

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE  
 Analysis and Evaluation of Population Policies and Dynamics

APPENDIX ATTACHED  
 YES  NO

2. PROJECT NO. (REG. 1093.2)  
 931-11-570-979

3. RECIPIENT (specify)  
 COUNTRY Worldwide  
 REGIONAL  INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT  
 BEGINS FY 1972  
 ENDS FY 1975

5. SUBMISSION 3/14/72  
 ORIGINAL DATE  
 REV. NO. DATE  
 CONTR./PASA NO.

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWNED)		
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY (A) JOINT (B) BUDGET	
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY												
2. OPRN FY												
3. BUDGET FY 72	3931	3187				744						
4. BUDGET +1 FY												
5. BUDGET +2 FY												
6. BUDGET +3 FY												
7. ALL SUBQ. FY												
8. GRAND TOTAL												

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER	TITLE	DATE
TA/POP, Steven W. Sinding	Political Scientist	3/14/72
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER TA/POP, James W. Brackett	TITLE Director, Office of Population	DATE 3-30-72
TA/POP, R. T. Ravenholt		

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL In carrying out his function, the project manager for this project is charged with responsibility for viewing each proposed subgrant activity in the light of any sensitivity issues (i.e., political sensitivities in host countries) which may arise during the implementation of the subgrant. For those activities which he feels present a potential sensitivity issue, he will submit such subgrant proposal, accompanied by a statement summarizing his concept of the issue, through RUR to the Department of State Foreign Affairs Research Council.

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2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE
ASIA/EAFP	James Blume		AFR/TAG	Julius Prince	3/13/72
ASIA/EAFP	Robert Johnson (memo)	3/8/72		Princeton Lyman (phone)	4/15/72
	(Patricia Schraud)		SA/VN/ND	(Gerald Patrick - memo & verbal)	3/2/72
LA/DP	Jack Heller (phone)	3/14/72	TA/PM	Donald Goodwin	3/15/72

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS	4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)
SIGNATURE S. H. Butterfield	SIGNATURE John A. Hannah
DATE 4/30/72	DATE 5-10-72
TITLE AA/TA, SHButterfield	TITLE ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DR. John A. Hannah, A/AID

3/14/72  
Steven W. Sinding

PROP -- Program for the Analysis and Evaluation of  
Population Policies and Dynamics

A. The Project Goal

1. Goal Statement - To assist less developed, aid-receiving countries which have opted for social and human development to consider in their national planning the impact of population dynamics on their own development, and to design and implement population policies which will contribute to development goals. This requires adequate knowledge and understanding of the multi-dimensional aspects of population size, growth rate and distribution.

2. Measurements of Goal Achievement - The objectively verifiable indicators of goal achievement are:

a. an increase in the number of analysis and evaluation studies that are directly relevant to the population policies and dynamics of specific countries (short-run)

b. an increased number of committed LDC analysts who can make valuable on-going inputs into population policy development (long-run)

c. an increase in the number of countries which have adopted population policies.

3. Assumptions About Goal Achievement

a. A better understanding of population dynamics will contribute to the adoption by LDCs of population policies and programs.

b. A better understanding on the part of host-country policy-makers of the dynamics of population policy evolution will speed the adoption of population policies in LDCs which have not yet adopted policies.

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c. present efforts to analyze and evaluate population dynamics and policies are inadequate.

d. A demand exists among concerned analysts and decision-makers both in the LDCs and in the U.S. for better understanding of the social determinants and consequences of rapid population growth.

B. The Project Purpose

1. Statement of Purpose -- The purpose of the project is to expand the scope of analysis of population policy formation and implementation, and to expand existing knowledge and understanding of the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth and of rapidly changing population distribution.

The proposed program will:

---involve a wider range of individuals and institutions (particularly in the LDCs) in analytical studies of various aspects of population dynamics and population policies. The studies may be specific to a particular country or region or to a particular factor (e.g. food, employment, education), or they may contribute to an understanding of the policy-making process.

---publish and disseminate the results of these studies in simple, non-technical language to relevant elites and decision-makers worldwide, as well as to the general public.

---provide the opportunity for U.S. and host-country analysts to engage in fully collaborative study as a means of increasing the usefulness and the reliability of such analysis. A heavy emphasis will be placed on making agreements with LDC analysts.

2. Conditions Expected at End of Project

a. at least 50 projects will have been initiated, the results of which will be made available to LDC and donor country/agency decision-makers.

b. decision-makers will have used the results of the analyses to make changes in population policies, to create new policies, and to program the resources in more efficient ways.

c. a corps of skilled analysts will have been identified and mobilized to make continuing contributions to the refinement and expansion of population programs.

3. Basic Assumptions about Achievement of Purpose

a. the analyses undertaken will receive serious consideration by decision-makers abroad and in the U.S.

b. as a result of this serious consideration, decision-makers will change existing policies and/or adopt new policies that respond to problems identified and solutions recommended by the analysts

c. the fertility rates and urbanization rates of several countries will begin to decline as the new or amended policies are implemented.

d. new methodologies for the analysis and evaluation of population dynamics and policies will have been developed and will be available for replicative study in additional countries, particularly LDCs, which were not loci of the analyses undertaken through this program.

4. Project Outputs

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1. Outputs and Output Indicators -

a. The contractor will make a total of at least 50 agreements with analysts over the next three years, approximately ten during the first

year and 20 per year during the second and third years. The life of individual agreements will range from a few months to three years, with an emphasis on activities that can be completed in the near term. In order to insure proper management, the contractor will seek not to have more than 75 agreements in force at one time. No individual project will exceed \$50,000. A heavy emphasis will be placed on agreements with LDC analysts and on agreements for promoting collaboration between U.S. and LDC recipients. The contractor will inform the analysts of the applicable sections of the General Provisions of the contract between AID and the contractor.

b. The contractor will require annual reports of the analysts of findings and will make them available to A.I.D. In consultation with A.I.D., the best will be selected to be published in full. After consultation with A.I.D., these reports will receive wide international distribution to government planners and decision-makers, to donor organizations, to the academic community, and to the general public.

c. The contractor will organize and conduct periodic workshops in the U.S. and abroad. These will culminate in end-of-project workshop-seminars which will include both analysts and representatives of donor and recipient organizations and governments. The periodic workshops will serve to afford analysts the opportunity to discuss and exchange ideas in an interdisciplinary environment. The end-of-project workshop-seminars will serve to summarize major findings of the individual studies and, in particular, to discuss practical matters of translating these findings into action programs.

d. The contractors' staff will be a resource of expertise in population policy and the policy process and will be available for the

consultation to both host countries and donor organizations. In addition to utilizing their pre-existing expertise, much of the material on which the consultants will rely for their advisory services will be drawn from the analyses produced by the recipients.

In broadest terms, the basic output will be the increase in knowledge about population policies and dynamics. It may be assumed that this knowledge will be put to substantive use, so that much better informed, better articulated and better implemented policies and programs will ultimately result. In a word, all studies will have actionable components.

## 2. Basic Assumptions about the Production of Outputs

a. that the analyses will produce information which is useful and relevant to the work of donors, and LDC planners and decision-makers alike.

b. that the information will be disseminated widely, and that it will result in change.

c. that collaborative analysis and analysis by host-country individuals will enhance the likelihood that the results will be heeded by decision-makers and planners.

d. that analysis and evaluation undertaken within the proposed structure will be more directly relevant to AID and LDC needs than studies being performed under present structural circumstances.

## D. Statement of Project Inputs *BEST AVAILABLE COPY*

1. AID inputs include a contract with an intermediary scientific institution of strong international standing and prestige, a sharing of institutional methodology from AID experience, regular evaluations by AID, the designation of overall priorities by TA/POP, and individual project approvals by TA/POP, the Regional Bureaus, and the USAID.

The intermediary contractor's inputs will consist of professional services, its experience base, its staff and network of contacts with LECs. Professional services will include:

- a. promotion and advertisement of the program
- b. selection of panels to evaluate and choose the best proposals for funding
- c. establishment of specific criteria for the selection of recipients.
- d. selection of recipients
- e. semiannual publication and dissemination of reports on work-in-progress, and publication of final results, commensurate with resources made available
- f. organization and conduct of workshops of recipients, donors, subject matter experts, and government representatives
- g. provision of expert advice to recipients who need or request it before, during and after the fieldwork or equivalent phase.

## 2. Budget

See page 7

2. Direct

	First Year <u>1973-74</u>	Second Year <u>1973-74</u>	Third Year <u>1974-75</u>
<u>Direct Costs</u>			
<u>Support for analysts</u>			
Off. of Payments to Analysts	\$ 300,000	600,000	600,000
Conferences and workshops	58,005	110,010	110,010
Information Transfer (news- letter, etc.)	31,300	60,300	69,600
Publications	19,080	34,860	37,360
<u>Core Support Costs</u>			
Rent-Space	22,016	22,016	23,000
Salaries	213,233	230,292	248,715
Personnel Benefits	32,525	35,120	37,929
Travel	10,000	22,000	22,000
Advice and Consultation	26,000	36,000	35,000
Equipment and Supplies	<u>22,500</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>21,000</u>
<u>Total Direct Costs</u>	742,259	1,177,098	1,218,814
<u>Indirect Costs</u>			
Awards to Institutions, estimated to represent 25% of the recipients, at 5% overhead			
Balance of the awards (75%) at 2% overhead	<u>190,583</u>	<u>295,037</u>	<u>306,769</u>
<u>Total per year</u>	<u>\$ 932,842</u>	<u>1,472,185</u>	<u>1,525,583</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>			\$ 3,930,609

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### 3. Basic Assumptions about Management of Inputs

- a. that the contractor has established a strong record in the management of similar programs
- b. that an active and close working relationship through life of the project will exist between AID and the contractor
- c. that the relevance of proposals to AID and LDC needs will be well-publicized during the solicitation of proposals and will be the prime initial criterion for their evaluation and selection
- d. that competent, qualified social scientists will occupy important positions in the management of the program, and that these persons have substantial international experience.

### E. Rationale

The hypothesis underlying this proposal is the following: As broader and more complete understanding of population dynamics is generated, then it will be possible to develop more adequate population policies and programs. Underlying this hypothesis are a number of sub-hypotheses and assumptions. To wit:

1. the present system of funding population analysis is not sufficient to yield adequate understanding of population dynamics because
  - a. we are reaching too narrow a range of analysts
  - b. most of these analysts are U.S. nationals
  - c. the analysis now being done is overly restricted in terms of disciplinary range

2. the proposed program would substantially broaden the scope of the inquiry by involving more analysts from a broader range of disciplines, those with fresher insights, and, in particular, those more familiar with LDC realities.

3. the communications feature of the program and the emphasis on including LDC analysts in the program make it likely that the results of the various projects will become known to policy-makers to a greater extent than is true of analysis presently under way.

4. the more information that is available to and perceived to be important by a policy-maker, the more likely it is that he will act on that information. If the information clearly implies the need for new or amended policies, the policy-maker is more likely to act than he would be in the absence of such information. \*

It is appropriate here to suggest a number of areas of analysis for which the program is particularly well-suited. Three will be discussed briefly as illustrations of the kinds of subject areas suitable for analysis and evaluation.

1. The impact of tax laws on individual fertility and on the rate of population growth. It has been suggested by many observers that the tax structures of many countries, including the United States, encourage childbearing by providing tax relief for each child borne, regardless of the number of children. This hypothesis is subject to analysis by means of at least two different (but complementary) methodologies. In the first place, an analyst working with worldwide data in the United States could compare fertility rates among all countries for which data are

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\* The contract with CE-TEMPO for the development and implementation of economic/demographic models is based on the same assumption. The program being proposed here would enlarge on this concept by introducing other variables for analysis.

available to determine whether or not the nature of tax systems is related to fertility in a statistically significant way. By controlling for the various other proximal determinants of fertility, it would be possible to bring substantial evidence to bear on the now hypothetical relationship between tax structures and population growth. Furthermore, it would be possible to identify those countries in which the relationship is strongest. Those with fertility-encouraging tax systems would then be the sites for more intensive analysis of the role of individual perceptions of the tax system on fertility behavior.

This brings us to the second methodology: survey analysis of how people in a specific country view the tax system, and whether or not this perception influences their fertility decisions. Assuming that such analysis is able to identify a specific relationship between perception of tax advantage and decision to bear children, the policy implications are clear. A small group of skilled analysts would be able to carry out such an investigation within the financial constraints of this program. The publication and the dissemination of the results, if the assumptions stated at the beginning of this section are tenable, would have an impact on the tax laws of several countries.

It is easy to imagine several other areas in which this type of analysis is appropriate; e.g., the impact of female labor legislation, the impact of social security laws, the impact of education laws, of child labor laws, etc. on population growth.

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\* It should be noted that the A.I.D.-supported Law and Population Program will soon provide much of the data on which analyses like that described here will depend.

## 2. Administrative obstacles to population policy implementation.

A number of aid-receiving countries have recently enunciated and begun to implement policies to lower the rate of population growth (e.g. the Philippines, Colombia, Indonesia). In some, serious administrative impediments to the efficient operation of programs have been discovered. Trained systems analysts or experts in public administration could, under the proposed program, undertake detailed, systematic evaluations of present administrative procedures. On the basis of these evaluations, administrative reforms could be recommended and then implemented by those responsible for the programs. In many instances, skilled administrative analysts who are citizens of the countries themselves are available for such evaluation. It is clearly desirable that those doing the evaluation be citizens of the countries involved for reasons of credibility and political sensitivity. This program is particularly appropriate for this sort of situation.

## 3. Case studies in the process of population policy formation.

A recent study by Gayl Ness in which he compares the process of population policy formation in Malaysia and the Philippines\* points out some very interesting differences between the two processes and the implications of these differences for program operations. Essentially, Ness concluded

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\* Gayl Ness, "The Politics of Population Planning in Malaysia and the Philippines," Journal of Comparative Administration, III, 3 (November, 1971), 296-329.

that the degree of integration of central planning offices in the decision-making system and the degree of exogenous pressure (i.e. from donor countries and agencies) for policy change have major implications for the quality of family planning programs. Replications of the Ness study would have several important effects on donor strategies and on country programs. For example, A.I.D. and the rest of the donor community would benefit from analyses for strategy purposes. If Ness is right (and replication of his work elsewhere would serve to test his conclusions), the donor community would begin to recognize the need for different approaches in aiding countries with strong central planning offices as opposed to countries with weaker ones. Whereas the TEMPO model might be most appropriately instituted in central planning offices in some countries, in others it might be better to seek its implementation in the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Health, for example. Likewise, where the administrative system is strong and the planning function is centralized, acceptor incentives schemes might be more appropriate than in countries where power is more diffused. In the latter, it may be more appropriate to institute field worker incentives or not to use incentives at all, but rather rely on more extensive clinic saturation.

Because of problems of access and of understanding of local conditions, this sort of investigation is often better performed by local analysts than by foreigners. (Indeed, Ness relied heavily on local experts for his study.) Again, the proposed program would be particularly appropriate for the support of this sort of analysis.

Additional sample subject areas include:

1. the effect of rural-to-urban migration on fertility
2. the impact of multi-ethnicity on population policy formation
3. the relevance of demographic change in the West for the population policies of today's LDCs.
4. informal communication and individual fertility decisions: the role of the neighborhood (e.g. how do informal, internal communications patterns vary between different types of neighborhoods, and what are the implications of these differences for individual family size norms?)
5. the role of the peer group in desired family size
6. curriculum experiments in population education in different cultural contexts.
7. the role of mass media in population policy formation and in influencing individuals with respect to family size.
8. "Machismo" and fertility: is conquest more important than offspring?
9. family and kinship influences on fertility: does fertility decline as the importance of the extended family disappears?
10. How effective is the GE-TEMPO model? Does its location within the decision-making structure make a difference?
11. moral and ethical barriers to population policy formation: how important are they?
12. the effects of agricultural development on rural fertility and migration.

To summarize, the Program for the Analysis and Evaluation of Population Policies and Dynamics is an important vehicle for funding the sorts of

studies which require the participation of LIC nationals, which present university contractors or grantees in the U.S. are not likely to perform, which can be more efficiently performed in the absence of large bureaucratic superstructures, and which are, above all, of direct relevance to AID's program needs.

#### F. Course of Action

1. Implementation Plan. The contractor will be expected to take the following steps with respect to the creation of this program:\*

a. recruit a competent staff, including a program director, program manager, editor/public affairs specialist, social science staff, conference programmer, and administrative staff.

b. recruit an Advisory Committee. Members will serve without pay. The Committee will serve to oversee the program at the conceptual and policy levels and will issue a report after 18 months, including a project evaluation and recommendations for improvement. In this sense, it will serve a RAC-like function.

c. recruit a Selection Panel composed of subject-matter experts for the evaluation and selection of proposals. This Panel will be subdivided into small panels of experts who are particularly competent in specific areas. AID will participate in both the selection of the Panel and the selection of proposals -- the latter on an ad hoc basis. Panel members will receive a small remuneration.

d. review the AID priority studies list (Attachment B) and within 60 days of the contract date, develop a specific agenda of analysis and evaluation projects to be funded by this Program, subject to AID approval.

e. undertake an extensive campaign of program promotion with particular emphasis on advertisement of the program in LICs. This campaign

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\* See Attachment A for organization chart

will include notices to professional societies and in professional journals, materials mailed to academic and government departments, personal visits by the program staff, contacts established through AID missions, etc. It will also include major efforts by AID and the contractor to identify analysts for the study of specific areas identified by AID and the contractor as being of high priority. The final mailing list will be approved by AID.

f. make study agreements, oversee the administrative details such as travel, distribution of stipends, etc. Provide expert technical advice to recipients upon request or when deemed necessary by the Program Director. Normally this advice will be provided by Advisory Committee members who are expert in the analyst's field.

g. issue a regular newsletter which summarizes the activities of the various analysts to be distributed to the analysts themselves, donor agencies and organizations, government officials, and the population research community.

h. publish the finished products. The best and most important will be full-length monographs; the rest will be published in summary form. All will receive the same distribution as the newsletter, and will also receive wide circulation through libraries.

i. sponsor and administer, on a regular basis, workshop-seminars, the primary purposes of which will be to:

(1) assess the findings of the various projects and discuss their relevance to solution of specific population problems

(2) inform public officials, donors and other selected interested individuals and groups about the project findings and recommendations.

## 2. Narrative Statement

a. The contract will include a Key Personnel Clause.

b. The Review Panel will include individuals with special competence to evaluate proposals specific to given regions.

c. The AID Project Manager will be a member of the Selection Panel and will serve on the Advisory Committee. All other members of the Advisory Committee will be non-AID, non-U.S. Government persons.

d. The contractor will provide an annual report of activities to AID. In addition, an annual evaluation review will be held, at which the contractor, AID, and independent third parties will make adjustments as necessary for the improvement of the program.

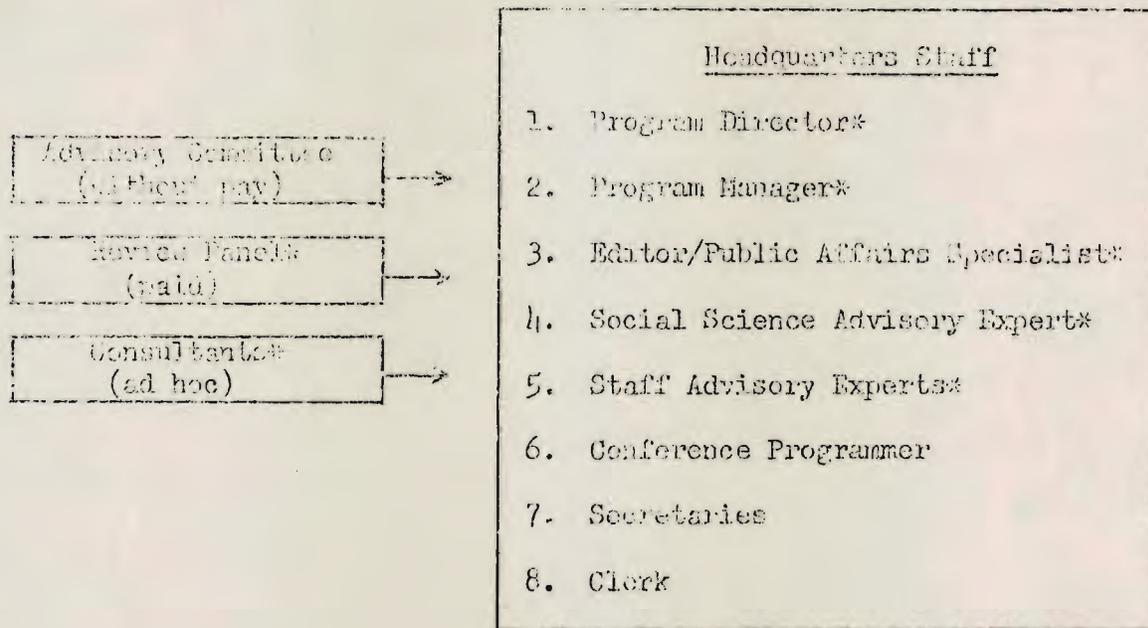
e. The Interdisciplinary Communications Project of the Smithsonian Institution will be the contractor. It was decided early in the development of this project that a U.S. scientific organization of high international standing should be the contractor. After consultation with the National Academy of Sciences, National Science Foundation, and Battelle Memorial Institute, it was decided that the Smithsonian is preferable for the following reasons:

(1) it has available top-level personnel for the management of the project. Neither NAS nor NSF could promise such talent.

(2) Smithsonian has broad international linkages, is of high prestige, and is not as closely associated with the U.S. government as are NSF and NAS.

(3) The Interdisciplinary Communications Project has established a very strong record in the organization and management of communications programs in a wide variety of fields. It is of great importance that such expertise be brought to bear on this program. None of the other potential contractors had the same degree of expertise.

## ATTACHMENT A - Organization



\* May be used for TDY purposes by AID, recipient host countries, and other donors. Will serve as consultants to grant recipients.

## ATTACHMENT B

This attachment represents a listing of those areas of social science-related research in population which the AID Advisory Panel on Population Studies has identified as high priority in its Work Plans 1 and 2. This listing shall be used by the contractor for the Program in the Analysis and Evaluation of Population Policies and Dynamics as the basis of a more detailed and more specific listing for purposes of soliciting and evaluating proposals for analysis and evaluation projects.

1. The correlates and determinants of fertility, with special emphasis on those factors or variables which are mutable, i.e., subject to direct intervention.
2. Identification and analysis of previous or ongoing government discussion of or efforts to a) introduce population policy considerations into sectoral or other aspects of development planning, and b) make demographically relevant changes in the socio-economic environment. Evaluation of such measures as a basis for detailed comparative cost-effectiveness studies.
3. The relationship between child mortality and fertility.
4. The economic and/or psychological functions of children, i.e., as sources of labor, as old-age security, etc.
5. The impact of level of education and content of education on fertility. Are there short-term interventions that governments can make to overcome the apparent dependence of low fertility levels on educational attainment and literacy?
6. Experiments in the uses of new curricular materials in population education.
7. The impact of female employment on fertility.
8. Comparative sex roles in family/fertility decisions.
9. Societal/familial implications of new contraceptive technology.
10. The impact of agricultural development on fertility.
11. Values: the role of ideology in the determination of population policy formation.
12. Evaluation of incentives schemes to lower fertility.
13. Evaluation of family planning programs: the administrative perspective.
14. Organizational/Administrative obstacles to Population/Family Planning.

15. Comparative studies of the policy process as it relates to population:
16. Migration and Fertility.
17. Informal communication and individual fertility decisions: the role of the community.

ATTACHMENT C

STEPS IN AID REVIEW SUBGRANT PROPOSALS

CONTRACTOR ACTIVITY	AID INVOLVEMENT
1) Announcement of Study Support <sup>1/</sup>	USAIDs receive airgrams, program described by AID/W and contractor visits.
2) Proposals received	USAIDs informed of title and country of origin of each proposal, and are provided with a one-paragraph summary of each.
3) Initial screening of proposals	AID project monitor informed of which projects are selected out.
4) Review by Selection Panel (AID project manager is a member)	AID project monitor informed of which proposals are being screened.
5) Proposals selected for funding presented to AID in rank-order for clearance.	<u>AID/W and USAIDs asked for formal project clearances</u> State's Foreign Affairs Research Council will review when appropriate.
6) Contractor makes final awards <sup>1/</sup>	AID/W and USAIDs review manuscripts, give approvals for publication, receive all final publications.
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8) In-country Work Shops	AID/W and USAID approval required
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9) Publications	Mailing list requires AID/W approval
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10) Core Staff and Consultant	Normal AID/W & USAID clearances required

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<sup>1/</sup> At all times the source of Smithsonian funding will be known so that no LDC scholars or HC institution will be misled as to contractual arrangement between USG (AID) and Smithsonian.

**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY**  
**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
From FY 1972 to FY 1975  
\$3.9 million  
Total U. S. Funding: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Prepared: 5/31/72

Project Title & Number: Analysis and Evaluation of Population Policies and Dynamics #931-11-570

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																								
<p><b>Program or Sector Goal:</b> The broader objective to which this project contributes: To assist less developed, aid-receiving countries to consider in their national planning the impact of population on their own development, and to design and implement policies which will contribute to developmental goals.</p>	<p><b>Measures of Goal Achievement:</b> 1. Increase in the number of analysis and evaluation studies that are relevant to population policies and dynamics of specific countries. 2. Increase in the number of LDC analysts making valuable inputs into pop policy development. 3. Increase in the number of countries which have adopted population policies.</p>	<p>surveillance of publications  review of final number of scholars making study agreements with contractor  simple enumeration</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</b> 1. Better understanding of population dynamics will contribute to adoption of pop policies in LDCs. 2. Present efforts to analyze and evaluate pop dynamics and policies are inadequate. 3. A demand exists in the LDCs for better understanding of the social determinants and consequences of rapid population growth.</p>																								
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b> To expand the scope of analysis and evaluation of population policy formation and implementation, and to expand existing knowledge and understanding of the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth and of rapidly changing population distribution.</p>	<p><b>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved:</b> End of project status. 1. At least 50 projects will have been initiated, the results of which will have been made available to LDC and donor/agency decision-makers. 2. Decision-makers will have used the results to improve policies and programs. 3. A skilled corps of analysts will have been identified and mobilized to make continuing contributions to the refinement and expansion of pop programs.</p>	<p>publications and contractor reports to AID.  normal AID evaluation of programs and policies  publications and evaluation of programs in the future</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</b> 1. The analyses will receive serious attention by decision-makers abroad and in the U.S. 2. As a result of 1., decision-makers will change existing policies or adopt new policies that respond to problems identified by the analyses. 3. Fertility rates and urbanization rates will begin to decline appropriately as new or amended policies are implemented. 4. New methodologies will have been developed and will be available for countries not originally subject to this program.</p>																								
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. At least 50 study agreements over 3 years. 2. Annual reports from the analysts and wide distribution of these reports. 3. Workshop/seminars (15) involving analysts, LDC elites, eminent scholars, and AID. 4. Contractor consultation with analysts, AID, and host countries. 5. Overall increase in knowledge about the dynamics of population and population policy.</p>	<p><b>Magnitude of Outputs:</b> 1. The work agreements themselves. 2. The reports and their distribution. 3. The workshop/seminars. 4. The number of consultations and evaluations of their usefulness 5. Same as A.2. above</p>	<p>simple surveillance</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</b> 1. That the analyses will be useful and relevant to the work of donors and LDC planners and decision-makers. 2. The information will be widely disseminated. 3. Collaborative analysis and analysis by LDC citizens will enhance the chances that the information will have a policy impact. 4. That the analysis undertaken through this program will be more useful to AID &amp; LDCs than most studies now being done.</p>																								
<p><b>Inputs:</b> 1. AID contract with intermediary scientific institution to perform functions outlined in C.1. 2. Contractor inputs: a) promotion &amp; advertisement of program; 2) selection of panels to select proposals; 3) establishment of selection criteria; 4) selection of recipients; 5) publication of reports, newsletters, conference results, etc.; 6) organization and administration of workshop/seminars; 7) provision of expert consulting services as specified in C.1.4.</p>	<p><b>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">* 1st Year 2d Yr 3d Yr</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Study agreements</td> <td style="text-align: center;">300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publications and Communications</td> <td style="text-align: center;">101</td> <td style="text-align: center;">205</td> <td style="text-align: center;">227</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Core costs (salaries, rent, etc)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">340</td> <td style="text-align: center;">372</td> <td style="text-align: center;">388</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overhead</td> <td style="text-align: center;">191</td> <td style="text-align: center;">295</td> <td style="text-align: center;">307</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>932</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>1472</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>1512</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* in thousands</p>		* 1st Year 2d Yr 3d Yr			Study agreements	300	600	600	Publications and Communications	101	205	227	Core costs (salaries, rent, etc)	340	372	388	Overhead	191	295	307	<b>Total</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>1512</b>	<p>normal auditing procedures</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for providing inputs:</b> 1. That contractor has established a strong record in management of similar programs. 2. That active and close relationship will exist between AID and the contractor through the life of the project. 3. That the relevance of proposals to AID &amp; LDCs will be the initial prime criterion for their selection. 4. That competent, qualified social scientists will occupy important positions in the management of the program.</p>
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