

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

PD-AY-302
Amendment Number
30000

DOCUMENT CODE
3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

PERU

3. PROJECT NUMBER

327-0331

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

LAC

05

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Decentralized Population and Development Policies

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
05 31 90

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

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

A. Initial FY 88

B. Quarter 4

C. Final FY 88

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 88			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	200		200	200		200
(Grant)	(200)	()	(200)	(200)	()	(200)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1. TEG/RTI	90		90	90		90
2. PATH/LAS		25	25		25	25
Host Country INP/INE/CNP		110	110		110	110
Other Donor(s) UNEPA		75	75		75	75
TOTALS	290	210	500	290	210	500

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				200		200	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						200		200	

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

410

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
413

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

A. Code

BW

B. Amount

200

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To assist the National Planning Institute to develop decentralized prospective socio-economic sectoral models for population, family planning, education, and employment to facilitate development planning at the provincial and regional levels and to train national and regional level technicians in the use of these models and the maintenance of their supporting data bases.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
0 2 9 0

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.)

Planned methods of financing are consistent with A.I.D.'s payment verification guidelines.

CONT: PKramer

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Donna E. Lion

Title Donor M. Lion
Mission Director, USAID/PERU

Date Signed

MM DD YY

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

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: PERU
Name of Project: Decentralized Population and Development Policies
Number of Project: 527-0331

1. Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, I hereby authorize the Decentralized Population and Development Policies Project for Peru involving planned obligations of not to exceed Two Hundred Thousand United States dollars (\$200,000) in grant funds ("Grant") over a one-year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the AID OYB/allotment process to help finance foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The planned life of the project is twenty months from the date of initial obligation.
2. The Project consists of assistance to the National Planning Institute through the provision of technical assistance and related costs and advanced training to develop decentralized prospective socio-economic sectoral models for population, family planning, health, education, and employment to facilitate development planning at the provincial and regional levels and to train national and regional level technicians in the use of these models and the maintenance of their supporting data bases.
3. The Limited Scope Grant Project Agreement which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

Source, Origin of Commodities and Nationality of Services

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the Grant, if any, shall have their source and origin in the United States or Peru, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have Peru or the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Grant shall be financed only on flag vessels of the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

Donor Lion

Donor Lion
Mission Director

21 Sept. 88
Date

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ACTION MEMORANDUM TO THE USAID/PERU MISSION DIRECTOR

DATE: September 19, 1988

FROM: Linda Lion, Chief, Office of Human Resources *By JRS*

SUBJECT: Decentralized Population and Development Policies Project,
527-0331

Attached for your review and approval is a proposal to provide AID funding in the amount of \$200,000 to the Peruvian National Planning Institute for the purpose of strengthening GOP activities in population and regional planning and development. These funds will partially support a project for the development of regional data bases to carry out annual population projections for the period 1980 - 2010, adaptation and use of national and regional planning models to project needs and evaluate program progress in the high priority sectors of family planning and health and possibly education and employment, transfer of technology, and training of approximately 120 national and regional technicians in the use of planning models and the maintenance of supporting regional data bases. The project supports and extends USAID/Peru development activities and offers a unique opportunity to assist new GOP efforts to integrate the two high priority areas of regionalization and population planning.

I. Background

A. Introduction

Peru is a country marked by geographical, cultural, economic, and social diversity. Its population of 21 million represents three major language groups (Spanish and two indigenous languages) and is unevenly distributed across three geographic regions (coast, sierra, and jungle), which include at least seven major distinguishable micro-climates. Economic and demographic growth over the last four decades have been unequally distributed among social and geographic groups. Socio-economic disequilibrium has increased in recent years.

As recently as 1960, the Peruvian population could be described as largely rural and Andean, today it is largely urban and coastal. Between 1940 and 1986, the population of the Sierra declined from 65% to 37% of the national total, while the Coast grew from 26% to 52%. During the same period, the population of metropolitan Lima increased nine times and now totals more than six million people. This rapid urban expansion is the result of an annual population growth rate of over 2.5%, exacerbated by migration patterns which produced net population loss from the poorest rural departments (Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, and

Huancavelica). Lima and the larger cities owe more than half of their population growth to internal in-migration from the rural areas and smaller cities.

Economic growth has been outstripped by population growth and has become increasingly concentrated in smaller segments of society. Between 1975 and 1985, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by an average of 1.7% per year, and the population grew by an average of 2.7%, producing a net decline in the per-capita GDP of 1.0% per year. In 1970, 26% of the national income was absorbed by businessmen and owners and 74% by farmers, employees, and independent workers. By 1985, the proportions had reversed; 59% of the national income went to businessmen and owners and only 41% to workers.

Similar imbalances can be found in health and education. Peru suffers from one of the highest infant mortality rates in Latin America. The lowest rates are found in Lima-Callao (61 deaths per thousand live births), and reach more than 135 deaths per thousand births for the Departments of Cuzco and Huancavelica. Large segments of the population suffer from protein-calorie malnutrition, and per-capita calorie consumption fell between 1970-1985 from 2300 calories per day to 1800. Mean educational attainment rose from 3.7 years in 1972 to 5.1 years in 1986. Nevertheless, the national mean is still lower than the constitutionally-mandated minimum of 6 years, and the current average in Puno is only 3 years, lower than the 1972 national average.

GOP efforts over the last decade to confront the problems of economic underdevelopment and unbalanced growth have included programs to decentralize government planning (regionalization) and to develop coherent population policies. Until recently, these efforts have been pursued separately.

B. Regionalization

Regionalization, or the decentralization of government functions, was mandated in the 1979 Constitution. However, neither the military government nor the succeeding civilian government made significant progress towards this goal.

In his inaugural address to the nation on July 28, 1985, President Garcia spoke of the need to decentralize decision-making and planning and to permit greater autonomy and increased representation of the areas outside Lima. In April, 1987, the Congress passed the Law on Regionalization, which established the framework for regional governments, in the form of regionally-elected representative assemblies. This Law links regionalization and development planning together in a bottom-up fashion. Each administrative region will form a Regional Development Authority, which will be responsible for articulating

a regional development plan. National sectoral (health, education, etc.) development plans will be determined after the regional plans are presented and will reflect the aggregate of regional priorities.

On January 15, 1988, the National Planning Institute (INP) prepared a working draft of an operational plan for regionalization, for the Regionalization Committee of the House of Deputies. The INP plan calls for dividing the 24 departments of Peru into 12 geographic regions. It also suggests how the 12 regions should be formed. To date, two regions have been established: Grau (the Departments of Tumbes and Piura, on the northern coast) and Amazonas (Department of Loreto, in the jungle). A third region, Inca (combining the Departments of Cuzco, Apurimac and Madre de Dios) and the legalization of the other nine regions which have been identified, is under study by the Regionalization Commissions in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate and has been delayed by a controversy over the Gran Chimú region (departments of San Martín and La Libertad). The time specified in the Constitution for the establishment of the regions has lapsed but, by tacit agreement, the Government has extended the period until the end of 1988. With this precedent and the fact that each region requires a separate law for its incorporation, further extensions of the time frame may occur.

C. Population Policy

In July, 1985, during the last days of the Belaunde government, the Congress passed and the President signed a National Population Law. This broad-based, idealistic law firmly established a couple's right to freely determine the number of children it wished and charged the appropriate government agencies with the responsibility to provide the where-with-all to exercise this right. The law also encouraged responsible parenthood, provided for physical and psychological support for women who had suffered abortions, dictated measures for the care of orphans and the aged, and established the National Population Council (CNP) as the coordinating/supervisory agency for this activity. What the Law did exceedingly well was to establish equal rights for women within the home and in the job market. Its greatest deficiencies were in its failure to establish numerical targets of population growth and in excluding surgical contraception as a family planning method.

Following the passage of this Law, the Ministry of Health (MOH) initiated limited family planning services. Little information is available about the services offered to date, such as how many people have been served, where services were provided (i.e., what area of the country and health service level - post, center, hospital), preferred contraceptive methods, etc.

Because of its passage under Belaunde, there was serious concern about what importance or effort the new APRA regime would place on implementing the Population Policy Law. For the first year and a half of Garcia's administration, very little was said or done in the public sector in support of population policy.

However, in November of 1986, President Garcia began to speak strongly and publicly on the need for a clear, targeted population policy "to determine how many we want to be by the year 2000". He established a multisectoral Presidential Population Commission chaired by the Ministry of Health (MOH) to study the situation and to develop emergency, medium, and long-range population plans.

The Commission delivered the results of its work in July 1987. It recommended, for the period 1987-1990, the preparation of a socio-demographic diagnosis of the country up to the present and projections for the period 1990-2000. This would be followed by the development of a national population plan including objectives, targets, strategy, organization and financial plan. The Commission further identified seven areas for action programs: (1) communication on population; (2) education on population; (3) family planning; (4) population research and statistics; (4) territorial distribution of the population; (5) promotion of women; and (6) strengthening the family unit.

For almost a year, little was heard of, or done about, the Population Commission's report. In March 1988, a medium-term population program (1988-1990) was approved by the President based on the documents presented by the Presidential Commission. This program establishes the need for a decentralized population policy. Thus, within the medium range plans of the GOP, the issues of regionalization and population were brought together and given high priority.

D. Integration of Regionalization and Population Policy

The National Population Program for 1988-1990 includes the following specific objectives:

1. Reduce the annual population growth rate through reduction of fertility rates;
2. Reduce maternal-infant morbidity and mortality and increase life expectancy at birth;
3. Offer information, education, and health services to permit families to freely and responsibly decide family size; and
4. Achieve a better population distribution.

The goals specified by the plan include the following:

1. Reduce the annual population growth rate to 2.2% and the total fertility rate (TFR) to 3.7 children per woman, by the year 1990.
2. Modify internal migration patterns away from Lima and the coast and towards small and medium-size cities throughout the three regions of the country (coast, sierra, jungle).
3. Improve the status of women and children through elimination of illiteracy and malnutrition, and increased coverage of health services which include family planning.

The population program will be the responsibility of national and regional bodies, including the National Population Council (CNP), Ministries of Education and Health, the National Planning Institute (INP), the Departmental Development Authorities (CORDES), and Provincial Councils.

As the regionalization plan proceeds, the CORDES will be replaced by corresponding authorities at the regional level. This will create a new layer of bureaucrats and planners, who will need to be trained. The Government has determined that population dynamics should be one of the training themes.

E. Rationale for the Proposed Project

Reliable and up-to-date statistical data are essential in management and planning to establish priorities, develop plans, and allocate resources. The aggregated national data currently available to Peruvian planners can and often do mask important regional variations. The lack of disaggregated data takes on added importance as Peru moves toward implementing population policies and decentralizing government functions through regionalization.

The population goals and decentralization policies announced by the President and his policy-makers must now be translated into operational terms by mid-level management and technicians. They will be responsible for developing and executing new programs, allocating resources, and deriving quantifiable indicators to determine when policy goals have been achieved. The purpose of this project is to provide these mid-level managers with disaggregated population measures and automated, methodologically sound and powerful techniques to transform existing census and survey data into easily understood numerical targets and evaluation indicators.

In the past, modeling techniques have been used primarily for forecasting at the national (or macro) level. The proposed project differs from earlier modeling efforts in two important

ways. First, it expands the use of models from purely forecasting to policy development and program evaluation. Second, it will serve as a pilot study to test the feasibility of adapting national-level models for smaller geographic areas and to train mid-level, local technicians in their use.

Training national and regional personnel to use models serves two functions. First, the modeling process forces the technician to focus on the problem at hand and to state both the problem and the objective with precision. Policy statements are often vague, and in the attempt to use the model, the technician may discover where there are deficiencies in basic understanding. Thus, at a conceptual level, models are tools to teach people essential analytic skills.

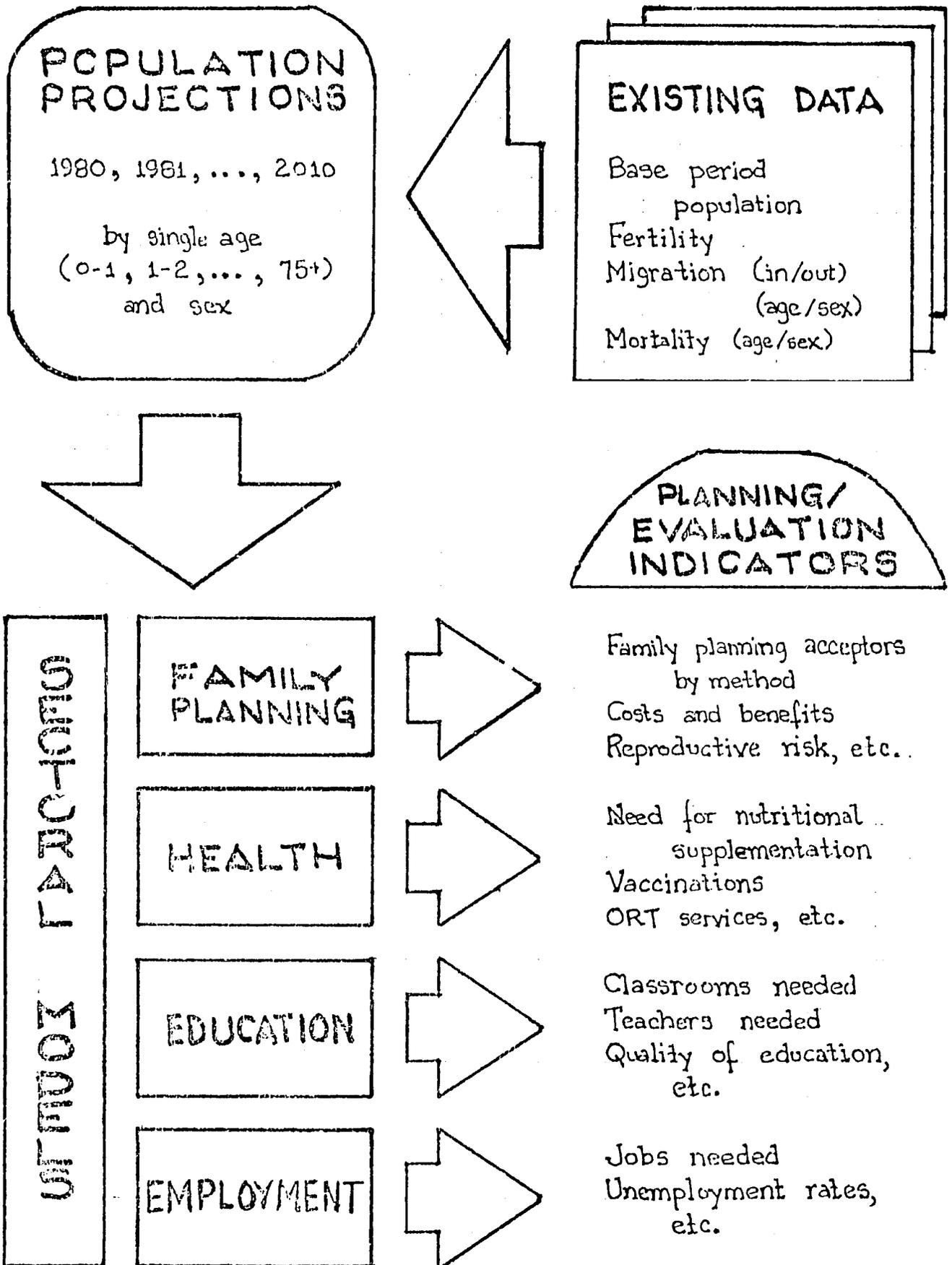
Second, the model translates policy goals into concrete action plans. If the resources required to attain the stated goal within the stated time frame exceed available capabilities, the goal and/or the time frame can be made more realistic. Once realistic goals and action plans are developed, the model can be used to provide feedback to program managers by comparing achieved program progress with projected milestones. Mid-course corrections can then be made.

The central feature of the proposed A.I.D. project is a set of projection models developed by a U.S. contractor, the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), under an AID/W-financed contract. The models require the user to supply a set of baseline data (e.g., current population estimates), a set of assumptions (e.g., without government intervention, fertility rates will decline at the same rate observed over the last five years), and a set of targets or goals (e.g., the population of the country should not exceed 30 million by the year 2000). The output of the model is a set of numerical indicators which can be used to forecast future events in the absence of programmatic intervention, to evaluate the feasibility of attaining the policy goals and refine that policy, and to generate intermediate goals to monitor program implementation.

The models chosen for study include annual population projections and four sectoral models to project future needs in the areas of family planning, health, education, and employment. These sectors correspond to the development priorities enunciated by the Government in its medium-range National Development Plan for 1986-1990, approved by Supreme Decree 066-86-PCM. Family planning, health, and education are addressed in the chapter on social development. That chapter calls for a family planning program and efforts to slow the rate of population growth and achieve a better geographic distribution of the population. Health goals include increasing vaccination coverage, increasing per-capita nutritional intake, etc. Education goals include increasing educational levels and enrollment rates and improving occupational training at the secondary level. Employment is

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addressed in the chapter on macro-economic policies, which includes increasing the number of jobs, promoting technological development, etc. (See Attachment C: Description of Planning Models to be Developed for greater detail about the individual models.). Figure 1 presents a schematic diagram of the modeling process to be employed in the proposed project.



F. Pre-Project Preparations

The INP has played key roles in both the regionalization and the population policy programs, having prepared the first draft of the regionalization plan for the House of Deputies and having served as technical secretariat to the Presidential Population Commission. For these reasons, the INP will be the nexus of collaborative funding and technical assistance efforts. INP has already begun a series of preparatory activities, with funding from the Pathfinder Fund/Latin America South (Pathfinder/LAS) and the Futures Group (RAPID II Project).

On January 15, 1988, the INP signed an agreement with the Andean Institute of Population Studies (INANDEP), a Peruvian non-profit private research agency, to establish a national data base and to develop and adapt the five models developed by RTI (population, family planning, health, education, employment) as planning tools for regional development (See Attachment D: INP/INANDEP Agreement.)

The project uses multiple data sources, most of which were previously collected by the National Statistics Institute (INE). The principal sources are the 1961, 1972, and 1981 national census. National surveys will also be included, such as the National Fertility Survey (Encuesta Nacional de la Fecundidad, 1978), Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (Encuesta Nacional de la Prevalencia de Anticoncepcion, 1982), National Nutrition and Health Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Nutricion y Salud, 1984), Demographic and Health Survey (Encuesta Demografica y de Salud, 1986), and the National Household Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medicion de Niveles de Vida, 1985 - 1986).

Pre-project activities began in February, 1988, under a grant from Pathfinder/LAS to INANDEP. Funds are being used to support a team of four senior researchers (the principal investigator from INP and three professionals from INANDEP) and three assistants. The activities planned for this pre-project phase included the following:

1. Methodological revision of the projection models.
2. Compilation of bibliographic sources on population and regionalization policy.
3. Compilation of a data base.

The final output of the pre-project phase will be a computerized data base for the 153 existing provinces. This data base contains 200 variables for the last three census years - 1961, 1972, and 1981. (See Attachment E: List of Variables). The decision to aggregate the data at the provincial level was based on the following considerations:

1. Census data covering population, health, education and employment are available down to the provincial level.
2. Adequate assumptions can be made at the provincial level even when family planning data are not available.
3. The Congress has determined that regional boundaries shall coincide with departmental boundaries. However, by disaggregating the data at the provincial level, the data base will permit more detailed analyses, should the need arise.

The pre-project activities financed by Pathfinder/LAS are now largely completed. The only remaining task, which will be completed prior to initiation of USAID/Peru-financed activities under the project described herein, is the publication of the final reports.

In May, 1988, The Futures Group (TFG), under the AID/W centrally-funded Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID II) project, paid for the research team to attend an intensive two-week training seminar on microcomputer-based demographic models. The seminar was offered by the RTI under the AID/W centrally-funded Integrated Population/Development Planning II (INPLAN) project. It included training in the use of the following models and software: multi-regional population package, family planning target analysis, family planning cost benefit, family planning impact analysis, health and education sector planning, and labor force supply and demand projections. (These are the same models that will be adapted for regional use in Peru.) The participants also attended lectures on demographic estimation techniques, implications of rapid population growth for the various sectors of the economy, regional development planning, development of planning models, and strategies for presentation of the modeling results to policy-makers.

As a result of the progress achieved through the above-mentioned activities and the recognition on the part of funding agencies of the significance, potential, and future application of the work begun by INP and INANDEP, a number of national and international organizations began to discuss the future of this high-priority program. These organizations included INP, INANDEP, Pathfinder/LAS, RTI, TFG, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and USAID/Peru. From these discussions emerged the decision to design and execute a 20-month project which would build on activities undertaken to date. The proposed Project is divided into three discrete but related and contiguous phases; it involves funding from USAID/Peru, UNFPA, Pathfinder/LAS, and RTI and TFG under the AID/W centrally-funded RAPID III Project.

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II. USAID/Peru Project Description

A. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed Project is to assist the National Planning Institute (INP) to develop decentralized, prospective socio-economic sectoral models for population, family planning, health, education, and employment to facilitate development planning at the provincial and regional levels and to train national and regional level technicians in the use of these models and the maintenance of their supporting data bases. ^{1/} These planning tools will be designed for use by the Departmental Development Corporations (CORDES) and the regional governments to be developed under the national regionalization program. The Futures Group and Research Triangle Institute, under the auspices of the AID/W centrally-funded RAPID III Project, will collaborate with USAID/Peru to operationalize the work now being funded by Pathfinder/LAS to develop a national, province-level data base and five socio-economic projection models. This project will also interface with a funding initiative by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to disseminate the methodologies developed and their findings to a larger audience of politicians, planners, public administrators, technicians, and the press.

B. Regions Selected for Study

The INP has selected three regions for the development and application of the regional population and sectoral projection models. They include Grau (composed of the departments of Tumbes and Piura) in the northern coast and sierra; Inca (composed of the departments of Cuzco, Apurimac, and Madre de Dios) in the southern sierra and Amazon Basin; and Lima-Callao (composed of the provinces of Lima and Callao) in the central coast. The following criteria were used for making this selection: geographical/ecological location, demographic characteristics, economic structure, health and educational indicators, and political considerations.

1. Geographical/Ecological Location

The three regions include most of the ecological zones of Peru, including the coast, the Andean valleys and highlands, and the Amazon Basin. Geographically, they cover the northern coast and sierra (Grau), the central coast (Lima-Callao), and the southern sierra highlands and Amazon Basin (Inca).

^{1/} These sectors are presented in order of priority under this project. During the initial analysis stage, project implementors will determine if sufficient data exist to develop valid models for education and employment.

2. Demographic Characteristics

The three regions include 42.2% of the 1987 projected national population; Grau 7.2%, Inca 6.6%, and Lima-Callao, 28.4%. They also span the range of fertility and mortality levels found in Peru. Fertility and mortality rates are highest in the Inca region; the total fertility rate (TFR) is estimated at 5.9 children per woman, and the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 132 deaths per 1000 live births. Grau shows intermediate rates: TFR is 5.4 children per woman, and IMR is 101 deaths per 1000 live births. Lima-Callao shows the lowest fertility and mortality rates in Peru: TFR is 3.1 births and IMR is 59 deaths per 1000 live births ^{1/}. Thus, the three regions selected will demonstrate how different demographic patterns affect regional development.

Migration rates and patterns are also very different among these three regions. The most recent data available are for the year 1981. In that year, Grau experienced moderate in-migration accounting for 9% of its population growth. Inca showed large out-migration from the sierra (Apurimac and Cuzco) and in-migration into the Amazon Basin (Madre de Dios), where the population increased by almost 20%. Finally, Lima-Callao had the highest in-migration rates in the country, 27% of Lima's population growth was directly attributable to in-migration ^{2/}.

3. Economic Structure

The three regions show important differences in their internal economic structures. Grau's economy is based primarily on cash agriculture, fishing, and petroleum. In Inca, agriculture is of low productivity and destined primarily for in-family consumption and artisanal production (e.g., clothing, etc.); tourism and crafts are also important sources of revenues for the urban population. The region of Lima-Callao is by far the most developed, with the largest concentration of industry, manufacturing, banking, and commerce. These differences in internal economic structure are reflected in the contribution of each region to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1985, the relative contributions of Grau and Inca to the GDP were lower than their relative populations (6.2% and 3.3%, respectively), while Lima, with 28% of the national population, contributed 44% of the GDP ^{3/}.

^{1/}Consejo Nacional de Poblacion. Indicadores Demograficos y Socioeconomicos; Peru 1987. Lima, 1987, pp. 9-11

^{2/}Aramburu, C. Tendencias Demograficas y Urbanizacion en el Peru. INANDEP, Lima, 1987.

^{3/}Banco Central de Reserva del Peru, Subgerencia de Ingreso y Producto. Unpublished data, December, 1985.

4. Health and Educational Indicators

The three regions present very different levels of access to basic educational and health services. For example, in Inca, approximately 29% of the population over the age of 15 is illiterate, compared with 18% in Grau and 2.7% in Lima-Callao. Basic health services are similarly unequally distributed. Grau and Inca show approximately 1 hospital bed for each 1000 inhabitants, while Lima-Callao shows 3 hospital beds per 1000 population.

5. Political Considerations

The three regions selected also represent different but high political priorities for the GOP. Grau borders Ecuador and is the focus of important government investments (e.g., the Bayovar fertilizer plant and the Chira-Piura irrigation project). Inca borders Brazil in the Madre de Dios jungle area and has significant deposits of gold and natural gas. It is also part of the "Trapezio Andino", the poorest region in the country and selected by the present Government as the first priority for public investment. Finally, Lima-Callao is important as the national capital and site of the largest concentration of population and productive capacity; it also shows the highest rates of urban growth and unemployment.

In sum, the three regions selected represent the widest possible range in demographic and development characteristics. Lima-Callao is unique and important for that reason. Grau and Inca both represent characteristics that are replicated in other regions of the country.

C. Project Summary

The Project will be implemented over a 20-month period by the INP/INANDEP research team currently working on the Pathfinder/LAS-funded pre-project. USAID/Peru Project funds will be used by the INP to purchase technical assistance services and advanced training from the Futures Group and Research Triangle Institute through a "buy-in" to the RAPID III Project. Project activities will proceed in three sequential phases. In the first phase, retrospective analyses will be conducted for development-population dynamics covering the period up through 1981, and projection models will be adapted for use at the regional level. In the second phase, the projection models will be applied to three administrative regions: Lima-Callao, Inca and Grau. In the third phase, the findings of the regional applications will be disseminated among decision-makers and technicians. This final phase will be financed by UNFPA, TFG/RTI, and Pathfinder/LAS.

1. Phase I Activities

- a. Validation and checks of internal consistency of the population projections and four sectoral projection models using Peruvian national level data.
- b. Establishment of institutional contacts within the three administrative regions chosen for study (Lima-Callao, Inca, Grau) to develop an inventory of available microcomputers, equipment needs (e.g. memory expansion boards, numerical coprocessors, etc.) and individuals who can participate in the regional training workshops and studies.
- c. Retrospective descriptive analysis of development-population dynamics at the national and regional levels, using 1961, 1972, and 1981 census data.
- d. Workshop with national level technicians.

2. Phase II Activities

- a. Adaptation of the national level projection models for use at the regional level.
- b. Regional planning workshops to prepare for application of the regional sectoral projection models.
- c. Application of the regional projection models to generate regional planning estimates.

3. Phase III Activities

- a. Presentation of national and regional sectoral models to high level political officials, planners, other public authorities, technicians and the press.
- b. Regional workshops for the diffusion of planning estimates.
- c. Local workshops for the diffusion of planning estimates.
- d. Revision and updating of the data base and projections as new census and survey data and program service statistics become available.

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D. Work Plans and Time Frame^{1/}

1. Phase I: Six months, October 1, 1988 - March 31, 1989.

- a. Validation and checks of internal consistency of the population projections and four sectoral projection models using Peruvian national level data.

The first activity undertaken in Phase I will be to run yearly population projections and the four sectoral models with different sources of national level data. The purpose of the exercise is first to test the models with Peruvian data and on the local computers to ensure that the local team can use the computer programs on their own. The second objective of the exercise is to test the internal consistency of the different data sources and to make adjustments where needed.

The technical characteristics and features of the four sectoral models will be worked out by the INP/INANDEP research team with technical assistance (TA) provided by RTI. The final formats of the projection models will be based on the availability of data at the regional level, and will be adjusted to reflect the sectoral priorities enunciated by regional authorities.

- b. Establishment of institutional contacts within the three administrative regions chosen for study.

A local coordinator will be selected for each region (Lima-Callao, Grau, and Inca) to coordinate training and dissemination activities between the national team and the region, and within the region. The first task will be to identify and select, in consultation with the central INP/INANDEP team, a regional team of professionals from public and private sector agencies. These agencies will include but will not be limited to the regional offices of the ministries of Health and Education, the CORDES, local INE office, local public and private universities, and research organizations.

The local coordinators will also prepare an inventory of microcomputer hardware and software available in the principal city of their region, using a checklist prepared by the INP/INANDEP team. The list will include types and numbers of microcomputers available, peripherals (e.g., printers, external storage devices, etc.) and commercial programs (Lotus 123, dBase III, etc.), as well as a list of people trained to use the computers and software.

^{1/} Also see Attachment F: Work Plan and Schedule of Activities.

Candidates for local coordinators have already been identified. Victor Arocena, an economist and demographer and Head of the INP Population Unit, will serve as coordinator for Lima-Callao. He will be assisted by a technicians to be named from the CNP. Two university lecturers with post-graduate training in demography also have been identified: for Grau, Alfredo Sullon (in Piura), and for Inca, Jorge Ortiz (in Cuzco).

c. Retrospective descriptive analysis of development-population dynamics at the national and regional levels, using 1961, 1972, and 1981 census data.

Using the data base assembled by the INP/INANDEP team, retrospective descriptive analyses of demographic, social and economic changes occurring within the three selected regions during the period 1961-1981 will be conducted.^{1/} The purpose of these analyses will be first to document changes occurring in the (population, family planning, health, education, and employment sectors. The analyses will also identify and prioritize critical problematic issues within the individual regions for such areas as infant mortality, fertility, in- and out-migration, female illiteracy, quality of health care services, etc. The results of the analyses can be used to guide development planning for public services and investment by the CORDES or regional authorities.

d. Workshop with national level technicians.

At the end of Phase I, a two-day intensive workshop will be held in which the INP/INANDEP team will present and discuss findings from the national population projections and sectoral projection models. Participants will include the regional coordinators and national level technicians and representatives from the Ministries of Health and Education, INP, INE, CNP, public and private universities in Lima-Callao, and private research organizations. Participants may also be invited from other ministries (e.g., Agriculture, Labor, Economy and Finance, etc.) and the Social Security Institute (IPSS). The purpose of the workshop will be to adjust and modify the models to make them more useful for sectoral planning. Local costs for this activity will be financed by UNFPA.

^{1/} TFG has purchased, computer equipment for INANDEP under the RAPID II Project. See Attachment G: Computer Equipment and Software Donated, for a complete list. If problems are encountered in the validation stage (activity (a) above), TFG/RTI will provide INP and INANDEP with necessary computer hardware and software.

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2. Phase II: Nine months, April 1, 1989, - December 31, 1989

a. Adaptation of the national level projection models for use at the regional level.

The family planning, health, education, and employment sectoral projection models, previously validated at the national level, will be adapted for use at the administrative region level^{1/}. Regions are smaller and more homogeneous than the country as a whole, and some of the underlying theoretical assumptions used to make national level projections may need to be changed when working at the regional level. In addition, some of the national level data may not be available in fine enough detail to serve the administrative region, which generally, will include up to three departments.

b. Regional planning workshops to prepare for application of the regional sectoral projection models.

Once the main features of the regional projection models have been defined, the INP/INANDEP team will travel to Piura and Cuzco to conduct 3-day planning workshops in each city. Workshop participants will include the local coordinator and the regional team identified in Phase I. The capabilities and limitations of the projection models and their uses for planning purposes will be discussed, and regional priorities for each of the sectors will be drawn up. At the same time, the INP/INANDEP team will check the computer facilities identified by the local coordinator and meet with local technicians to investigate additional sources of regional data.

c. Application of the regional projection models.

Projections will be made out to the year 2010. Since estimated needs in the areas of family planning, health, education, and employment all depend on the estimated population to be served, the regional population projections model will be developed first, adjusting present official projections (from the 1981 census) to the findings from the 1986 Demographic and Health Survey^{2/}. Then the family planning analyses will be

^{1/} See Attachment C for detailed Description of the Planning Models to be Developed.

^{2/} The Demographic and Health Survey was conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE) with funding from the Westinghouse Institute for Resource Development under the AID/W centrally-funded Demographic and Health Surveys Project (DHS).

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designed, followed by health, education, and finally employment (labor force supply and demand by educational level).

The full range of sectoral projection models will be developed for the three selected regions, using the information in the data base and additional information at the regional level which will be gathered directly by the research team. RTI will monitor and supervise the assembly of the data and the technical soundness of the regional models through an estimated twelve (12) technical assistance visits during the life of the project.

Based on the previous descriptive analyses of levels of development (Phase I), critical areas within the three selected regions will be identified. Critical areas are defined as those with the poorest standard of living in terms of education, health, employment opportunities, contraceptive prevalence, etc. It is intended that these critical areas will then become the focus of public sector service and investment efforts and will be given priority status within regional development plans.

3. Phase III: Five months, January 1, 1990 - May 31, 1990.

Phase III activities will focus on the dissemination of the results of the population and sectoral projections to create an awareness at national and regional decision-making levels of the implications of population trends for development. Second, a transfer of the data bases and modeling technology to local institutions and technicians will help ensure their utilization for regional planning. Finally, the data base and regional sectoral projections will be updated as new census, survey, and program service statistics data become available.

Present plans call for Phase III to be financed by UNFPA, Pathfinder/LAS, and TFG/RTI. Responsibility for activities included in this phase will be shared by the INP, INANDEP, and the National Population Council (CNP). For the purpose of completing the multi-donor project description, Phase III is presented below, although no provision for USAID/Peru funding of this phase is contemplated at this time.

The main activities to be carried out in Phase III include the following:

- a. Presentation of national and regional sectoral models to high level political planners, public authorities, technicians and the press.

The CNP will sponsor a series of one-day seminars in Lima for the INP/INANDEP team to present the results and

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implications of the national and regional population projections and sectoral development models. Each seminar will be directed toward high-ranking government authorities and politicians, mid-level technicians from the public and private sectors, and the press. Wide media coverage will be sought. These seminars will be held shortly before the general elections of 1990, which should increase public interest in the topic. At at least one of the seminars a panel of representatives from the major political parties will discuss the implications of the models presented for their platforms.

b. Regional workshops

To transfer the modeling technology and the use of the data base to regional institutions, the CNP will sponsor three two-week workshops during the second and third months of Phase III. The INP/INANDEP team will conduct the workshops, which will be held in the main cities (Lima, Cuzco, Piura) of the regions for which the models were developed. Copies of the models on diskette and the user's manual will be distributed to the participants. Workshop participants will be individuals with sufficient technical background to understand and use the models and the data base, who work either in the public sector (regional governments, regional offices of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, etc.) or in regional universities and research centers, and possess basic micro-computer skills.

The local coordinators will be responsible for the selection of organizations and participants. They will also ensure that regional computer equipment is available for the workshops. Approximately 15 persons will participate in each workshop.

Workshops will be organized into two modules. The first week will be spent in training in data preparation and calculation of national population and sectoral projections. During the second week, participants will be divided into teams to learn to use the regional population and sectoral projection models. Procedures used in the maintenance and updating of data bases and the projections will also be presented.

c. Local dissemination seminars

Immediately after each regional workshop, local seminars will be held to create awareness at the local level of the implications of future population trends and demand for, family planning, health, education and employment. Participants will be invited not only from the regions where the model was developed, but also from neighboring

regions. Local experts will discuss the implications of the models for regional development plans. Participants will include senior political leaders, CORDES authorities, local technicians from the ministries of Health and Education, local government officials, and politicians.

d. Maintenance and updating of data base and projections

To maintain the utility of the data base and the regional projections, an agreement will be signed between the INP, CNP and INE to store the data base in both the INP and CNP computer systems. The INE will provide new information to the CNP and INP from the 1990 census to keep the data base up to date. INANDEP will provide the technical assistance to the CNP and INP for this purpose. Funding for these activities will be provided by Pathfinder/LAS and UNFPA.

Copies of the projection models, supporting documentation, and periodic updates will be distributed among the INP, CNP and INE. Follow-up activities may be implemented through new contracts between CNP, INP and universities and private research centers.

E. Roles and Responsibilities of the Parties and Implementation Arrangements

There are nine (9) national and international organizations involved in the proposed Project, of which five will provide direct financial support and four will provide in-kind contributions.

1. Funding Organizations

- a. USAID/Peru - funding of expatriate technical assistance and out-of-country training and oversight for activities in Phases I and II.
- b. Pathfinder Fund/Latin America South - funding of local costs and oversight for activities in Pre-project and Phases I and III.
- c. The Futures Group/Research Triangle Institute (RAPID III) - funding of expatriate technical assistance and related costs and oversight for activities in Phases I, II, and III, and provision of computer hardware and software to INP/INANDEP.
- d. Research Triangle Institute (RTI) - source of microcomputer projection models, technical assistance, and out-of-country training for INP/INANDEP research team.

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- e. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) - funding of local costs and oversight for activities in Phases I, II, and III.

A coordinating committee will be formed with one representative from each donor agency. This committee will elect a chairman and will meet periodically to discuss project progress, financial and technical issues, and problems encountered.

2. National Counterparts

- a. National Planning Institute (INP) - major implementing agency, provide GOP in-kind contributions and research team leader.
- b. INANDEP - source of three local research team members.
- c. National Population Council (CNP) - provide one staff person to local research team and sponsor dissemination and training workshops in Phase III.
- d. National Statistics Institute (INE) - provide census and survey data needed for data bases.

3. Implementation Arrangements

- a. At the request of INP, USAID/Peru will enter into a contractual arrangement with TFG/RTI to provide technical assistance and training for the INP/INANDEP research team through a "buy-in" to the AID/W RAPID III Project. Logistics arrangements for in-country technical assistance visits, procurement and installation of computer equipment and software, and out-of-country training will be handled directly by RTI. No local costs except those associated with the provision of RTI technical assistance are currently contemplated for funding by USAID/Peru. INP will also enter into separate funding agreements with Pathfinder/LAS and UNFPA.
- b. Methods of implementation and financing; USAID/Peru will prepare a PIO/T, authorizing AID/W to add funds to the centrally-funded contract with TFG (RAPID III) for the activities described herein. AID/W will directly administer the grant funds. Direct A.I.D. institutional contracts will be financed as direct payments by AID/W, through the issuance of a Letter of Credit - Treasury Financial Communications System (LOC-TFCS) and AID/W will charge USAID/Peru through the Advice of Charge (AOC) mechanism.

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F. Inputs/Budget

1. Pre-project activities were financed by Pathfinder/LAS (\$16,802) for in-country work to establish the data base, and The Futures Group (TFG) through the RAPID II project provided training for the INP/INANDEP research staff at RTI (\$25,000). Computer hardware and software (valued at \$15,000) were donated to INP and INANDEP by TFG/RTI.
2. Funding for Phases I and II will be provided by USAID/Peru, Pathfinder/LAS, TFG/RTI and UNFPA. USAID/Peru funding totalling \$200,000 will provide most of the costs related to technical assistance from RTI (\$187,154), and advanced training out-of-country for three researchers (\$12,846). The remaining support for the technical assistance required from RTI will be financed under the TFG/RAPID III project which will provide \$80,000 for technical assistance and related costs. (See Attachment H: RTI Illustrative Budgets.) UNFPA will support the majority of local costs for Phases I and II (\$64,842). (See Attachment I: UNFPA's Letter of Intent to INP to fund the Decentralization of Population and Development Policies Project.) Pathfinder/LAS will assist with local costs during Phase I (\$1,347).
3. Phase III will receive support from Pathfinder/LAS (\$23,736), TFG/RTI (\$10,000), and UNFPA (\$10,148).
4. Total funding from all sources by activity, phase, and foreign exchange and local costs for the entire project is shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3.
5. The RTI budgets have been reviewed by USAID/Peru and found satisfactory. Allowable cost categories follow those used in the AID/W RAPID III Project, and auditing will be performed by the auditors for RAPID III.

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TABLE 1
SUMMARY PROJECT BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE,
INPUT, AND PHASE
(IN US \$)

<u>Funding Source and Activity</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Level of Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>Pathfinder/LAS)</u>			
- In-country costs/salaries	Pre-Project	16,802	
- Other costs, INP/INANDEP	I	1,347	
- Dissemination: seminar/workshops	III	23,736	
		-----	41,885
2. <u>UNFPA</u>			
- In-country expenses: salaries, travel, miscellaneous costs	I	25,848	
	II	38,994	
	III	10,148	
		-----	74,990
3. <u>The Futures Group/RTI AID/W - (RAPID II, RAPID III)</u>			
- Training	Pre-project	25,000	
- Computer hardware and software	Pre-project	15,000	
- TA and related costs	I	50,000	
- TA and related costs	II	30,000	
- Dissemination: seminar/workshops	III	10,000	
		-----	130,000
4. <u>USAID/Peru</u>			
- TA and related costs for RTI	I	77,000	
- TA and related costs for RTI	II	110,154	
- Advanced training (includes travel ^{a/} and per diem)	II	12,846	
		-----	200,000
		-----	-----
	SUBTOTAL		446,875
	LESS PRE-PROJECT COSTS		- 56,802

	TOTAL, PROJECT COSTS		390,073

^{a/} Given the importance of the advanced training to the outcome of the project and the economic crisis in which the GOP finds itself resulting in their inability to provide travel, USAID/Peru has agreed to cover these costs.

5. <u>Government of Peru (INP/INE/CNP)</u> <u>a/</u>			
- Salaries	I, II, III	\$	27,630
- Office space/utilities	" " "		5,040
- Equipment and furnishings	" " "		1,680
- Computers	" " "		26,000
- Data tapes and print-outs (censuses, surveys)	" " "		<u>50,000</u>
			\$110,350
	GRAND TOTAL		\$500,423

a/ Converted at the official GOP established exchange rate of I/.250 = US\$ 1,00 as of September 13, 1988.

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TABLE 2

SUMMARY PROJECT BUDGET
BY PHASE, FUNDING SOURCE, AND INPUTS
(In US\$)

PHASE I: October 1, 1968 - March 31, 1989

INPUTS	USAID/P	TFG/RTI	UNFPA	PF/LAS	GOP <u>a/</u>	TOTAL
TA	77,000	50,000				127,000
Training						
Other Costs			25,848	1,347	38,105	65,300
Sub-Total	77,000	50,000	25,848	1,347	38,105	192,300

PHASE II: April 1, 1989 - December 31, 1989

INPUTS	USAID/P	TFG/RTI	UNFPA	PF/LAS	GOP <u>a/</u>	TOTAL
TA	110,154	30,000				140,154
Training	12,846					12,846
Other Costs			38,994		57,157	96,151
Sub-Total	123,000	30,000	38,994		57,157	249,151

PHASE III: January 1, 1990 - May 31, 1990

INPUTS	USAID/P	TFG/RTI	UNFPA	PF/LAS	GOP <u>a/</u>	TOTAL
TA						
Other Costs		10,000	10,148	23,736	15,088	58,972
Sub-Total		10,000	10,148	23,736	15,088	58,972
TOTAL	200,000	90,000	74,990	25,083	110,350	500,423

a/ Converted at the official GOP established exchange rate of I/. 250 = US\$ 1.00 as of September 13, 1988.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF TOTAL PROJECT COST BY
FUNDING SOURCE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND LOCAL COSTS
(In U.S.\$)

	<u>FX</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
A.I.D. <u>a/</u>	200,000	-	200,000	40
TFG/RTI <u>b/</u>	90,000	-	90,000	18
UNFPA	-	74,990	74,990	15 <u>c/</u>
PF/LAS	-	25,083	25,083	5 <u>c/</u>
GOP	-	110,350	110,350	22 <u>c/</u>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
TOTAL	290,000	210,423	500,423	100
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				

a/ USAID/Peru OYB funds.

b/ Through an AID/W-funded contract.

c/ Non-A.I.D. contributions exceed the 25% required by A.I.D. regulations.

G. Outputs

1. Pre-Project Phase:

- a. A provincial data base on microcomputer diskettes with appropriate documentation will be prepared from the censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 (200 variables) for all 153 provinces in Peru.
- b. A regional development summary indicator will be developed, combining the following dimensions: (i) quality of life levels, (ii) basic government services, (iii) level of cultural modernization and iv. economic characteristics. Each of the 153 provinces will be given a numerical score for each of the four dimensions and the summary indicator.
- c. Five geographic maps will be produced, showing the 153 provinces and colored (or shaded) by their ratings along the four dimensions and the summary indicator.
- d. A technical report will be prepared which will describe the methodology used in the construction of the above maps, and the analysis of provincial differences in terms of quality of life, basic government services, level of cultural modernization, and economic characteristics. This report also will rank critical areas within each region in order to determine priorities for policy interventions.

2. Phase I:

a. Technical Reports

- i) Revised yearly population projections for Peru and three priority administrative regions (Lima-Callao, Grau, and Inca) by sex and single year of age, 1980 - 2010.
- ii) Results of national sectoral projections (five reports):
 - (a) Family Planning (two models):
 - i) Estimation and projection of family planning resources (acceptors, methods and associated costs) needed to achieve national fertility targets (as stated by the National Population Program).
 - ii) Estimation and projection of women at high reproductive risk.

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- (b) Health sector planning model (one model).
- (c) Education sector planning model (one model).
- (d) Employment sector planning model (one model).

b. User's manuals for each of the six microcomputer applications:

- i) Population projections
- ii) Family planning models (2):
 - Estimation of family planning resources needed
 - Estimation of women at high reproductive risk
- iii) Health planning model
- iv) Education planning model
- v) Employment sector planning model

c. Report(s) of the technical seminar(s) on the national models, including recommendations for further adaptations and modifications.

3. Phase II:

a. Technical reports for each of the three regions selected, including population projections and the following sectoral planning models:

- i) Family planning projection models (3):
 - Estimation of family planning resources needed
 - Estimation of women at high reproductive risk
 - Family planning cost-benefit model
- ii) Health planning model
- iii) Education planning model
- iv) Employment

Each report will also contain the data set and parameter settings used.

b. Reports of the training courses in the three region (two training courses per region).

4. Phase III:

a. Executive summaries of the national level projections with main results in concise and mainly graphic form (six summaries of about 10-20 pages).

b. Computerized presentations of the main results of the national models, programmed in Story Board or similar software, to be used at high level presentations and available on diskettes.

- c. Executive summaries of the regional analyses with main results in concise and mainly graphic form (three sets of seven summaries each of about 10-20 pages).
- d. Computerized presentations of the main results of the regional models programmed in Story Board or similar software, to be used at high level presentations and available on diskettes.
- e. Reports on the national, regional and local seminars presenting the national and regional analyses.

H. End-of-Project Status

- 1. National population projections and five sectoral models at the national level.
- 2. Population projections and six regional sectoral models for three administrative regions.
- 3. One hundred twenty national and regional technicians trained in the use of the models, at least 50% of whom shall be regional technicians and at least 33% shall be women.
- 4. At least 40 decision-makers at the national and regional levels exposed to the models.
- 5. Reports and user's manuals as described in Section F, Outputs, above.

I. Women in Development

Efforts will be made to identify and include women at all stages of the project. RTI will include women professional staff in its technical assistance team. Two of the three senior researchers from INANDEP are women. Qualified women will be encouraged to join the regional research teams and to participate in the national, regional, and local seminars and workshops, with the goal that at least 33% of the team members and participants will be women.

This project addresses several issues of particular benefit to women, especially in the areas of family planning and education. A family planning model will be developed to identify women at high reproductive risk; priority provision of family planning services to these women is expected to have a significant impact on maternal morbidity and mortality rates. In the education model, special attention will be paid to female illiteracy rates, with the aim of improving women's educational attainment.

III. Evaluation and Reports

- A. This project has been and will continue to be closely monitored in each phase by the local technical advisor and RTI. (See Attachment J; Peruvian Project Staff.)
- B. INP/INANDEP will prepare and submit semi-annual, end-of-phase, and final technical/programmatic reports to USAID/Peru and the other donors, as will RTI and other technical advisors. These reports will include but will not be limited to the following:
 - 1. Pre-project - Consistency analysis of data base
 - Statistical analyses
 - RTI assessment of research team competence
 - Programmatic and financial reports
 - 2. Phase I - Validation of model at national level
 - Workshop results report
 - Report of retrospective analyses
 - Financial reports
 - 3. Phase II - Technical reports of regional projections
 - Financial reports
 - Number of people trained (men and women)
 - 4. Phase III - Seminar and workshop result reports, including number of participants (men and women)
 - Copies of agreements with regional agencies
 - Financial reports
- C. The pilot project will be evaluated in early 1990 to assess progress in meeting goals and objectives and to identify possible follow-on activities to be financed by USAID/Peru and/or other donors and the GOP to ensure the application and continued utilization of project outputs. Such follow-on activities may include: 1) expansion of the project to other administrative regions; 2) development of micro-computer models in other sectors or sub-sectors; 3) expansion of both technical training and user training workshops at the national, regional and local levels; and/or 4) follow-up in the first three regions to evaluate the extent to which the models have been used in program planning and evaluation and resource allocation. 1/
- D. The AID/W contract with The Futures Group, under which RTI is a sub-contractor, contains provisions for the conduct of annual

1/ The evaluation will be undertaken by a team of external consultants, including possibly AID/W direct-hire staff. Consultant's will be financed either through Mission OYB Project/Development and Support (PD&S) funds and/or through AID/W centrally-funded contracts. Mission OE funds will be used to finance the participation of AID/W direct-hire staff.

audits by outside independent audit agencies. Accordingly, there is no need to provide funds in this project for audits or financial management reviews. USAID/Peru will request that RTI provide the Mission with semi-annual financial and progress reports, showing expenditures to date, those planned for the succeeding reporting period, and a breakdown of those expenditures in sufficient detail to enable Mission staff to know how the funds were spent.

IV. Environmental Finding Determination

This project qualifies for a categorical exclusion under Section 216.2 (c) of Regulation 16 (Appendix 2D to Chapter 2 of A.I.D. Handbook 3). Specifically, Sections 216.2 (c) (2) (i) and (ii) state that technical assistance, training, and research projects such as the one described herein generally do not require an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) except to the extent they are designed to include activities directly affecting the environment. There are no activities in this project which will have any direct effect on the natural or physical environment. We have requested written concurrence by the LAC Bureau Environmental Officer with this finding of a categorical exclusion.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

- A. The proposed project supports the development policies, strategies, and priorities of the GOP, A.I.D., and the other participating donor agencies by producing data which will permit the CORDES, and later the regional authorities, to make informed choices on issues of particular interest to the GOP, A.I.D., and the other participating donors, such as population and family planning with regard to planning for the investment of scarce resources. This activity will build on and hopefully enhance the importance and impact of the studies that USAID has financed in the past to demonstrate to the GOP that a serious population problem exists. The project will assist the GOP by providing a planning tool at a level of detail which will identify and give direction to actions required to resolve the most pressing problems existing in each region.

- B. The Congressional Notification for this project expired on August 12, 1988, and USAID/Peru has received a budget allowance in the amount of \$200,000 in FY 1988 funds for obligation (STATE 237318).

C. Commitment of the Parties

Both UNFPA and Pathfinder/LAS have written letters of intent to participate in the project and to provide the level of funding stated herein (see Attachments I and K). TFG/RTI under the RAPID III Project have also committed themselves to undertake this project and to provide the inputs described herein.

D. Recommendation:

That you sign the attached Project Authorization, Project Data Sheet, Environmental Determination, and Limited Scope Grant Agreement approving this project (Attachments A, B and L).

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- Attachments:
- A. Project Authorization
 - B. Project Data Sheet
 - C. Description of Planning Models to be Developed
 - D. INP/INANDEP Agreement dated January 15, 1988
 - E. List of Variables
 - F. Work Plan and Schedule of Activities
 - G. List of Computer Equipment and Software Donated Under RAPID II
 - H. RTI Illustrative Budgets
 - I. UNFPA Letter of Intent dated August 22, 1988
 - J. Peruvian Project Staff
 - K. Pathfinder/LAS Letter of Intent dated September 8, 1988.
 - L. Environmental Determination

Drafted by Consultant: KForeit GW See KF

POP:GNichtawitz: GW

Clearances: POP:JBurdick (In Draft)

POP:RFairbanks (In Draft)

CONT:PKramer

PROG:LArreaga (In Draft)

PROG:CVarillas (In Draft)

PROG:WRhoads (In Draft)

DD:ASilva AS

GN:cl:lv:09.19.88:9001I

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING MODELS TO BE DEVELOPED

Four sectors have been chosen for modeling: family planning, health, education and employment. For every sectoral model, the appropriate base population will have to be projected for the nation, and the three administrative regions (Lima-Callao, Inca and Grau). Some of the models require special subpopulation estimates. The sectors of health, education, and employment have one model each. Family planning uses three different models: (A) estimation of family planning regional resources (users, methods and associated costs) needed for achieving the national fertility target; (B) estimation of costs and benefits associated with providing family planning (cost-benefit model); and (C) estimation of women at high reproductive risk.

The base year for all projections will be 1980 and will use estimates consistent with the 1981 census data. Projections will be made to the year 2010. Such a long projection period is useful and necessary for population projections, in order to evaluate the long-term effects of changes in fertility and mortality on future population size and structure. For most of the sectoral projections, projections beyond a five to ten-year period are highly questionable, due to the unstable nature of many of the variables involved (regional migration and unemployment rates, for example). It is expected that, for planning purposes, results to only 1995 or 2000 will be used, and that sectoral model projections will be updated with 1991 census results and other more current information that becomes available.

A. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Official national and rural-urban population projections developed by the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) will be the basis for all the population projections to be used in the models (INE, 1983). These projections will be updated using fertility and mortality estimates from the Demographic and Health Survey (ENDES, 1986). INE's rural-urban projections will be further refined to extend them to the year 2010 (current projections were made only until 1995), and to produce yearly projections by single years of age both for the entire country and rural-urban regions. (INE's projections are in five-year periods and for five-year age groups.)

Expanded population projections will be produced by two microcomputer-based models developed by Research Triangle Institute (RTI): (1) NPROJ (N projections) and (2) MPP (multiregional population projection). NPROJ can project up to 25 regions simultaneously, using the classical cohort-component projection model. The projection is done in three steps: (1) projections in five-year intervals and for five-year age groups; (2) disaggregation into single-year age groups; and (3) cohortwise interpolation into yearly projections. The second model, MPP,

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is a generalization of the classical cohort-component projection model. It projects all regional populations as an integrated system, and treats regional migration in terms of directional flows (migrants by regions of origin and destination). Both models have options for estimating missing input data using demographic models, such as model life tables, the Coale-Trussell model fertility schedule or the Rogers-Castro model migration schedule.

At the regional level, migration can be an important factor, and it is very difficult to project its future trends. The MPP model allows the user to decompose, for each region, net migrants into in-migrants by region of origin and out-migrants by region of destination. This feature allows the user to quantify, in a fairly intuitive manner, qualitative information on future regional development perspectives, and translate them into changes in the respective directional migration streams. There are no plans for using economic, demographic or geographic models for predicting future migration, as the forecasts from these models are considered very unreliable. Future regional migration trends will be specified, taking into account historic trends based on the 1961, 1972 and 1981 censuses and qualitative information about regional factors affecting future levels of interregional migration streams.

B. SECTORAL PLANNING MODELS

1. Family Planning Models

a. TARGET Model

This model will estimate the family planning efforts, both private and public sector, required for achieving fertility targets at the national and regional levels. A national application and two regional applications will be made: (i) for each of the three administrative regions (Lima-Callao, Inca, Grau), disaggregated by rural/urban areas if possible; and (ii) for the four geographical regions (metropolitan Lima, rest of coastal region, sierra, and jungle), disaggregated by rural/urban areas, if possible.

Two fertility estimates will be performed: (i) current fertility levels and patterns; and (ii) trends observed between 1977-78 (National Fertility Survey) and 1986 (Demographic and Health Survey). Future regional fertility trends will be estimated based on past fertility trends, current levels of contraceptive use and potential increases in contraceptive use. These regional trends will be made consistent with the national trend, so that the weighted average of regional fertility levels equals their respective national fertility levels. The TARGET model will estimate contraceptive prevalence levels necessary to achieve target fertility levels, including number of contraceptive users by method, method source and associated costs.

The TARGET model considers the following proximate determinants of fertility: marriage pattern (percent married); contraceptive prevalence and effectiveness; induced abortion; postpartum infecundability (produced by breastfeeding); frequency of intercourse; spontaneous abortion; and sterility. Research has shown that the first four factors are the most important determinants of fertility trends; thus the last three are usually ignored in developing country applications. To quantify the relationship between fertility and its proximate determinants, a multiplicative model is used: the total fertility rate, TFR, is equal to the product of total fecundity rate (total fertility rate in the absence of the fertility-inhibiting effects of marriage, contraception, induced abortion, and post-partum infecundability), and indicators measuring the inhibiting effect of each these four factors. Through the use of simplifying assumptions and theoretical estimates for some of these factors, the model derives a formula which estimates the contraceptive prevalence level and method mix required to achieve a desired reduction in fertility. The TARGET model will provide useful input for planning family planning programs at the national and regional levels. It will evaluate how realistic the national fertility target is, and will determine the level of effort needed to achieve regional fertility targets. The model could also be used to evaluate the impact of different family planning strategies on the national average fertility level, by assuming differential programmatic efforts in the various regions and rural/urban areas.

b. Family Planning Cost-Benefit Model

The Government of Peru (GOP) has a clear population policy with quantitative goals and a political commitment to a national family planning program. If the decentralization policy is implemented as planned, it is very likely that regional authorities will have the authority to decide the amount of resources to allocate to family planning activities. It is possible that, in some regions, the commitment to family planning may not be as strong as at the national level. In this case, it would be necessary to convince regional decision-makers that family planning is a worthwhile investment, as its costs are amply compensated for by savings in other sectors such as health and education.

The cost-benefit model (CBM) starts with two population projections, the first assumes no change in family planning (and thus no fertility reduction), and the second one assumes a fertility decline trend consistent with an increased level of contraceptive use. Comparing these two projections gives the number of births averted. The second part of the model estimates the total costs in service sectors which are a function of the number of children in the population (e.g., education, health, social services, food subsidies, etc.). The total cost in each

sector is a function of the number of persons in the age groups pertinent to the sector or services, per capita current expenditures and per capita capital expenditures. The number of births averted multiplied by the sum of per capita costs in each of the sectors gives us the savings incurred due to the family program. Net savings are calculated as the difference between the total savings in the sectors and the costs of the family planning program. A benefits-to-costs ratio is also calculated, using the present discounted values of both costs and benefits according to a specified discount rate.

Cost-benefit analysis has been shown to be instrumental in decisions to increase the budget of family programs in several countries (Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia), and could be useful for influencing regional population policy and resource allocation.

c. Estimation of Women at High Reproductive Risk

The National Family Planning Plan specifies that by the year 2000, all women at high reproductive risk should be covered by family planning services. High reproductive risk factors include the following: pregnancy before age 20 or after age 35; parity of four or more children; birth interval of less than two years; and/or history of abortion. National estimates and projections of the high reproductive risk population have been made, but they need to be refined with data from the Demographic and Health Survey (ENDES 1986.) It would be also useful to estimate the geographical distribution, age, marital status, and socioeconomic characteristics of these women. Such information is a necessary input to operational programs aimed at women at high risk and would serve to evaluate the effort needed for achieving the target stated in the National Family Planning Program.

A methodology for estimating women at high reproductive risk according to the above definition will be developed. The high risk population will be estimated and projected by region and rural/urban areas, disaggregated by demographic (age, marital status, number of children, etc.) and socioeconomic characteristics (education, family income, labor force status, etc.).

2. Health Model

In order to keep the health model simple, and due to incompleteness of some of the data, it was decided to model only the public sector, specifically, the Ministry of Health. This means that current and theoretical coverage proportions will have to be estimated for various subpopulations and health programs.

The objectives of the health sector planning model are as follows:

- a. To project future needs for health services.
- b. To estimate levels of human and physical resources needed to achieve specified targets in the various health services.
- c. To estimate costs of these projected resources.

The following health programs and services will be analyzed in the model, giving priority to child survival services and tuberculosis. This list is illustrative and subject to revisions.

a) Control of child growth and development:

- i. Growth monitoring and breastfeeding
- ii. Immunization (BCG, DPT, polio, and measles for children under age 1; tetanus toxoid for pregnant women).
- iii. Control of diarrheal disease (oral rehydration)
- iv. Control of acute respiratory infection

b) Control of infectious diseases:

- i. TB control and treatment
- ii. Other epidemiological surveillance (e.g., malaria, etc.)

c) Nutrition intervention:

- i. Food supplements to pregnant women
- ii. Food supplements to children aged 0 - 6 years

d) Infrastructure:

- i. Number of health posts
- ii. Number of health centers
- iii. Number of hospitals

e) Human resources:

- i. Number of physicians
- ii. Number of nurses
- iii. Number of nurse auxiliaries
- iv. Number of obstetrizes (trained midwives)
- v. Number of laboratory and X-ray
- vi. Number of social workers, health promoters, etc.
- vii. Number of administrative personnel

For each program or service, target coverage ratios and unit costs are calculated. Through the use of the appropriate base

population for each service or program, service loads and total costs for each program and service will be estimated. Simulations will be made by varying the following demographic and policy variables: population growth (changes in fertility, mortality and migration), time needed to achieve the target coverage for each subpopulation and program or services, and achieved coverage ratios as indicators of improvement in quality of service.

3. Education Model

The main purpose of the education model is to evaluate the impact of Peru's high population growth on the needs of the education sector at all levels: pre-school, elementary, high school and post-high school. Two simulations will be performed: one to estimate future enrollment needs assuming current values of education system parameters (repetition and drop-out rates, coverage, and average classroom size), and another to set targets for improving the coverage and quality of the system.

Statistics on enrollment, repetition, and drop-out are available for each grade and year at the elementary and high school levels, and for each Department. This allows the calculation of enrollment, repetition and drop-out rates, using the base populations provided by the population estimates for each region. These rates will be projected using historical trends and goals stated by the Ministry of Education which, together with the projected base populations, will give projected enrollments for each grade and year. The analysis at the high school level will be made in terms of three tracks: university preparatory, technical and commercial. At the post-high school level, two tracks will be projected: university and non-university. The detailed university statistics available for enrollment and graduation by specialization will be collapsed into a smaller number of categories. The relative distribution of these categories will be used as a policy variable in order to simulate desired shifts in the numbers and types of professionals to be produced by the educational system (to interface with the employment model).

The model will also project numbers of teachers needed at all levels, consistent with the demographic trends of the population. Budgetary implications will be projected using costs per student at the different levels. Besides population growth, other policy variables such as drop-out and repetition rates and average class size will be manipulated.

An intermediate output from the education sector model will be the projected population by level of completed education. This will serve

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as an input to the employment model, in order to project labor force supply by education level, and match it to occupation types requiring different skills.

4. Employment Model

This sector is the least developed so far, as there are serious data problems, especially on the demand side. Theoretically, the projection of labor force supply is a straightforward matter: projected base populations are multiplied by projected labor force participation rates, disaggregated for categories of occupation and/or industry type. However, at the regional level, migration may be an important factor, and its impact on employment is not easy to measure.

A comprehensive treatment of the demand side would require a macroeconomic model which would predict demand by economic sectors. Given the current economic conditions in Peru, implementing a fully developed demand submodel at this time would be of questionable validity. Exploratory analyses will be made to correlate economic indicators which have shown some stability in the last few years, such as the Gross Domestic Product, with unemployment rates, to see if they could serve as reasonable predictors of future unemployment. At the regional level, further analyses could also include selection of business/industry type to match local characteristics and needs.

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CONVENIO DE COLABORACION

INP - INANDEP

Conste por el presente documento, el convenio de colaboración que suscriben, de una parte, el Instituto Nacional de Planificación, - que en adelante figurará en el presente como INP, con domicilio en Calle 7, # 229, Rinconada Baja, Distrito de la Molina, debidamente representado por el Jefe del INP, señor Ing. Javier Tantaleán Arbulú y de la otra el Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo, que en adelante figurará en el presente documento como INANDEP, con domicilio en Lola Pardo Vargas #325, Miraflores, representado por su Director, doctor Carlos Monge Cassinelli, en los términos y condiciones siguientes:



PRIMERO.- Con el propósito de elaborar diagnósticos socio-demográficos regionales y provinciales que permitan integrar la política de población en torno a programas de desarrollo regional, INP e INANDEP se han propuesto desarrollar el proyecto denominado "Políticas de población y desarrollo descentralizadas" El Informe Final de dicho proyecto servirá al gobierno del Perú a la labor de regionalización en la - que está actualmente comprometido.

SEGUNDO.- El presente proyecto tendrá una duración de 24 meses, dividida en 4 fases que comprende las siguientes actividades; iniciadas a partir del 1° de febrero de 1988.

FASE I (4 meses)

- 1) Caracterización Regional (1961-1981)
- 2) Implementación de Base de Datos
- 3) Recolección Trabajos Regionalización-INP-Comisión Nacional de Regionalización-Otras.

FASE II (6 meses)

- 1) Diseño Modelo Proyectivo Población y Desarrollo Regional
- 2) Taller Expertos Modelo Demográfico-Económico

FASE III (8 meses)

- 1) Desarrollo y Aplicación de 4 Regiones Prioritarias
- 2) Taller Metodológico Multisectorial

FASE IV (6 meses)

- 1) Presentación de Altos Funcionarios/Políticos/Prensa-Lima.
- 2) Talleres Metodológicos Regionales
- 3) Seminarios Regionales de Difusión (4)
- 4) Publicación y Difusión Modelo y Resultados.

Este convenio podrá ser prorrogado por acuerdo de ambas partes.



TERCERO.- Como la ejecución del proyecto requerirá de adecuada coordinación entre las funciones, que la ley señala al INP y la experiencia que posee INANDEP en el campo de la investigación en población, ambas partes contratantes acuerdan lo siguiente:

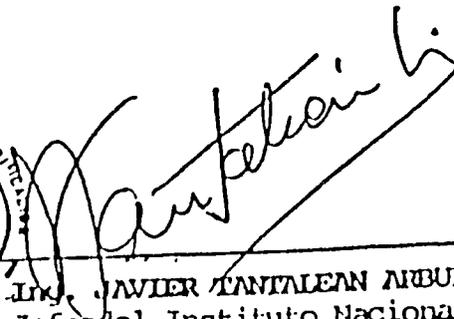
- a) La dirección nacional del proyecto corresponderá al INP, el cual la ejercerá a cabo por intermedio del Soc. Luis Manrique M. Asesor de la Jefatura del INP, y el responsable de las Oficinas Regionales de Planificación del INP Dr. David Sifuentes Ibarra, Asesor de la Jefatura. Dichos funcionarios están designados por la Jefatura de la - Institución para la ejecución de las actividades antes indicadas durante el período de ejecución del presente convenio.
- b) La ejecución requerirá de la labor conjunta de investigadores que serán designados por el INP e INANDEP, y que actuarán bajo la dirección de la Dirección de Investigación de INANDEP.

- c) Ambas partes contratantes gestionará el financiamiento de este proyecto de organismos internacionales como The Pathfinder Fund, The Population Council, UNFPA y USAID.
- d) INANDEP proporcionará, además de una parte de los miembros del equipo de investigación, el local, el uso de los equipos de cómputo y - el apoyo secretarial necesario para la buena marcha del proyecto.
- e) El INP proporcionará el acceso a las fuentes de datos oficiales, parte de los miembros del equipo de Investigación (pagados por el proyecto) bajo la modalidad de destaque y el apoyo logístico así como la acreditación de los investigadores ante los organismos oficiales para el acceso a la información y sus labores de difusión de resultados.
- f) Los padrones finales del proyecto (modelo, publicaciones, base de datos) quedará a disposición de ambas debiendo citarse la Autoría - Conjunta a toda publicación o material de difusión del resultado del proyecto.
- g) Se adjunta la descripción técnica del proyecto y el presupuesto para conocimiento de ambas partes.

En señal de Acuerdo rubrican en duplicado el presente convenio los abajo firmantes en representación del INP e INANDEP respectivamente a los Quince días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos ochenta y cinco.



Dr. CARLOS MONGE C.
Director de INANDEP



ING. JAVIER TANTALEAN ANBULU
Jefe del Instituto Nacional
de Planificación.

BASE DE DATOS

VOLUMEN I

I Datos Geográficos

- * Superficie
- * Altitud de la Capital
- * Altitud Promedio de las Cabeceras Distritales

II Población Urbana y Rural por Sexo

	1961	1972	1981
* Población Censada Total	x	x	x
Población Masculina	x	x	x
Población Femenina	x	x	x
* Índice de masculinidad	x	x	x
Población Urbana	x	x	x
Población Urbana Masculina	x	x	x
Población Urbana Femenina	x	x	x
* Índice de Masculinidad Urbano	x	x	x
Población Rural	x	x	x
Población Rural Masculina	x	x	x
Población Rural Femenina	x	x	x
Índice de Masculinidad Rural	x	x	x
Densidad	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de la Población Urbana	x	x	x

III Concentración Urbana

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
Población en Ciudades de 2,000 y más habitantes	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de la Población en ciudades de 2,000 y más habitantes	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de la Población de 2,000 y más habitantes en la Población Urbana	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de la Población en la Capital de la Provincia	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de la Población en la Capital de la Provincia en la Población Urbana	x	x	x

IV Población por Edades

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Población Total 0 - 5 años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 0 - 5 años		x	x
Población Rural 0 - 5 años		x	x
* Población Total 6-14 años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 6-14 años		x	x
Población Rural 6-14 años		x	x
* Población Total 15-29 años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 15-29 años		x	x
Población Rural 15-29 años		x	x
* Población Total 30-44 años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 30-44 años		x	x
Población Rural 30-44 años		x	x
* Población Total 45-64 años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 45-64 años		x	x
Población Rural 45-64 años		x	x
* Población Total 65 y más años	x	x	x
* Población Urbana 65 y más años		x	x
Población Rural 65 y más años		x	x

V Tasas de Dependencia

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
Tasa de Dependencia Total	x	x	x
Tasa de Dependencia Masculina	x	x	x
Tasa de Dependencia Femenina	x	x	x
* Tasa de Dependencia Urbana	x	x	x
* Tasa de Dependencia Urbana Masculina	x	x	x
* Tasa de Dependencia Urbana Femenina	x	x	x
* Tasa de Dependencia Rural	x	x	x
Tasa de Dependencia Rural Masculina	x	x	x
Tasa de Dependencia Rural Femenina	x	x	x

VI Estado Civil

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Porcentaje de hombres solteros total	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de hombres solteros urbanos	x	x	x
Porcentaje de hombres solteros rural	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de mujeres solteras total	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de mujeres solteras urbanas	x	x	x
Porcentaje de mujeres solteras rural	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes hombres en los unidos total.	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes hombres en los unidos urbano	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes hombres en los unidos rural	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres en las unidas total	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres en las unidas urbano	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres en las unidas rural	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de convivientes hombres total	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de convivientes hombres urbano	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes hombres rural	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres total	x	x	x
* Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres urbano	x	x	x
Porcentaje de convivientes mujeres rural	x	x	x

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VII Hogares

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Personas por hogar total	x	x	x
* Personas por hogar urbano	x	x	x
* Personas por hogar rural	x	x	x

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VIII Migraciones

	1961	1972	1981
	-----	-----	-----
* Población nacida en otras provincias del mismo departamento	x	x	
* Población nacida en otros departamentos	x	x	
* Población nacida en la Provincia y censada en otras provincias del mismo Departamento.	x	x	
* Población nacida en la Provincia y censada en otros departamentos	x	x	
Población Inmigrante	x	x	
Población Emigrante	x	x	
Saldo Migratorio	x	x	
Población Nacida en la Provincia	x	x	
Porcentaje de emigrantes en la población nacida en la Provincia	x	x	
Tasa de Emigración	x	x	
Tasa de Inmigración	x	x	
Tasa de Migración Neta	x	x	
Tasa de Actividad Migratoria	x	x	
* Población No Migrante	x	x	

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VOLUMEN II

I Fuerza Laboral

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Población de 15-64 años total	x	x	x
* Población de 15-64 años hombres	x	x	x
Población de 15-64 años mujeres	x	x	x
Indice de masculinidad población 15-64 años	x	x	x
* Población de 15-64 años urbano total	x	x	x
* Población de 15-64 años urbano masculina	x	x	x
Población de 15-64 años urbano femenina	x	x	x
Población de 15-64 años rural total	x	x	x
Población de 15-64 años rural masculina	x	x	x
Población de 15-64 años rural femenina	x	x	x

II Población Económicamente Activa de 6 y más años de edad

	1961	1972	1981
	----	----	----
* PEA Total	x	x	x
* PEA Masculina	x	x	x
PEA Femenina	x	x	x
* PEA Urbana Total	x	x	x
* PEA Urbana Masculina	x	x	x
PEA Urbana Femenina	x	x	x
PEA Rural Total	x	x	x
PEA Rural Masculina	x	x	x
PEA Rural Femenina	x	x	x
Tasa Bruta de Actividad Total	x	x	x
Tasa Bruta de Actividad Urbana	x	x	x
Tasa Bruta de Actividad Rural	x	x	x
Tasa Global de Actividad Total	x	x	x
Tasa Global de Actividad Urbana	x	x	x
Tasa Global de Actividad Rural	x	x	x
* % PEA Masculina en la PEA Total	x	x	x
% PEA Urbana Masculina en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x
% PEA Rural Masculina en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
% PEA Urbana Masculina en la PEA Masculina	x	x	x
% PEA Urbana Femenina en la PEA Femenina	x	x	x
* % PEA sin Instrucción en la PEA Total		x	x
* % PEA Pre-Escolar en la PEA Total		x	x

continua:

Población Económica Activa de 6 y más años de edad

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* % PEA Primaria en la PEA Total		x	x
* % PEA Secundaria en la PEA Total		x	x
* % PEA con Instrucción Superior no Universitaria en la PEA Total		x	x
* % PEA con Instrucción Universitaria en la PEA Total		x	x

III PEA por edades

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* % PEA 6-14 años sobre PEA Total	x	x	x
* % PEA 15-29 años sobre PEA Total	x	x	x
* % PEA 30-44 años sobre PEA Total	x	x	x
* % PEA 45-64 años sobre PEA Total	x	x	x
* % PEA 65 y más sobre PEA Total	x	x	x
* % PEA 6-14 Urbana sobre PEA Urbana		x	
* % PEA 15-29 Urbana sobre PEA Urbana		x	
* % PEA 30-44 Urbana sobre PEA Urbana		x	
* % PEA 45-64 Urbana sobre PEA Urbana		x	
* % PEA 65 y más Urbana sobre PEA Urbana		x	
% PEA 6-14 Rural sobre PEA Rural		x	
% PEA 15-29 Rural sobre PEA Rural		x	
% PEA 30-44 Rural sobre PEA Rural		x	
% PEA 45-64 Rural sobre PEA Rural		x	
% PEA 65 y más Rural sobre PEA Rural		x	
Tasa Específica de Actividad 6-14 años	x	x	x
Tasa Específica de Actividad 15-29 años	x	x	x
Tasa Específica de Actividad 30-44 años	x	x	x
Tasa Específica de Actividad 45-64 años	x	x	x
Tasa Específica de Actividad de 65 y más años	x	x	x

continua:

III PEA por edad

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Tasa Especifica de Actividad 6-14 años Urbana		x	x
* Tasa Especifica de Actividad 15-29 años Urbana		x	x
* Tasa Especifica de Actividad 30-44 años Urbana		x	x
* Tasa Especifica de Actividad 45-64 años Urbana		x	x
* Tasa Especifica de Actividad 65 y más años Urbana		x	x
Tasa Especifica de Actividad 6-14 años Rural		x	x
Tasa Especifica de Actividad 15-29 años Rural		x	x
Tasa Especifica de Actividad 30-44 años Rural		x	x
Tasa Especifica de Actividad 45-64 años Rural		x	x
Tasa Especifica de Actividad 65 y más años Rural		x	x

IV Desempleo Abierto

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto Total	x	x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto Urbano	x	x	x
Tasa de Desempleo Bruto Rural	x	x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Neto Total	x	x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Neto Urbano		x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Neto Rural		x	x
% Desempleo Urbano en el Desempleo Total	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar en el Desempleo Total	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar en el Desempleo Urbano	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar en el Desempleo Rural	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar Urbanos en el Total Aspirantes a Trabajar	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar Total en los Asalariados Total	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar Urbano en los Asalariados Urbanos	x	x	x
* % Aspirantes a Trabajar Rurales en los Asalariados Rurales	x	x	x
* % Desocupados 6-14 años en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* % Desocupados 15-20 años en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* % Desocupados 30-44 años en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* % Desocupados 45-64 años en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* % Desocupados 65 y más años en el Total Desocupados		x	x

ontinua:

IV Desempleo Abierto

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto de 6-14 años		x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto de 15-29 años		x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto de 30-44 años		x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto de 45-64 años		x	x
* Tasa de Desempleo Bruto de 65 y más años		x	x
* Desocupados sin Instrucción en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* Desocupados con Primaria en el Total Desocupados		x	x
* Desocupados con Secundaria en Total Desocupados		x	x
* Desocupados con Instrucción Superior en el Total Desocupados		x	x

V PEA por Ramas de Actividad

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* % De la PEA en la Agricultura, Silvicultura, Caza y Pesca	x		
* % De la PEA en la Agricultura, Caza y Silvicultura		x	x
* % De la PEA en la Agricultura	x		x
% De la PEA No Agrícola	x	x	x
* % PEA en la Pesca		x	x
* % De la PEA en Minas y Canteras	x	x	x
* % De la Industria Manufacturera, Gas, Agua	x		
* % De la Industria Manufacturera, Electricidad, Gas y Agua		x	x
* % De la PEA en la Construcción	x	x	x
* % De la PEA en el Comercio	x	x	x
* % De la PEA en los Transportes, Almacenaje y Comunicaciones	x	x	
* % De la PEA en Transportes y Comunicaciones			x
* % De la PEA en los Servicios	x	x	x

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VI PEA por Grupos Ocupacionales

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
Personal Técnico y Superior	x	x	x
Personal Oficina y Ventas	x	x	x
Trabajadores Agropecuarios	x	x	x
Trabajadores Manuales No Agropecuarios	x	x	x
* % Personal Técnico y Superior en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Personal Oficina y Ventas en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Trabajadores Agropecuarios en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Trabajadores Manuales No Agropecuarios en la PEA Total	x	x	x

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VII Categorías Ocupacionales

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
Patronos Total	x	x	x
Patronos Urbanos	x	x	x
Patronos Rurales	x	x	x
Trabajadores Independientes Total	x	x	x
Trabajadores Independientes Urbanos	x	x	x
Trabajadores Independientes Rurales	x	x	x
Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados Total	x	x	x
Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados Urbanos	x	x	x
Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados Rurales	x	x	x
PEA Ocupada Remunerada Total	x	x	x
PEA Ocupada Remunerada Urbana		x	x
PEA Ocupada Remunerada Rural		x	x
Agricultores		x	x
* % Patronos en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Patronos Urbanos en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x
% Patronos Rurales en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
* % Independientes en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Independientes Urbanos en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x
% Independientes Rurales en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
* % Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados en la PEA Total	x	x	x

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continua:

VII Categorías Ocupacionales

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* % Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados Urbanos en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x
% Trabajadores Familiares No Remunerados en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
* % PEA Ocupada Total en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Agricultores en la PEA en la Agricultura		x	x

1960

VIII PEA Asalariada

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
Obreros Total	x	x	x
Obreros Urbanos	x	x	x
Obreros Rurales	x	x	x
Asalariados Total	x	x	x
Asalariados Urbanos	x	x	x
Asalariados Rurales	x	x	x
* Asalariados No Domésticos Total	x	x	x
* Asalariados No Domésticos Urbanos	x	x	x
* Asalariados No Domésticos Rurales	x	x	x
* Empleados Estatales	x		x
* Empleados Privados	x		x
* Empleados Propiedad Asociativa			x
* Obreros Estatales	x		x
* Obreros Privados	x		x
Obreros Propiedad Asociativa			x
Asalariados en la Agricultura	x		
Asalariados en la Agricultura, Caza y Silvicultura		x	x
Asalariados No Agrícolas	x	x	x
* % Obreros en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Obreros Urbanos en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x
% Obreros Rurales en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
* % Asalariados Total en la PEA Total	x	x	x
* % Asalariados Urbanas en la PEA Urbana	x	x	x

Inua:

VIII PEA Asalariada

	1961	1972	1981
	-----	-----	-----
% Asalariados Rurales en la PEA Rural	x	x	x
* % Asalariados en la PEA Agrícola	x	x	x
* % Asalariados en la PEA No Agrícola	x	x	x
% No Asalariados en la PEA Agrícola			x

VOLUMEN III

I Educación

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1981</u>
* Población 15 años y más urbana femenina	x	x	x
* % Población urbana femenina de 15 años y más con educación secundaria y más	x	x	x
* Población 15 años y más rural femenina	x	x	x
* % Población rural femenina de 15 años y más con educación secundaria y más	x	x	x

II Viviendas

* Numero de viviendas urbanas	x	x	x
* % Viviendas urbanas con radio	x	x	x
* % Viviendas urbanas con tubiera de agua	x	x	x
* Número de viviendas rurales	x	x	x
* % Viviendas rurales con radio	x	x	x
* % Viviendas rurales con tubiera de agua	x	x	

WORK PLAN AND SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

MONTHS,	1988				1989												1990			
	O 1	N 2	D - 3 -	J 4	F 5	M 6	A 7	M 8	J 9	J 10	A 11	S 12	O 13	N 14	D - 15 -	J 16	F 17	M 18	A 19	M 20
<u>PHASE I</u> October 1, 1988 March 31, 1989																				
a. Validation and checks of internal consistency of the models	X	X	X	X																
b. Establish institutional contacts within the regions							X	X												
c. Retrospective descriptive analysis of development-population dynamics		X	X	X	X	X														
d. Workshop with national level technicians						X	X													
<u>PHASE II</u> April 1, 1989 Dec. 31, 1989																				
a. Adaptation of projection models for use at the regional level								X	X											
b. Regional planning workshops									X	X										

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		88	-						89							-			
O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

c. Application of the regional models

X X X X X X X

PHASE III
 Jan 1, 1990
 May 31, 1990

a. National workshops

X X

b. Regional workshops

X X X

c. Local workshops

X X

d. Revision and updating

X X X X X

Evaluation

X

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LIST OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE
DONATED TO INP/INANDEP UNDER THE RAPID II PROJECT

1. COMPAQ III Computer (1)
2. ZENITH Computer (1)
3. EPSON Printer (2)
4. SONY Video-Projector (1)
5. MAGNABYTE Projector (1)

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RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET
TO BE FINANCED BY USAID/PERU
 (IN US\$)

I. STAFF

A. DIRECT, ON SITE LABOR

	<u>Estimated Weeks</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1. Senior Staff	27	33,896.48
2. Other Professional	16	10,955.86
3. Support Staff	6	3,439.19
4. Allowance for Salary Increase		1,448.75
SUBTOTAL (IA)		49,740.28

B. DIRECT, OFF-SITE LABOR

1. Senior Staff	11	13,935.88
2. Other Professional	8	5,394.83
3. Allowance for Salary Increase		579.92
SUBTOTAL (IB)		19,910.63

II. INDIRECT TECHNICAL EXPENSE

A. ITE on-site		38,300.00
B. ITE off-site		5,973.19
SUBTOTAL (II)		44,273.19

III. OTHER DIRECT COSTS

1. Consumable supplies, report reproduction		740.00
2. Consultant fees		8,690.00
3. Shipping and Communication		692.00
4. Travel Charges		11,176.00
5. Per Diem		9,408.00
SUBTOTAL (III)		30,706.00

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SUBTOTAL (I - III)		144,630
G & A		26,364
Material Support		<u>424</u>
	TOTAL	171,418
Fee for RTI (6%)		<u>10,285</u>
		181,703
Fee for the Futures Group (3%)		<u>5,451</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	187,154

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RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET
TO BE FINANCED BY THE FUTURES GROUP
UNDER RAPID III PROJECT
(IN US\$)

I. STAFF

A. DIRECT, ON SITE LABOR

	<u>Estimated Weeks</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1. Senior Staff	9	11,451.56
2. Other Professional	15	10,904.77
3. Support Staff	6	3,439.20
4. Allowance for Salary Increase		773.87
SUBTOTAL (IA)		26,569.40

B. DIRECT, OFF-SITE LABOR

1. Senior Staff	2	2,533.80
2. Other Professional	4	2,824.81
3. Allowance for Salary Increase		160.76
SUBTOTAL (IB)		5,519.37

II. INDIRECT TECHNICAL EXPENSE

A. ITE on-site		20,458.42
B. ITE off-site		1,655.81
SUBTOTAL (II)		22,114.23

III. OTHER DIRECT COSTS

1. Consumable supplies, report reproduction		218.00
2. Consultant fees		4,108.00
3. Shipping and Communication		703.00
4. Travel Charges		5,588.00
5. Per Diem		4,704.00
SUBTOTAL (III)		15,321.00

75-

SUBTOTAL (I - III)		69,524
G & A		12,713
Material Support		<u>195</u>
	TOTAL	82,432
Fee for RTI (6%)		<u>4,946</u>
		87,378
Fee for the Futures Group (3%)		<u>2,622</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	90,000

nb'

**FONDO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
ACTIVIDADES EN MATERIA DE POBLACION**

Av. Central 643, 4to. Piso
San Isidro, Lima
Apartado 4480, Lima, Perú



UNFPA

**UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES**

Teléfono : 419135
Cable : UNDEVPRO
Telex : PX 25375

FPA 306
3.73

Page 1 of 1

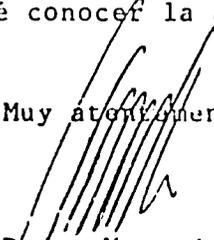
22 Agosto 1988

Estimado Sr. Becerra:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted con relación a la solicitud de financiamiento por US\$ 74,990 que el Instituto Nacional de Planificación está presentando al Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA) para la implementación del proyecto "Políticas de Población y Desarrollo Descentralizados".

Al respecto comunico a usted la intención del UNFPA de financiar las actividades del proyecto mencionado. Una vez hecha la evaluación correspondiente, haré conocer la asignación aprobada de los fondos solicitados.

Muy atentamente,


Pedro Mercader
Representante

Señor Economista
César Becerra
Director General de
Cooperación Internacional
Instituto Nacional de
Planificación
La Molina

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DECENTRALIZED POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES PROJECT

PERUVIAN PROJECT STAFF

1. Project Coordinator: Luis Manrique - Sociologist - INP
2. Principal Researchers: Alan Fairlie - Economist - INANDEP
Patricia Mostajo - Demographer - INANDEP
Demitrio Elgueta - Program Analyst - INANDEP
3. Research Assistants: María del Pilar Fortunic - Anthropologist -
INANDEP
Gustavo Angeles - Economist - INANDEP
Clea Suckoff - Political Economist -
INANDEP
4. Technical Advisor: Carlos E. Aramburú - Anthropologist,
Demographer - INANDEP
5. Policy Advisor: Victor Arocena - INP/CNP

2038I/2

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Lima, September 8, 1988

Mr. Donor Lion
Director
Agency for International Development
Larrabure y Unanue
Lima

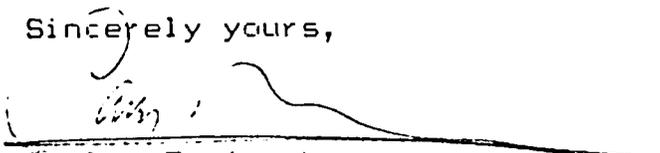
Dear Mr. Lion:

This is to certify that the Pathfinder Fund Latin America South Office has supported the pre-implementation phase of the project "Decentralized Population and Development Policies" executed by INE/INANDEF with a grant (FF/PIN 009-1) of US\$16,802 between February and October 1988.

Given the importance of this project and its potential contribution to further the population agenda in Peru, our office has committed up to US\$25,000 from our private funds to support dissemination and training activities within this project in phases I to III.

It is my pleasure to share this support with USAID and UNFFA to make this project a reality.

Sincerely yours,


Carlos E. Aramburu
Regional Representative
for Latin America (South)

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Project Location: Peru

Project Title and Number: Decentralized Population and Development Policies, No. 527-0331

Funding: FY 88: \$200,000 Grant

Project Purpose and Activities:

The purpose of this agreement is to assist the National Planning Institute (INP) to develop decentralized, prospective population projections and socio-economic sectoral models for family planning, health, education, and employment to facilitate development planning at the provincial and regional levels and to train national and regional level technicians in three administrative regions in the use of these models and the maintenance and updating of their supporting data bases.

- A. Phase I: Retrospective analysis will be conducted for development-population dynamics covering the period up through 1981, and projection models will be adapted for use at the regional level.
- B. Phase II: Projection models will be applied to three administrative regions: Lima-Callao, Inca and Grau.
- C. Phase III: Findings of the regional applications will be disseminated decision-makers and technicians via seminars and workshops:
1. Series of one-day seminars in Lima for high ranking GOP authorities and politicians, mid-level technicians from the public and private sector, and the press.
 2. Regional workshops (three two-week) to be held in Lima, Cuzco, and Piura to transfer modeling technology and use of data base to personnel from the public sector (regional governments, regional offices of MOH, MOE, etc.), regional universities and research centers.
 3. Local dissemination seminars to create awareness of the implication of future population trends and demands for family planning, health, education and employment.

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Statement for Categorical Exclusion

It is the opinion of the USAID/Peru Project Development Team that the Project does not require an Initial Environmental Examination, because its activities are within one of the classes of actions described in Section 216.2 Paragraph c(2) (i) "Categorical Exclusions of 22 CFR Part 216".

"Section 216.2 c(2) (i)"

"Educational, technical assistance or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment".

Concurrence of Mission Director

I have reviewed the above statement and concur in the determination that the Project "Decentralized Population and Development Policies" does not require an Initial Environmental Examination.

21 Sept-88

Date

Donor M. Lion

Donor M. Lion
Director
USAID/Peru

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