,694

TABLE J.
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR BUREAU OF CENSUS RSSA
(in thousands US dollars)

Line Item	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	5 YEAR TOTAL	10 YEAR TOTAL
Personnel	0	633	665	698	733	770	809	849	891	936	2,730	6,985
Overhead (20%)	0	127	133	140	147	154	162	170	178	187	546	1,397
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	112	118	123	130	136	143	150	158	165	482	1,234
Oth Dir Costs	0	120	126	132	139	145	153	160	168	177	516	1,320
Subcontracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer	0	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	86	219
G&A (31.22%)	0	316	332	348	366	384	403	423	444	467	1,361	3,483
SUBTOTAL	0	1,327	1,394	1,464	1,537	1,614	1,694	1,779	1,868	1,961	5,722	14,638
Fixed Fee (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S&T CONTRIBUTION	0	1,327	1,394	1,464	1,537	1,614	1,694	1,779	1,868	1,961	5,722	14,638
REG/MIS CONTRIBUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,327	1,394	1,464	1,537	1,614	1,694	1,779	1,868	1,961	5,722	14,638
INFLATION	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55	1.63		

V. EVALUATION PLAN

For each project, a mid-term outside evaluation will be conducted as needed for management and administrative purposes. The review will have two parts:

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

The purpose of evaluations is to identify technical and administrative problems in carrying out project activities which inhibit the fulfillment of project purposes. Evaluations will provide a series of recommendations for guiding the project in its final years so that effective activities and efficient procedures may be continued and less effective activities and less efficient procedures may be adjusted or discontinued. Evaluations will also provide guidance to S&T/POP in its assessment of continuing need for project activities and its determination of the support level and configuration of activities for future projects.

Each 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 at least two professionals with appropriate technical expertise for evaluating the particular project and familiarity with AID activities and one professional with expertise in contract management.

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

VI. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS, AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

Source of Origin of Commodities and Nationality of Services Waiver: Each developing country where research, training, or other assistance task takes place under this project shall be deemed to be a cooperating country for the purpose of permitting local cost financing. The aggregate cost of all goods and services procured under each contract in a cooperating country from AID Geographic Code 935 countries (Special Free World) may not exceed \$750,000.

Justification: The authority to procure goods and services at this level in AID Geographic Code 935 countries is essential for the implementation of the project. The essence of the population policy development effort contained in this project paper is that host country institutions be supported in producing timely and reliable population and family planning program information to

provide the basis for sound policy development and program implementation and evaluation. Therefore, except for technical assistance provided by a US-based institution and associated US-purchased commodities, almost all expenditures in the projects will be within the cooperating countries. Since these projects are almost totally dependent on the use of goods and services, it is only through the local procurement of goods and services that the project can encourage the development of improved institutional capacity in population policy development.

Certification: Exclusion of procurement from Special Free World countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of US foreign policy objectives and objectives of the foreign assistance program.

APPENDIX A.
DDI Logical Framework

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																
POPULATION SECTOR GOAL																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the freedom of couples in developing countries to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children. To encourage population growth rates that are consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe affordable contraceptives are available to all couples who desire them. Decline in fertility over time. Steady economic and social development is not hindered by high population growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National census data, vital statistics, demographic/health surveys, service statistics and sector assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC couples wish to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of children. Close spacing of births have deleterious effects on maternal and child health. LDC couples have access to and will use acceptable means of family planning. High population growth is a constraint to sustained economic and social development. 																
DDI PROJECT PURPOSE																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise awareness among national leaders of the impact of rapid population growth on development, and of the positive socio-economic and health effects of lower fertility. To strengthen the capacity of LDC institutions to use population and family planning information in designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased availability of LDC demographic and family planning data. Increased awareness of the links between population, health and development by LDC policymakers and planners. Increased capability of LDC institutions to collect, process and disseminate demographic and family planning data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperating agencies' records, trip reports, and progress reports. Review of new demographic and family planning data sets. Review of LDC population policies and programs. Evaluation of LDC institutional capabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC policymakers, planners, and program administrators lack data, tools, and skills for evaluating demographic conditions and relationships. LDC institutions will accept and benefit from technical assistance and training for institution-building. 																
PROJECT OUTPUTS																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytic and technical tools for population policy and planning applications. Improved technical skills among LDC policymakers, planners and program personnel. Production of timely and accurate demographic and family planning data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 126 applications/updates of planning and policy models. 1,300 LDC persons trained in collection/analysis of demographic data. Assistance on 24 censuses and 18 surveys. Comprehensive demographic/family planning data bases and demographic survey archive maintained. 600 ad hoc requests for population and family planning information. 500 copies of software distributed and 500 requests for assistance processed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperating agencies' records, trip reports and evaluations. Census, survey and research publications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDC institutions will provide staff and support necessary to implement activities. Competent technical staff in LDCs are willing and able to undertake activities. For censuses, other donors and host governments will provide sufficient resources and in a timely fashion. 																
PROJECT INPUTS																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for LDC censuses and application of policy and planning models. In-country, regional and U.S.-based workshops. Microcomputer hardware and software. 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>AID financed inputs</td> <td align="right">\$ 1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> S4T/POP</td> <td align="right">34,806</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Regional/Mission</td> <td align="right">12,526</td> </tr> <tr> <td> TOTAL</td> <td align="right">47,332</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inputs by component</td> <td align="right">\$ 1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> RAPID III</td> <td align="right">32,694</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Census support</td> <td align="right">14,638</td> </tr> <tr> <td> TOTAL</td> <td align="right">47,332</td> </tr> </table>	AID financed inputs	\$ 1,000	S4T/POP	34,806	Regional/Mission	12,526	TOTAL	47,332	Inputs by component	\$ 1,000	RAPID III	32,694	Census support	14,638	TOTAL	47,332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial records and reports. Administrative files and reports. Vouchers. AID and recipient Audits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congressional appropriations permit programming AID funds at planned levels. USAIDs able to provide logistical and financial support. Participating LDCs will be able to support local costs. AID/V technical staff are available to manage activities.
AID financed inputs	\$ 1,000																		
S4T/POP	34,806																		
Regional/Mission	12,526																		
TOTAL	47,332																		
Inputs by component	\$ 1,000																		
RAPID III	32,694																		
Census support	14,638																		
TOTAL	47,332																		

APPENDIX B.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVES (DDI) PROJECT
Consolidation Plan

PDD Projects in FY 86

DDI Components in FY 88

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. <u>RAPID II</u> (ends 5/88)
a. modeling
b. training</p> <p>II. <u>INPLAN</u> (ends 9/87)
a. modeling
b. training
c. research/analysis</p> <p>III. <u>IUSSP</u> (ends 5/86)
a. training</p> <p>IV. <u>DDD</u></p> <p>1. <u>DDD/Westinghouse</u> (ends 9/87)
a. training
b. data processing/analysis</p> <p>2. <u>DDD/BuCen</u> (ends 1/88)
a. technical assistance
b. training
b. compilation/analysis</p> <p>3. <u>DDD/EWPI</u> (ends 1/88)
a. training
b. technical assistance
c. research</p> <p>V. <u>ISI</u> (ends 9/87)
a. data archive
b. data dissemination</p> | <p>I. <u>RAPID III</u>
a. policy models
b. staff development</p> <p>II. <u>Census and Data Support</u>
a. technical assistance
b. training
c. compilation/analysis
d. data archives</p> <p>III. <u>East-West Population Institute</u>
a. technical assistance

b. training
c. policy/program research
d. dissemination</p> <p>IV. <u>Unsolicited Proposals</u></p> |
|--|--|

APPENDIX C.

The Role of Population Policy Projects

Government policies which either promote or facilitate service delivery are essential to the success of family planning programs in LDCs. These policies can be national policies which serve to generate high-level commitment and public support for family planning, or they can be implementation policies which encourage increased access to services. There is a documented correlation between the development of population policies and subsequent expansion of family planning services.

In Latin America, the case of Mexico stands out. There, increased government political and financial commitment in the early 1970s stirred public support for family planning. As a result, within a few years services became available to the majority of Mexicans and contraceptive prevalence rose dramatically. Currently, many African nations find themselves on the verge of developing national policies to reduce high fertility. They lack only the final coalescence of political will to tackle the problem of rapid population growth.

Once governments have developed national policies which permit fertility reduction, other implementation policies affecting both the public and private sectors must be established to assure demand for and supply of family planning services. This process is now occurring in Nigeria where with the technical and financial assistance of the RAPID project, among others, the government is legitimizing a multifaceted approach to family planning through a variety of such implementing policies. As a result, government ministries and the private sector are beginning to feel a sense of urgency about the country's rapid population growth rate.

The Office of Population has supported the policy development process in numerous developing countries over the past two decades. AID support, along with that of other key donors, has played a key role in galvanizing LDC commitment to national population policies and family planning programs. Among the significant contributions of AID-supported policy projects, such as RAPID II, INPLAN and DDD, are:

- raising awareness of policymakers of the implications of rapid population growth on national development and health objectives,
- informing policymakers of the value of investing resources in family planning programs, and
- strengthening institutional capabilities for regularly evaluating population and development relationships.

The RAPID program, in particular, has been one of the most effective educational efforts ever undertaken by an international agency. Its

interactive computer model renders complex population and development relationships easily understood by high-level government officials and legislators. These presentations have brought the problem of rapid population growth to the attention of thousands of policymakers in more than 40 LDCs.

Several of the most vocal LDC supporters of family planning markedly increased their level of commitment after having seen a RAPID presentation. These include President Zia in Pakistan, Presidents Sadat and Mubarak in Egypt, and King Hussein in Jordan. More recently, African leaders such as Prime Minister Mugabe in Zimbabwe, President Diouf of Senegal, President Moutche of Niger, and President Kaunda of Zambia have spoken out for increased measures to promote family planning in Africa. The RAPID project has been active and successful in these countries.

Hundreds of other ministers, cabinet members and parliamentarians have come to understand the benefits of slower population growth rates through the RAPID presentation. The impact of this work was nowhere more evident than in the recent All-Africa Parliamentarians Conference in Zimbabwe where high-level participants uniformly supported lower fertility for the continent.

More recently, RAPID presentations have been utilized to generate regional support for national population programs. In Nigeria, a series of presentations made to the leadership of its 19 states has been an essential step in the adoption of the country's sweeping population policy.

In Zaire, a series of RAPID presentations made to the council of ministers has paved the way for the development and acceptance of a national policy. The RAPID project is further assisting the government in developing a national policy by making regional RAPID presentations much the same way as was done in Nigeria. RAPID-type presentations have been adapted to television in several countries, and thus are having an impact on public awareness of population issues. As educational levels increase and as the media expands in developing countries, we can expect that these educational presentations will play an increasing role in motivating public support for family planning.

RAPID sponsored a National Population and Development Seminar in Niger, hosting representatives from virtually all government ministries. The seminar participants drafted a Plan of Action to combat problems of rapid population growth, and the closing speech publicly announced that the Five-Year Development Plan in preparation will include a section on population.

Beyond affecting attitudes and policies concerned with population dynamics, demographic considerations must be incorporated into the planning and budgeting processes if fertility reductions are to be achieved. This approach was recognized early in the history of population assistance and has become an integral part of development assistance.

The most sophisticated and successful manifestation of integrating population and development in the planning process has been achieved through the INPLAN project. One of the few of its kind supported by the international community,

this project has provided critical planning assistance to the growing number of technocrats charged with guiding national development. On-site training and planning applications in over 20 countries have helped bring population into the forefront of the planning process. Recently, INPLAN model applications in Indonesia were employed to analyze the impact of the family planning program on public sector expenditures. The findings of the study justified maintenance of the spending level for family planning in the face of a declining national budget.

In Morocco, INPLAN support to the Ministry of Plan has enabled planners to analyze more effectively the implications of population growth on development objectives in human resource sectors. A recent national population and development seminar, supported in part by INPLAN, provided an inter-ministerial forum for presenting and discussing findings from analyses of population impact on agriculture, health, education, employment, housing and water supply.

Assistance provided in several countries will strengthen the population components of national Five-Year Development Plans. The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) of Thailand completed four research studies with INPLAN assistance as part of the Population Policy Background Paper prepared for the Plan. Population projections included in the Five-Year Plan of Tunisia were prepared with INPLAN technical assistance. Current project plans also include preparation of a long-term demographic-economic model and a cost benefit model for family planning. This will expand the Tunisian government planning capabilities for the future.

Besides specific country assistance, INPLAN has sponsored awareness-raising seminars for senior level technocrats. These efforts have been a very effective means of institutionalizing the importance of population in the minds of key Third World planners. As national financial and development planners expand their roles in policymaking, population factors will assume increasing significance in planning and budgeting processes. INPLAN-type activities will provide essential assistance in making sure that developing countries' resources are directed to family planning programs.

The achievements of programs such as RAPID and INPLAN would not be possible without the diverse and complex information employed in their work. Indeed, the remarkable transition in world population policy and family planning availability in the last 20 years would not have been possible without an information revolution about demographic and reproductive behavior. In particular, the Bureau of the Census with financial support from AID has facilitated the taking of censuses in Africa and other regions. Similarly, international organizations and host country institutions, again with the financial and technical assistance of AID, have undertaken in the past 15 years an extensive series of population surveys. Important sets of data have been collected under the auspices of the World Fertility Surveys, the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and now in progress, the Demographic Health Surveys.

Information from these censuses and surveys need to be analyzed and used to alert national leaders to the potentially adverse effects of runaway population growth. More importantly, this information is essential for designing sound policies and responsive programs for implementing family planning services. In addition, without this information and analysis, it would be impossible to measure change in fertility behavior or to evaluate the effectiveness of family planning programs over time.

In recent years, the DDD/Westinghouse project has been an important vehicle in bridging the gap between the collection of demographic information and its use in the policy/planning process. For example, DDD/Westinghouse's assistance to the National Population Council in Peru has improved the Council's ability to analyze and disseminate demographic and family planning data to local policy and program audiences.

In Nigeria, DDD/Westinghouse is assisting the National Population Bureau in analyzing the 1980 National Demographic Survey. These data will enable accurate state-level estimates of demographic characteristics of the population to be made for the first time since the 1963 census. Information from this survey will allow Nigeria to make more reliable estimates of population growth and to more readily plan family planning services to meet national demand.

In Burma, DDD/Westinghouse is providing support to the National Census Office as they analyze the 1983 census data. Furthermore, the availability of DDD technical assistance has been largely responsible for the success of the Burmese effort to conduct and analyze the results of a post-census enumeration survey which contains important fertility and mortality information. This activity represents the first form of AID policy assistance to Burma, where population remains a sensitive topic.

Mission Responses to DDI Project *

Country	RAPID III	Census Support	Mission Funds
AFRICA			
Botswana	A		-
Chad	B		-
Ghana	A		
Guinea			-
Kenya	A		
Lesotho	B		-
Liberia			-
Malawi	B		B
Mali	B		
Mauritania	A		A
Nigeria	B.	B	-
Rwanda	A	A	A
Senegal	B	B	B
Sierra Leone	B	B	
Swaziland		A	-
Togo	B	B	-
Uganda	B		B
Zaire	A	A	A
Zambia			-
Zimbabwe	A	A	
REDSO/WCA	B	B	-
ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
Bangladesh	B	B	B
India	A	A	A
Indonesia	B	B	B
Morocco	A	A	A
Nepal	A		
Pakistan	B	B	B
Philippines	B	B	B
Sri Lanka			-
Thailand	A		A
Yemen	B	B	-
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
Barbados	B		
Belize	A		A
Bolivia	B	B	A
Brazil	B	B	-
Colombia	B	B	
Dom. Republic	B	A	B
El Salvador	A		A
Jamaica	B		
Mexico	B	B	-
Panama			
Peru	B		B

* "A" represents those responses to PDD's first poll of Mission responses to DDI, issued September 1985. "B" represents responses to PDD's second poll of Mission responses issued in May 1986. "--" indicates those Missions which do not have population bilaterals and, thereby, are unable to "buy-in" to central projects.

APPENDIX D. (cont')
Mission Responses to DDI Project

AFRICA

- REDSO/WCA: "These activities have been of great service to the region. REDSO/WCA congratulates the Policy Division on its consolidation and revitalization of technical assistance activities."
- Botswana: "Mission has no bilateral Family Planning program... Reaction to the proposed project is generally favorable... Preliminary discussion with the Census department indicates... short-term training and T.A. gaps which the existing and proposed DDD project might fill."
- Ghana: "Mission pleased that DDD project will continue and its services expanded... Mission is especially interested in proposed assistance in assessing demographic impact of family planning programs. Some funds may be available."
- Kenya : "Particularly important in Kenya is the need to analyze and disseminate existing population and family planning data... and assessment of the demographic impact of family planning programs is essential."
- Liberia: "Mission recognizes the need and relevance of the DDD project for all LDC's but does not believe that it will be able to benefit from this project in the foreseeable future."
- Malawi: "We have noted both real and apparent overlaps, duplications, redundancies in the several ST/POP projects, and concur in reftel's proposal to consolidate under new umbrella."
- Mali "INSAH/USED and we are favorable to proposed activities. Confirm interest in supporting demographic training."
- Mauritania: Mission supports DDD follow-on, but believes it premature for Mauritania to participate in assessing the demographic impact of FP programs."
- Nigeria: "We believe consolidation proposed for project activities is an excellent cost-savings idea... We believe such a project is quite vital to the success of our population efforts."
- Rwanda: "Rawanda is in great need of the four major components of the new ten year project... OAR/Rawanda is prepared to assist in the financing of short term training activities."
-

APPENDIX D. (cont')
Mission Responses to DDI Project

- Senegal: "USAID/Dakar supports objectives of subject project and believes modifications in PP will improve the focus of the technical assistance for population policy development. USAID strongly supports the 1990 round of census activities which will be of critical importance to African nations allowing them for the first time to obtain longitudinal data against which to base their development plans."
- Sierra Leone: "The idea of consolidating the projects into one is quite sound... It will help to economize resources. By integrating these projects under the DDI the areas that need to be emphasized in this region will be strengthened."
- Togo: "Data analysis linkages with policy formation will likely be important in early stages of new [health planning and support] project..."
- Uganda: "Subject project may be very useful for us. [Family Health Initiatives] expects to draw on centrally funded contracts for assistance."
- Zaire: "USAID finds proposed DDD follow-on project potentially useful. Data exist in Zaire that are not properly analyzed or utilized owing to lack of trained specialists and inadequate microcomputer systems. Mission has positive reaction to proposed assistance to assess demographic impact of F.P. programs."
- Zimbabwe: "USAID/Zimbabwe encourages continuation of the DDD project. A significant recruitment for short-term technical assistance is anticipated for the National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), and the Central Statistics Office (CSO)."
-

APPENDIX D. (cont')
Mission Responses to DDI Project

ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh: "We are interested in all components for possible buy-in, particularly RAPID III."

India: "Mission favors additional authorization for DDD project and anticipates that mission funding could be available. Interest in assistance and training for next census likely as well as development of capacity for analysis of data."

Indonesia: "USAID anticipates utilizing project resources, potentially with buy-ins."

Morocco: "Demographic impact/assessment activities are viewed by USAID and GOM officials as the area of greatest need. USAID will consider procurement of [technical assistance and training support]...through mission buy-ins."

Nepal: "Participation depends on focus of new PP (1988), and scope of UNFPA demographic and training activities. The mission is interested in assistance in assessment of the demographic impact of FP programs."

Pakistan: "We perceive that the modified project will fulfill even greater needs of the Pakistan population program."

Philippines: "We believe the RAPID III and BUCEN components will continue to prove useful and desirable from a field point of view."

Sri Lanka: "Mission is interested in assistance and training from EWPI and BuCen."

Thailand: "Mission supports follow-on project, particularly the technical assistance and training components. Mission support to partially fund the project activities is possible."

Yemen: "USAID/Sanaa strongly supports the project and anticipates a continuing need for technical assistance in the areas of processing, analyzing and evaluating census data and demographic training. It is likely that training and software development will be needed by MOH and university researchers."

APPENDIX D. (cont')
Mission Responses to DDI Project

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Belize: "Mission hopes within a two-to-three year time span that assistance, particularly for strengthening demographic capability in Belize, would be appropriate. Mission would be willing to add funding to provide for short term in-country training."
- Brazil "USAID/Brasilia is interested in continued DDD support in evaluation the demographic impact of private sector population programs, provision of technical assistance, and demographic training."
- Bolivia: "USAID/Bolivia welcomes proposed follow-on DDD project. GOB National Statistics institute has expressed keen interest in demographic training (local, U.S., and third country)."
- Dominican Rep: "We believe this project can support forthcoming FP services expansion project with possible buy-ins to tap services of DDI."
- El Salvador: "USAID mission believes the proposed program would be useful, especially for the Ministry of Planning and the Salvadoran demographic association. Limited funding is available for DDD direct projects."
- Guatemala: "There is no question about the need for technical assistance. There are few trained demographers in Guatemala and there is no institutionalized effort for assessing demographic impact."
- Jamaica: "Project is a welcome continuation of previous projects. Combination of previous programs should provide more effective access to these resources."
- Haiti: "While USAID/Haiti has made only limited use of DDD project to date, we recognize it as a potentially valuable resource and anticipate greater use of the follow-on project."
- Honduras: "The mission strongly supports the proposed project and anticipates utilizing its components, including technical assistance regarding the 1986-88 census, and training activities."
-

APPENDIX D. (cont')
Mission Responses to DDI Project

Mexico: "We perceive need for RAPID III as described in refel and BUCEN."

Peru: "AID/W evaluation of DDD work in Peru provides a clear description of positive impact of program. The National Population Council of Peru (CNP) has been the principal beneficiary of DDD support. The CNP was heavily involved in the preparation and passage of Peru's population law. The CNP has used the DDD computer and training to prepare a number of widely disseminated publications on demographic issues."

APPENDIX E.

Microcomputer Models Developed by INPLAN and RAPID II

INPLAN

Modeling Program Shell and Host,
with Graphics Interface

Population, Education and Labor Force Model

Family Planning Cost-Benefit Model

Multiregional Population Projection Model (MPP)
Population Redistribution Policy (MPP)
Evaluation of Colonization Projects (MPP)
Rural/Urban Projects and Use/Nonuse of Contraceptives

Population Projection Utility Model

Bachue-International Model

Sector Models:

Population
Family Planning
Health
Agriculture
Education
Macroeconomy
Education (UNESCO)
Employment
Manpower
Water

Food & Nutrition Model

Labor Force, Education, Employment Model

Long-Term Economic-Demographic Model

RAPID II

RAPID Socioeconomic Model

Demographic Projection Model

Family Planning Targetting and Costing Models

Food Agriculture Analysis Model

Cost-Benefit/Cost-Effectiveness Model

Urbanization Analysis Model

Health Models

Education Model

Fuelwood Model

Retrospective Analysis Model (discontinued)

WFS/CPS Presentation Model

Proximate Determinants of Fertility Model

Socioeconomic Determinants of Fertility Model
(discontinued)

APPENDIX F.

INPLAN, BuCan, IUSSP, and DDD/Meetinghouse Training Activities

Training Course Title	Location	Duration	N. of Participants	N. of Countries
	INPLAN			
Applied Population and Development Planning	U.S.A.	10 weeks	16	12
Using Microcomputers for Population and Development Planning	Mexico	2 weeks	16	1
Using Microcomputers for Data Processing and Analysis of Demographic Data for Development Planning	Thailand	2 weeks	8	1
Applied Population and Development Planning (with Application to Senegal)	U.S.A.	6 weeks	8	1
Using Microcomputers for Population and Development Planning	Bolivia	2 weeks	10	1
ILO - University of Michigan Course in Population and Development	U.S.A.	16 weeks	4	4
Microcomputer Models for Integrated Population and Development Planning	Indonesia	2 days	35	1
Using Microcomputers for Integrated Population and Development Planning	Indonesia	1 week	20	1
Microcomputer Applications to Integrated Population and Development Planning	Dominican Republic	2 weeks	12	1
Microcomputer Applications in Population and Development Planning	Sri Lanka	1 week	3	1
Seminar on Population in Development Planning for Senior Planners	U.S.A.	2 weeks	35	30
Introduction to the Use of Microcomputers in Population and Development Planning	Zaire	1 week	15	1
Use of Microcomputers in Population and Development Planning (advanced)	Mexico	3 weeks	20	1
Microcomputer Applications for Population in Development Planning (INPLAN-ILO)	Somalia	2 weeks	8	1
SPSS/PC for Population-Development Planning	Bolivia	3 days	8	1
Applied Population and Development Planning	U.S.A.	6 weeks	13	6

APPENDIX F. (cont')

Training Course Title	Location	Duration	N. of Participants	N. of Countries
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
Mapping Workshop	Egypt	4 weeks	25	1
Household Surveys Workshop	Sri Lanka	4 weeks	25	1
Popstat Workshop: Executive Level	Somalia	2 weeks	21	1
Popstat: Regional Workshop	Senegal	4 weeks	17	9
Popstat Workshop: Technical Level	Somalia	4 weeks	23	1
Popstat Workshop	Bolivia	2 weeks	37	1
Mapping Workshop	Senegal	2 weeks	29	1

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

Advanced Methods of Demographic Estimation	Kenya	5 weeks	32	13
Analysis of Mortality	Mali	5 weeks	25	17

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT/WESTINGHOUSE

Microcomputers for Integrated Planning of Population and Development	Dominican Republic	2 weeks	13	1
Microcomputer Training for Data Processing and Analysis	Dominican Republic	1 week	5	1
Microcomputer Training for Demographic Analysis	Mali	2 weeks	14	7
Integrated Planning of Population and Development	Mali	2 weeks	14	6
Microcomputer Programs for Demographic Analysis	Somalia	2 weeks	4	1
Microcomputer Training for Analysis of Population Data	Peru	2 weeks	6	1
Microcomputer Training for Integrated Health and Family Planning	Peru	2 weeks	12	1

Best Available Document

APPENDIX F. (cont')

Training Course Title	Location	Duration	N. of Participants	N. of Countries
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT/WESTINGHOUSE (cont')				
Microcomputer Training for Demographic Analysis	Malawi	2 weeks	8	1
Microcomputer Training for Processing and Analysis	Malawi	2 weeks	8	1
Microcomputer Training for Processing and Analysis II	Malawi	2 weeks	4	1
Microcomputer Training for Processing and Analysis III	Malawi	2 weeks	4	1
Microcomputer Training for Demographic Analysis	Cameroon	2 weeks	8	1
Integration of Population in Development Planning	Cameroon	2 weeks	2	1
Microcomputer Training (various)	Turkey, Sudan, Burma, Bolivia Indonesia, Peru	2-3 weeks	35	5

APPENDIX G

Scheduled African Censuses -- 1980 and 1990 Rounds *

Country	Round of Population Censuses	
	1980 (1975-84)	1990 (1984-94)
Angola	1983	—
Benin	3/20/79 (F)	1989 (S)
Botswana	8/12-26/81	—
Burkina Faso	12/1-7/75 (F)	12/85
Burundi	8/16-30/79 (F)	1989 (S)
Cameroon	4/9/76 (F)	4/87 (S)
Cape Verde	6/1/80	1990 (S)
Central Africa Republic	12/8-22/75 (F)	1987 (S)
Chad	(Postponed)	—
Comoros Islands	8/80	9/15/85
Congo, The	12/22/84	—
Djibouti	1/3/83 (F)	—
Equatorial Guinea	7/83	—
Ethiopia	5/9/84 (F)	—
Gabon	8/1-31/81	—
Gambia, The	4/24/83	—
Ghana	3/18/84	—
Guinea	3/1-15/83 (F)	—
Guinea-Bissau	4/16/79	—
Ivory Coast	4/14-5/15/75	11/87
Kenya	8/25/79	—
Lesotho	4/12/76	—
Liberia	2/84	—
Madagascar	1/26-8/18/75 (F)	1990 (S)
Malawi	9/20/77	9-10/87 (S)
Mali	12/76 (F)	12/86 (S)
Mauritania	12/12/76-3/1/77 (F)	1986-87 (S)
Mauritius	2/83-7/83	—
Mozambique	8/1-5/80	—
Namibia	8/1/80	—
Niger	10/7-11/6/77 (F)	1987 (S)
Nigeria	—	1986 (S)
Reunion	3/9/82	—

Country	Round of Population Censuses	
	1980 (1975-84)	1990 (1984-94)
Rwanda	8/15-16/78 (F)	--
Saint Helena	10/31/76	--
Sao Tome and Principe	9/1-15/80	--
Senegal	4/16/76 (F)	4/87 (S)
Seychelles	8/1/77	1986 (S)
Sierra Leone	--	1985 (S)
Somalia	2/7-20/75 (F)	4/87 (S)
South Africa	5/6/80	--
Sudan	2/1/83	--
Swaziland	8/25/76	1986 (S)
Tanzania	8/26/78	--
Togo	11/22/81	--
Uganda	1/18/80	--
Western Sahara	--	--
Zaire	7/84	--
Zambia	7/25/80	1990 (S)
Zimbabwe	8/18/82	--

- * "--" indicates that no census undertaken/planned for this round.
 "(S)" indicates that census has been scheduled.
 "(F)" indicates this is the first census taken in the country.

POPULATION SECTOR COUNCIL
MINUTES

Date and Place: September 18, 1986, 9:30 a.m.
1406 N.S.

Participants: S&T/POP, Duff G. Gillespie (Chairman)
AFR/TR/P, J. Van der Vlugt
ANE/TR, Charles Johnson
LAC/DR, Maria Mamlouk
PPC/PDPR, Anna Quandt
S&T/POP, Betty Case
S&T/POP/PDD, Elizabeth Maguire
S&T/POP/PDD, John Crowley
S&T/POP/PDD, Scott Radloff
S&T/POP, Carl Hemmer (Executive Secretary)

Agenda Issues:

1. FY 86 Reprogramming Actions: Dr. Gillespie thanked Council members and their colleagues for successful efforts to reprogram the UNFPA contribution and exceed the 25 percent obligation level by the end of August.

2. Resolution on REDSO/ESA Staffing for Population and Health: Dr. Gillespie explained that the resolution, approved also by the Health Sector Council, had to go through SAA/S&T to the Administrator. The transmittal memo is currently awaiting SAA/S&T signature.

3. Social Marketing Issues: Dr. Gillespie noted the Administrator's continuing interest in this area and called the Council's attention to the meeting on social marketing scheduled for October 24.

4. Preliminary Review of Demographic Data Initiatives project paper: Ms. Maguire summarized the special features of the new project and indicated how the project paper builds on experience with current policy projects, consolidates activities that need to be continued, adds capacity for program evaluation and research and ensures a more rapid turnaround of data to meet policy and program needs. Council members offered preliminary comments and urged that the project rationale be reviewed in terms of current Agency policy..

Next Meeting: The next regular meeting of the Council is scheduled for Thursday, October 16 in room 809B SA-18, at 10 a.m.

Distribution:

S&T/POP Senior Staff
S&T, N. C. Brady
D. Brennan

USAID Population Officers
S&T/MGT, E. Caplan

Population Sector Council Members & Attendees

APPENDIX H

Demographic Data Initiatives

Certification of the Procurement Plan

I certify that the procurement plan for this Project Paper (936-3046) was developed with full consideration of maximum involvement by minority and women-owned firms, historically Black colleges and universities and minority controlled PVOs in the provision of goods and services, and that the Project is not appropriate for minority or Gray amendment contracting. We know of no minority institutions with an on-going program of the type required or the requisite faculty and facilities. However, to ensure consideration of minority organizations as defined in the Gray Amendment, we will work with the Office of Acquisition and Assistance Management, and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Businesses, to include all potential recipients on the bidder's list.

Duff G. Gillespie
Director, Office of Population

Date